



Archæologia Cantiana.

"ANTIQUITATES SEU HISTORIARUM RELIQUÆ SUNT TANQUAM TABULÆ NAUFRAGI; CUM, DEFICIENTE ET FERE SUBMERSA RERUM MEMORIA, NIHILOMINUS HOMINES INDUSTRII ET SAGACES, PERTINACI QUADAM ET SCRUPULOSA DILIGENTIA, EX GENEALOGIIS, FASTIS, TITULIS, MONUMENTIS, NUMISMATIBUS, NOMINIBUS PROPRIIS ET STYLIS, VERBORUM ETYMOLOGIIS, PROVERBIIS, TRADITIONIBUS, ARCHIVIS, ET INSTRUMENTIS, TAM PUBLICIS QUAM PRIVATIS, HISTORIARUM FRAGMENTIS, LIBRORUM NEUTIQVAM HISTORICORUM LOCIS DISPERSIS,—EX HIS, INQUAM, OMNIBUS VEL ALIQUIBUS, NONNULLA A TEMPORIS DILUVIO ERIPUNT ET CONSERVANT. RES SANE OPEROSA, SED MORTALIBUS GRATA ET CUM REVERENTIA QUADAM CONJUNCTA."

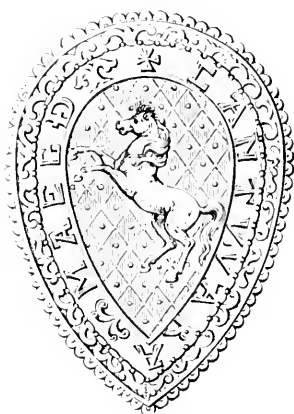
"ANTIQUITIES, OR REMNANTS OF HISTORY, ARE, AS WAS SAID, TANQUAM TABULÆ NAUFRAGI; WHEN INDUSTRIOUS PERSONS, BY AN EXACT AND SCRUPULOUS DILIGENCE AND OBSERVATION, OUT OF MONUMENTS, NAMES, WORDS, PROVERBS, TRADITIONS, PRIVATE RECORDS AND EVIDENCES, FRAGMENTS OF STORIES, PASSAGES OF BOOKS THAT CONCERN NOT STORY, AND THE LIKE, DO SAVE AND RECOVER SOMEWHAT FROM THE DELUGE OF TIME."—*Advancement of Learning*, ii.

BEING

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



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*The Council of the Kent Archæological Society is not answerable
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The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain, *20 Hanover Square, W.*
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Rules of the Kent Archaeological Society.

1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members.

2. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council consisting of the President of the Society, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Editors, and twenty-four Members elected out of the general body of the Subscribers: one-fourth of the latter shall go out annually in rotation, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible; and such retiring and the new election shall take place at the Annual General Meeting; but any intermediate vacancy, by death or retirement, among the elected Council, shall be filled up either at the General Meeting or at the next Council Meeting, whichever shall first happen. Five Members of the Council to constitute a quorum.

3. The Council shall meet to transact the business of the Society on the second Thursday in the month of March in Maidstone, in the month of June in London, in the month of September in Rochester, and in the month of December in Canterbury, and at any other time that the Secretary may deem it expedient to call them together. But the Council shall have power, if it shall deem it advisable, at the instance of the President, to hold its Meetings at other places within the county; and to alter the days of Meeting, or to omit a Quarterly Meeting if it shall be found convenient.

4. At every Meeting of the Society or Council, the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a Member.

5. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held annually, in July, August, or September, at some place rendered interesting by its antiquities or historical associations, in the eastern and western divisions of the county alternately, unless the Council, for some cause to be by them assigned, agree to vary this arrangement; the day and place of meeting to be appointed by the Council, who shall have the power, at the instance of the President, to elect some Member of the Society connected with the district in which the meeting shall be held, to act as Chairman of such Meeting. At the said General Meeting, antiquities shall be exhibited, and papers read on subjects of archaeological interest. The accounts of the Society, having been previously allowed by the Auditors, shall be presented; the Council, through the Secretary, shall make a Report on the state of the Society; and the Auditors and the six new Members of the Council for the ensuing year shall be elected.

6. The Annual General Meeting shall have power to make such alterations in the Rules as the majority of Members present may approve: provided that notice of any contemplated alterations be given, in writing, to the Honorary Secretary, before June the 1st in the then current year, to be laid by him before the Council at their next Meeting; provided, also, that the said contemplated alterations be specifically set out in the notices summoning the Meeting, at least one month before the day appointed for it.

7. A Special General Meeting may be summoned, on the written requisition of seven Members, or of the President, or two Vice-Presidents, which must specify the subject intended to be brought forward at such Meeting; and such subject alone can then be considered.

8. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one Member of the Society, and seconded by another, and be balloted for, if required, at any Meeting of the Council, or at a General Meeting, one black ball in five to exclude.

9. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, due in advance on the 1st of January in each year; or £6 may at any time be paid in lieu of future subscriptions, as a composition for life. Any Ordinary Member shall pay, on election, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings, in addition to his Subscription, whether Annual or Life. Every Member shall be entitled to a copy of the Society's Transactions; but none will be issued to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear. The Council may remove from the List of Subscribers the name of any Member whose Subscription is two years in arrear, if it be certified to them that a written application for payment has been made by one of the Secretaries, and not attended to within a month from the time of application.

10. All Subscriptions and Donations are to be paid to the Bankers of the Society, or to one of the Secretaries.

11. All Life Compositions shall be vested in Government Securities, in the names of four Trustees, to be elected by the Council. The interest only of such funds to be used for the ordinary purposes of the Society.

12. No cheque shall be drawn except by order of the Council, and every cheque shall be signed by two Members of the Council and the Honorary Secretary.

13. The President and Secretary, on any vacancy, shall be elected by a General Meeting of the Subscribers.

14. Members of either House of Parliament, who are landed proprietors of the county or residents therein, shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and with them such other persons as the Society may elect to that office.

15. The Council shall have power to elect, without ballot, on the nomination of two Members, any lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member of the Society.

16. The Council shall have power to appoint as Honorary Member any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such Honorary Member not to pay any subscription, and not to have the right of voting at any Meetings of the Society; but to have all the other privileges of Members.

17. The Council shall have power to appoint any Member Honorary Local Secretary for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest, and for the receipt of subscriptions.

18. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibition of antiquities, or the discussion of subjects connected therewith, shall be held at such times and places as the Council may appoint.

19. The Society shall avoid all subjects of religious or political controversy.

20. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the Members at the General Meetings.

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 Wright, Rev. Charles H., M.A., Keston Rectory, Hayes, Kent.
- Youens, E. C., Esq., 17 Tower Road, Dartford.

* * Should any errors, omissions of honorary distinctions, etc., be found in this List, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to the Secretary, GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., The Precinct, Rochester.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

ILLUSTRATION FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Akers-Douglas, Right Hon. A., M.P.	1	10	0
Clifford, Jas., Esq.	0	11	0
Cranbrook, Viscount	0	10	0
Hughes, W. E., Esq.	0	10	0
Mercer, The late Samuel, Esq.	0	10	0
Northbourne, Lord	0	10	0
Sands, H., Esq.	0	10	0
Wadmore, J. F., Esq.	1	0	0

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

Dr.

Cash Account from the 1st of

1900,	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1. Balance at Bankers :—			
Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	£382	13	0
Hammond and Co.	414	3	4
Interest on the Society's Deposit Account	4	15	0
	—————	801	11 4
Dividends on the Society's $2\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. Stock	33	15	10
Sale of the Society's Publications	6	10	6
Subscriptions through the following Local Secretaries and Bankers :—			
W. E. Hughes, Esq. (<i>London, etc.</i>)	£42	17	6
W. Wightwick, Esq. (<i>Folkestone</i>)	12	10	0
G. F. Carnell, Esq. (<i>Strevinokas</i>)	3	0	0
C. Cotton, Esq. (<i>Ramsgate</i>)	14	8	0
W. J. Mercer, Esq. (<i>Margate</i>)	11	10	0
F. F. Giraud, Esq. (<i>Faversham</i>)	6	18	10
C. Boyce, Esq. (<i>Maidstone</i>)	1	19	0
G. Wilks, Esq. (<i>Hythe</i>)	8	10	0
Miss Dudlow (<i>Malling</i>)	7	10	0
J. F. Wadmore, Esq. (<i>Tonbridge</i>)	5	10	0
E. W. Fry, Esq. (<i>Dover</i>)	22	10	0
J. E. Mace, Esq. (<i>Tenterden</i>)	2	0	0
H. Stringer, Esq. (<i>New Romney</i>)	5	0	0
S. Cresswell, Esq. (<i>Cranbrook</i>)	13	0	0
G. M. Arnold, Esq. (<i>Gravesend</i>)	12	0	0
C. W. Powell, Esq. (<i>Speldhurst</i>)	25	10	0
F. Grayling, Esq. (<i>Sittingbourne</i>)	11	0	0
W. H. Burch Risher, Esq. (<i>Walmer</i>)	6	0	0
J. D. Norwood, Esq. (<i>Ashford</i>)	10	15	0
K. W. Wilkie, Esq. (<i>Ramsgate</i>)	14	10	6
G. Payne, Esq. (<i>Rochester</i>)	28	0	0
The Bankers :—Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	31	11	6
Hammond and Co.	21	1	0
	—————	317	11 4
		£1159	9 0

SOCIETY.

January to the 31st of December, 1900.

Cr.

1900.	£	s.	d.
W. T. Wildish, Printing	2	7	3
Mitchell and Hughes, Vol. XXIV.	302	1	3
Ditto General Account	24	13	10
C. F. Kell and Son, Lithographers	64	16	6
G. Allen, <i>History of Chislehurst</i>	1	5	0
To Deposit Account—Hammond and Co.	200	0	0
Ditto Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	200	0	0
Borough Treasurer. Rent of Rooms	20	0	0
Curator's Grant, 3 quarters.....	37	10	0
J. Lower, Porter's Fee	6	12	0
R. Nevill, Subscription to Archaeological Congress	1	0	0
P. A. Harris, Drawing Crypt at Maidstone.....	1	11	6
Rev. C. H. Wilkie, Parish Registers	0	10	6
Kent Fire Office, Insurance	2	5	0
A. Constable and Co., Archaeological Papers	5	15	0
Canon C. F. Routledge, St. Pancras Expenses	25	0	0
Cheque Book (Hammond and Co.)	0	2	6
Petty Cash, in addition to balance of £9 12s. 4d. from 1899	10	0	0
Includes Journey and Expenses, Ramsgate	£2	10	0
Journeys and Expenses, Discoveries and Surveys			
of Ruins	0	19	3
Sundries	0	17	6
Stamps for year, as per Account	2	13	4
Balance in hand	12	12	3
	£19	12	4

Dec. 31. Balance at Bankers :—

Wigan, Mercer, and Co.....	£132	12	10
Hammond and Co.	121	5	10

— — — 253 18 8

£1159 9 0

We have examined the Accounts, compared them with the Vouchers and Pass Books, and find them correct.

HERBERT HORDERN, } *Auditors.*
CHAS. F. HOOPER, }

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

Dr.

Cash Account from the 1st of

1901.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1. Balance at Bankers :—			
Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	£132	12	10
Hammond and Co.	121	5	10
Interest on the Society's Deposit Account	8	15	11
	—	—	262 14 7
Dividends on the Society's 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. Stock	33	7	0
Sale of the Society's Publications	16	9	6
Subscriptions through the following Local Secretaries and Bankers :—			
W. E. Hughes, Esq. (<i>London, etc.</i>)	£98	16	6
C. Boyce, Esq. (<i>Maidstone</i>)	30	17	0
R. Holt-White, Esq. (<i>Dartford</i>)	32	10	0
C. Cotton (<i>Ramsgate</i>)	16	15	2
W. H. Burch Rosher, Esq. (<i>Walmer</i>).....	7	0	0
G. M. Arnold, Esq. (<i>Gravesend</i>)	12	0	0
S. Cresswell, Esq. (<i>Cranbrook</i>)	15	18	0
W. Wightwick, Esq. (<i>Folkestone</i>)	7	9	0
G. F. Carnell, Esq. (<i>Servenocks</i>)	13	10	0
C. W. Powell, Esq. (<i>Speldhurst</i>)	8	0	0
W. J. Mercer, Esq. (<i>Margate</i>).....	8	10	0
G. Payne, Esq. (<i>Rochester</i>)	11	16	6
J. F. Wadmore, Esq. (<i>Tonbridge</i>)	3	10	0
J. E. Mace, Esq. (<i>Tenterden</i>)	3	0	0
J. Broad, Esq. (<i>Ishford</i>)	10	5	0
Miss Dudlow (<i>Malling</i>).....	6	0	6
J. Copland, Esq. (<i>Sheppey</i>)	4	0	0
H. Bensted, Esq.....	13	6	6
The Bankers :—Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	29	0	6
Hammond and Co.	23	10	6
	—	—	358 15 2
	£671	6	3

SOCIETY.

January to the 31st of December, 1901.

Cr.

1901.	£	s.	d.
Rochester Journal Company, Printing and Stationery	4	3	0
Kell and Son, Lithographers	67	11	6
G. Payne, Curator's Grant	62	10	0
Mitchell and Hughes, Vol. XXV.....	50	0	0
Ditto General Account	17	0	4
W. Keeley, Binding	5	6	6
Swan Electric Company, Engraving	14	9	0
Borough Treasurer, Rent of Rooms	20	0	0
W. Ruck, Printing	1	12	3
J. H. Viggers, Bookshelves	2	10	0
E. Drake, Drawings.....	5	10	0
F. T. Muskett, Photo Album, Printing and Mounting	4	9	2
A. Constable and Co., Archaeological Index	5	12	6
E. Yapp, Repairs to Furniture at Rooms.....	2	6	6
R. Nevill, Subscription to Archaeological Congress	1	0	0
Gibbs and Sons, Printing Church Plate Returns	1	1	0
Kent Fire Office, Insurance	2	5	0
Rev. C. E. Woodruff, Editor's Expenses	2	2	0
J. Lower, Porter's Fee.....	6	12	0
Grant to Excavations at St. Austin's	50	0	0
Petty Cash, in addition to balance of £12 12s. 3d. from 1900	5	0	0
Includes Journeys and Expenses, Maidstone	£1	5	0
Journeys to Discoveries.....	0	11	0
Sundries	0	15	6
Stamps for the year, as per Account	2	12	10
Balance in hand	12	7	11
	<hr/> £17 12 3 <hr/>		
Dec. 31. Balance at Bankers :—			
Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	£217	16	4
Hammond and Co.	122	9	2
	<hr/> 340 5 6 <hr/>		
	<hr/> £671 6 3 <hr/>		

We have examined the Accounts, compared them with the Vouchers and Pass Books, and find them correct.

HERBERT HORDERN, {
CHAS. F. HOOPER. } *Auditors.*

28 April, 1902.

The
Kent Archaeological Society.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1901.

The Annual Meeting commenced at Maidstone on Tuesday, the 30th of July 1901. The Preliminary Meeting for the despatch of business was held in the ancient Palace by kindly permission of the Trustees. The Earl Stanhope occupied the Chair, being supported by J. J. Oliver, Esq., Mayor of Maidstone, and several Members of the Council. After His Worship had welcomed the Society to the county town, the Honorary Secretary read the Forty-Fourth Annual Report as follows:—

REPORT, 1901.

The Council has much satisfaction in presenting its Forty-Fourth Annual Report, as the Society is still in a most flourishing condition, and many of its more prominent members are steadily and continuously engaged in the great work for which the Society was founded.

In assembling at Maidstone for the third time, after a lapse of nineteen years, the Council feels confident that a very instructive and pleasant time will be spent by those participating in the proceedings.

During the past twelve months several valued members have been removed by death and other causes. A short time before our last meeting one of our most distinguished archaeologists passed away in the person of the Rev. Francis Haslewood, F.S.A., who was from the year 1874 a life member of our Society, rendering valuable service at the meetings held at Cranbrook and Tenterden in 1873 and 1880. Mr. Haslewood contributed several Papers to our *Archæologia*, and also issued "Memorials of Smarden"; "The Parish of Chislehurst: its Monuments, Vicars, and Parish Officers"; "The Parish of Benenden: its Monuments, Vicars, and Persons of Note"; and lastly, "The Parish of Pluckley: Monumental Inscriptions in the Church and Churchyard." From the curacy of Benenden he was preferred by Lord Chancellor Selborne to the Rectory of St. Matthew, Ipswich, in 1875. Two years later he became the Secretary of the

Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History, which office he held for a period of ten years. Mr. Haslewood contributed nearly forty Papers to the Suffolk Proceedings, and issued four illustrated works on the genealogy of the various branches of his family. By his early death the Kent and Suffolk Societies have lost an accomplished and faithful associate.

We have also to deplore the loss of Mr. Samuel Mercer, a member of the well-known banking firm of Wigan, Mercer, Tasker and Co., at Maidstone. Mr. Mercer was an original member of our Society, and served on the Council from 1886 until his decease. He presided at the Council Meeting in March, and was then elected on the Local Committee formed for the purpose of carrying out the arrangements connected with this meeting; it is therefore especially sad that he was not spared to take part in this gathering, to which he was looking forward with so much interest. Mr. Mercer was one of this Society's greatest supporters, and was always ready to assist by subscribing to any special work undertaken. His loss to us as a body, and to very many of us individually, is great, but to the town of Maidstone it is irreparable. For a long period of years no important scheme connected with the welfare of the county town was carried out without his aid, the Museum especially receiving a large share of his support and bounty. It is gratifying to know that the portrait of this good and useful man was recently painted by subscription and found a fitting place in that institution, together with other worthy men of whom Maidstone may feel justly proud.

Mr. Gerard Norman of Bromley, who joined our ranks in 1886, we regret to say is no longer with us. He was a member of a well-known family which has been associated with our Society for a number of years, rendering it valuable services at various times. Mr. Norman died only a few weeks ago. He was a retired Indian civilian, and of late years was always present with Mrs. Norman at our gatherings, and presided over us at the Annual Dinner at Bromley in 1899.

During the past year thirty-two new members have been added to our ranks, while twenty-four await election at your hands to-day.

Since the last meeting the twenty-fourth volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* has been issued. It is a valuable addition to our Transactions, and contains the second part of Mr. St. John Hope's learned and exhaustive treatise on "The Architectural History of the Cathedral Church and Monastery of St. Andrew at Rochester." The cost of this volume has been defrayed, leaving a balance at the Bankers, inclusive of the deposit account, of £635 7s. 8d.

The Council has noted with much satisfaction the praiseworthy efforts of Mr. E. D. Till of Eynsford, one of our members, in preserving the remaining walls of Eynsford Castle. Mr. Till has not only purchased the lease of the Castle, but has expended a large sum of money in buttressing the tottering walls of the fabric. The same laudable desire to preserve the monuments of antiquity in our county has prompted the Marquis Camden to carry out the sorely needed reparation of the magnificent ruins of Bayham Abbey; and likewise Mr. Falcie, who has caused judicious repairs to be done at Allington Castle.

The Council embraces this opportunity of referring to the great public spirit shewn by Mr. F. S. W. Cornwallis, late M.P. for this Borough, in recently

purchasing the ancient college at Maidstone at a cost of £3800, for the sole purpose of preventing it being acquired for commercial uses or threatened with destruction. Mr. Cornwallis has already received a special vote of thanks from the Council in recognition of his liberal act of conservatism, which, however, demands also the gratitude of all archaeologists throughout the country.

The Council is taking steps towards completing the inventory of "Kentish Church Plate," commenced some years since by the late Canon Scott Robertson. It is hoped that the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, Rector of Otterden, who has kindly undertaken to collect the returns, will receive the prompt assistance of those clergy with whom he has already communicated.

At the last meeting of the Council at the house of the Noble President in Grosvenor Place, a sum of £50 was unanimously voted towards the important excavations now being carried on in St. Augustine's Field, Canterbury, and we may anticipate that this liberal grant will help to enable the operators to reveal matters of the highest historic interest.

In the last volume of our *Archæologia* a Paper was contributed by the Rev. G. M. Livett on the remains of an Early-Norman building existing between the west end of All Saints Church and the Palace at Maidstone. It is necessary to draw the special attention of the trustees of the Palace to this, the earliest masonry at present known to exist in the town. This we shall see to-day, and all will regret that the time-honoured walls, which have stood there for eight hundred years, should be allowed to become a prey to that destructive enemy the ivy. The utter annihilation of that deadly plant, and a little judicious repair under the eye of an expert, would ensure this valuable memorial of the history of Maidstone being handed down to posterity intact for centuries yet to come.

It was moved by the Rev. A. J. Pearman, seconded by Cumberland H. Woodruff, Esq., F.S.A., and carried unanimously, "That the Report as read be adopted."

It was moved by the Rev. Dr. Haslewood, seconded by Richard Cooke, Esq., and carried, "That the retiring Auditors be re-elected for the ensuing year."

It was moved by Charles Cotton, Esq., F.R.C.P., seconded by F. G. Gibson, Esq., and carried, "That the six retiring Members of Council be re-elected."

The following were then elected to membership: J. B. Walton, Esq., Mrs. Henry Kingsley, H. Strahan, Esq., A. Mapletoft Curteis, Esq., Rev. R. J. E. Boggis, Rev. W. Cedric Thomas, C. B. Hutchinson, Esq., J. H. Dover, Esq., J. Morris, Esq., R. Parkes, Esq., H. Hamilton, Esq., H. Thompson, Esq., A. E. Lacy, Esq., E. Ballard, Esq., Jas. Barron, Esq., Lt.-Col. A. C. Borton, Rev. W. G. Southey, S. Kilworth Keyes, Esq., Douglas Falche, Esq., Robt. Hoar, Esq., Rev. J. G. Easton, A. E.

Coombe, Esq., J. Palmer, Esq., M.R.C.S., Col. S. B. Bevington, G. H. J. Rogers, Esq., G. Sharland, Esq., Dr. Sangster, Rev. R. C. Johnston, J. Jarman, Esq., C. Wright, Esq., J. S. Oliver, Esq., Rev. A. F. C. Owen.

The proposed alteration of Rules 2 and 3, brought forward by the Rev. C. E. Woodruff and approved at the June Meeting, was submitted to the General Meeting and carried.

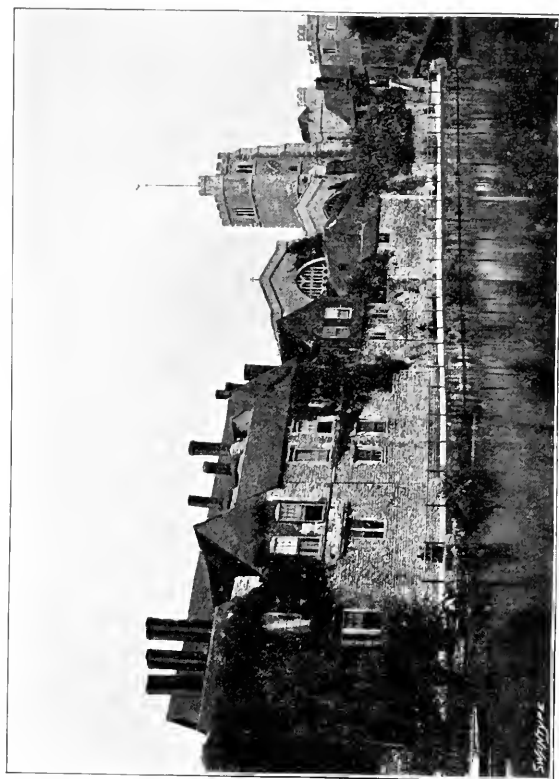
Dr. Cotton brought forward the suggestion that the Annual Meetings should in future extend over three days; this was seconded by the Rev. C. E. Woodruff. The Honorary Secretary was more in favour of a single extra day at some other time for the special study of one or more objects of interest. It was agreed that the Council should consider both suggestions. This concluded the Business Meeting. Hubert Bensted, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., then read a brief history of the Palace, and conducted the company over the building. An adjournment was then made to the College for light luncheon, hospitably provided by some members of the Local Committee, for which those who had been so kindly entertained expressed their gratitude.

After this pleasant repast the large company proceeded to the Parish Church of All Saints, where the Curate, the Rev. F. C. Joy, read the following unpublished Paper written by the late Canon Scott Robertson :—

MAIDSTONE CHURCH.

This handsome Church was founded by Archbishop Courtenay, who obtained from Richard II. authority to pull down the Parish Church of St. Mary, and to substitute for it this Collegiate Church of All Saints. The Royal Licence was dated from Leeds Castle, where the King was staying for a few days, on the 2nd of August 1395. The Archbishop died on the last day of the following July.

Certain coats of arms carved upon the stall-seats in the chancel indicate that the Archbishop was assisted with money for the work by his nephew and godson Richard Courtenay, by another member of the Courtenay family, and by a wealthy and powerful foreigner named Guy de Mone, whom the Archbishop collated to the rectory of Maidstone in October 1390. This rectory was then a rich benefice sought for as a sinecure by powerful foreigners, but Guy de Mone was warmly attached to Archbishop Courtenay and to Maidstone, as well as to John Wootton, the first Master of the College here. These two friends were active executors of that Primate's



MAIDSTONE CHURCH AND THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE.

will, and both of them evinced a lively interest in the erection and completion of this Church.

The death of the founder may have interfered with the completion of the architect's plans. When the chancel's southern walls were commenced, the architect intended to place a groined roof over the south chancel. He carried the vaulting shafts up to a considerable height in the south wall, but they still remain unfinished. Some stones, which had been cut for the completion of those vaulting shafts, were afterwards slightly altered and used in a jamb of the eastern window of the north aisle. These facts indicate that the builders began with the south-eastern portion of the edifice. Further intimations of difficulties, caused probably by lack of funds after Archbishop Courtenay's death, occur in the clerestory windows. Mr. Whicheord found that their heads and mullions are worked out of different kinds of stone, and bear evidence of hurry in completion.

The internal decoration was not finished until several years after the death of Primate Courtenay. This fact we learn from an examination of the elaborately canopied *sedilia* on the south side of the chancel. The stones of which their carved work is composed run completely through, and are common both to the *sedilia* and to the tomb of Wootton, first Master of the College, who died in 1417. The slab of his tomb also supports some of the vertical stones of the *sedilia*. This tomb was built between 1407 and 1414 while Archbishop Arundel was Primate, during the lifetime of Wootton, but after the death of Guy de Mone. The Church was in full use for some years before the *sedilia* were inserted.

The dimensions of this Church are remarkable. Internally, greater uniformity of design and better light are found in All Saints, Maidstone, than were usual in Mediæval churches. This arises from its having been originally well designed, and upon so spacious a plan that it has never required to be enlarged. It is an admirable example of the early period of the Perpendicular style of architecture. The noble arcades are continuous from east to west, having six bays in the nave and three in the chancel. The windows are 24 in number and contain 101 lights; they at first sight seem to be all alike, yet there are points in which this uniformity is broken. The most remarkable change is found in the north aisle of the chancel, where the westernmost window has a more pointed arch, a lower sill, and less vertical tracery than any other window in the Church, while its stone-work is of sandstone, not of the Caen

stone in which all the other window-cases are wrought. One reason for this might be that when the old Church of St. Mary was destroyed this was a new window, which had been placed in that Church only ten or fifteen years before it was taken down, and therefore it was preserved. Under any circumstances its peculiarities are very remarkable. Other breaks in uniformity are these: the width of the aisles is less on the south than on the north, and in the nave this contraction of width is found to run continuously across the church, so that the north aisle is wider than the nave itself, and the nave is wider than the south aisle; all the windows in the north walls are rendered more ornate than those in the south by an additional row of panels in their upper tracery. The singular position of the tower further breaks uniformity. It stands on the south side of the Church, outside the south aisle, against the second bay from the west end. There is no lofty arch opening from the nave into the tower, but simply a large low doorway. The tower encroaches much upon the bays east and west of it, so that the windows in those bays are of two lights only, while all other windows in the side walls are of four lights (in the nave aisles) or of five lights (in the chancel). An analogous break in uniformity is caused in the south chancel by a parvise over the vestry, which occupies the middle bay, where a window would otherwise have appeared. Recently stone tracery, like that of a window, has been inserted there.

Upon the whole it must be acknowledged that very few churches exist of such size as this, or in which the shafts, piers, and abutments are so little obtrusive, and where the masonry so little obstructs either sight or sound. The continuous character and elegance of the mouldings around all the arches should be especially noticed. This distinguishing feature of the Perpendicular style is very prominent here. The absence of capitals is remarkable; it increases the light and elegant appearance of the arcades, but personally I doubt whether the design is not too uniform and too elegantly light. The eye becomes conscious of a longing for something that would break the uniformity.

Justice to the original designer, however, requires that we should remember that several important accessories of his work have been destroyed: the roof and ceiling which he designed are quite gone; the rood-screen, with its panels brightly coloured, is also gone. The architect made much use of his rood-screen, placing it in the nave one bay westward from the chancel, and

carrying it completely across the Church as at Leeds and at East-church in Sheppey. We see the door of entrance to the rood-loft stairs still remaining in the north wall, and we know that he inserted the rood staircase as an external turret, which occupies the place and does the work of a buttress to the north wall. The upper door, which gave access from this turret to the rood-loft itself, is now blocked up and plastered over.

The rood-screen, thus placed, enclosed spaces for two small chapels, one at the east end of each aisle of the nave. Within each enclosure an altar stood beneath the east window of the aisle. In the south wall the square-headed niche of the piscina still remains. It is said that there, in the south aisle, stood the altar of St. Katherine, and that at it a chantry priest served, who should daily pray for the soul of Robert Vinter. This chantry was founded by his executors in the old Church of St. Mary in 1369, and was endowed with lands called Goulds and Shepway.

The altar against the east wall of the north aisle may have been dedicated to St. Mary. Outside the east end of this aisle, in the angle formed by two buttresses which meet at its north-east corner, there is a canopied niche, in which a statue of St. Mary is said to have stood.

Another lost feature of the original plan is the illuminated screen-work, which undoubtedly divided the high chancel from the side chancels. A fragment of it, which remains in the north-eastern bay of the arcade, enables us to understand how effective an adjunct this screen-work must have been when it was continued down the entire length of the chancel from east to west. It gave a finished and complete appearance to the fine range of chancel stalls, and probably such screen-work was placed symmetrically on both sides of the high chancel.

This screen-work separated the side altar spaces from the high altar. It is believed that the north chancel contained an altar dedicated in the sacred name of Jesus our Lord, and that the chaplain of the Corpus Christi Brotherhood, founded in 1411, officiated there daily. The high altar was dedicated to All Saints.

The altar in the south chancel was called that of St. Thomas the Martyr. Of this we are assured by the will of John Wootton, the first Master of the College. He directed that he should be interred "before the altar of St Thomas the Martyr in the south aisle." There, as we see, his tomb stills remains. There, also, a chantry priest had previously been endowed by Archbishop Arundel in

1406 (July 4), to celebrate daily at the altar of St. Thomas the Martyr.

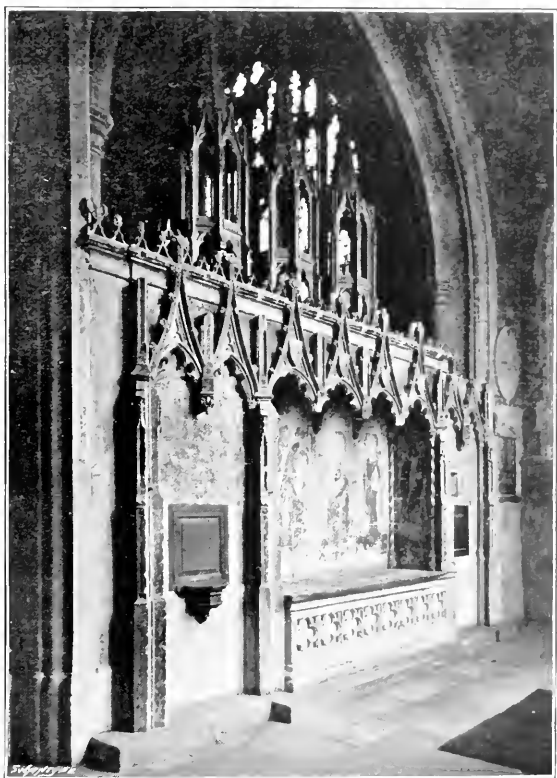
The tomb of John Wootton has lost very much of the beautiful colouring with which it was adorned, but some of it still remains. On the large slab which forms the table of the altar-tomb there was a fine monumental brass bearing Wootton's effigy, but the brass has been gone for centuries. On the north wall above the slab is depicted a scene which the artist supposed to occur when the good John Wootton, habited in pure and spotless white raiment, entered the heavenly home. He is represented as being of very small stature compared with the saints to whom he is introduced. An angel presents him to the Virgin Mary, who is seated; behind her stands St. Katherine with her wheel. On the other side, behind the angel, stands another female saint, who may be St. Mary Magdalene. At the east end of the tomb Archbishop Courtenay, patron of Wootton and founder of this Church, is represented in full pontificals. Opposite to him, on the western panel, is the figure of a bishop, and much speculation has been caused by the question, whom can this figure commemorate.

I cannot myself doubt who it is. The only person, outside Courtenay's own family, who is honoured with a benefactor's memorial in the carvings on the stall-seats was his executor Guy de Mone, Rector of Maidstone from 1390 to 1394. He was a great friend of John Wootton, his coadjutor both in administering the Archbishop's will and in practically establishing the College. He became Bishop of St. David's in 1397, and he died at Charlton-by-Woolwich in 1407. By his will Bishop Mone bequeathed to this Church a great missal and a great portifory, which had been written for him by one Wennoen Chamberleyn, clerk.

While the tomb was being built by John Wootton, I believe that Bishop Mone died, and that Wootton commemorated him opposite their friend and patron Archbishop Courtenay, who had in life made Mone the seneschal of all his lands. Possibly Bishop Mone had contributed towards the erection of the *sedilia*, which may have been a memorial of Archbishop Courtenay. They were evidently erected by Wootton, together with his tomb.

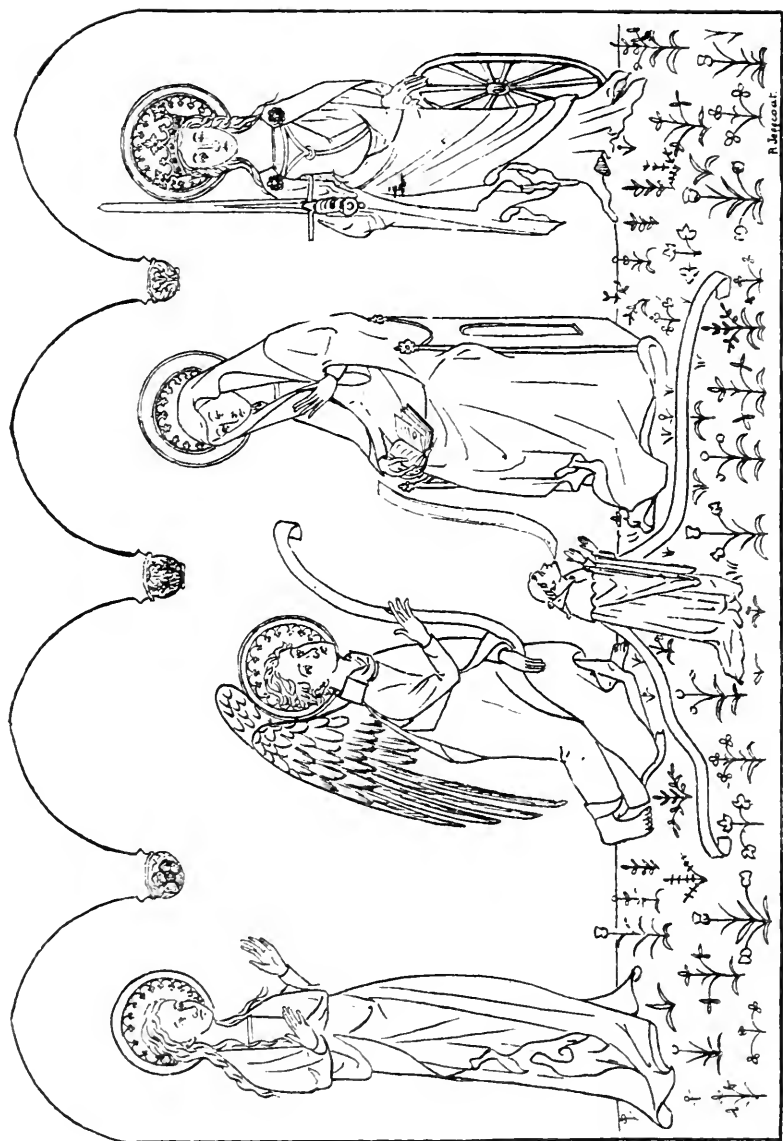
East of Wootton's tomb there is a squint or hagioscope upon a high level, which enabled the priest at St. Thomas's altar to see when the host was elevated at the high altar.

John Wootton himself directed that when his body was brought here five tapers, each containing five pounds of wax, should be lighted



TOMB OF JOHN WOOTTON. 1417.

From a Photograph by E. C. YOUNG.



PAINTING ON THE TOMB OF JOHN WOOTTON IN ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MAIDSTONE.

around him in honour of the five wounds of our Blessed Lord. One of the tapers was to be placed by his heart to designate that his mind was Godward, and the other four were to be placed at his head, feet, and sides, thus forming a cross. He bequeathed to the Church, for use at this altar of St. Thomas, two missals (one great and one small), two chalices of silver, a paxbread, two silver phials, a silver-gilt image of St. Thomas, and his entire suit of vestments, which he had devoted for use at this altar. John Wootton was a distinguished man, who had been Rector of Frindsbury and Rector of Staplehurst.

The *sedilia* were originally more handsome than any others in Kent. They comprised four canopied stalls, and attached to the easternmost was either a credence table or a fifth seat higher than the rest. At present the monuments of the Astley family greatly obscure the seats, and to accommodate those monuments the cusping of the lower tabernacle work of the canopies was much mutilated. The canopies of the three central stalls of the *sedilia* are surmounted by three octagonal open turrets, each formed of two tiers of arches with miniature buttresses, crocketed canopies, and a crocketed spire. The entire work is elaborate and elegant, beyond anything to be expected in the collegiate church of an ordinary town. The frequent presence of the Archbishop at service here no doubt accounts for the beauty of these *sedilia*. The Primates often used this Church for ordinations and other ceremonies of importance. For instance, Archbishop Arundel held one ordination here in December (22) 1403, three ordinations here in 1407 (one in March, one in May, and a third in September), one in 1408, another in 1409, and so on. Thus in All Saints, Maidstone, many of the distinguished prelates and dignitaries of the Middle Ages received their Orders of Priesthood or of the Diaconate. Archbishop Kemp, who successively held the See of York and the See of Canterbury, received Priest's Orders here; and at the same ordination in this Church Deacon's Orders were conferred upon Philip Morgan, who became at first Bishop of Worcester and then Bishop of Ely. Many such instances might be mentioned.

This frequent use of All Saints' Church by the Archbishops for ceremonies of great pomp and importance likewise accounts for the large number of stalls in the chancel. At the west end there are eight, facing eastward. These alone were sufficient to accommodate the Master and Fellows of the College as we find them in 1511.

Twenty more stalls however are here, ten on each side (facing north or south); these would accommodate dignified personages from the Palace who attended the Pontifical services here. The carvings beneath the seats of twenty of the stalls remain in their original state; eight other seats have been replaced by fixed boards, uncarved. In addition to the armorial coats of members of the Courtenay family and of Guy de Mone, there are carvings of foliage, two or three grotesque heads, and one curious figure of a scullion or cook with a basting ladle in his left hand. The carvings are all well executed. The floor of the high chancel, in which these stalls stand, is elevated two feet or more above that of the nave, rendering necessary an ascent of four or five steps.

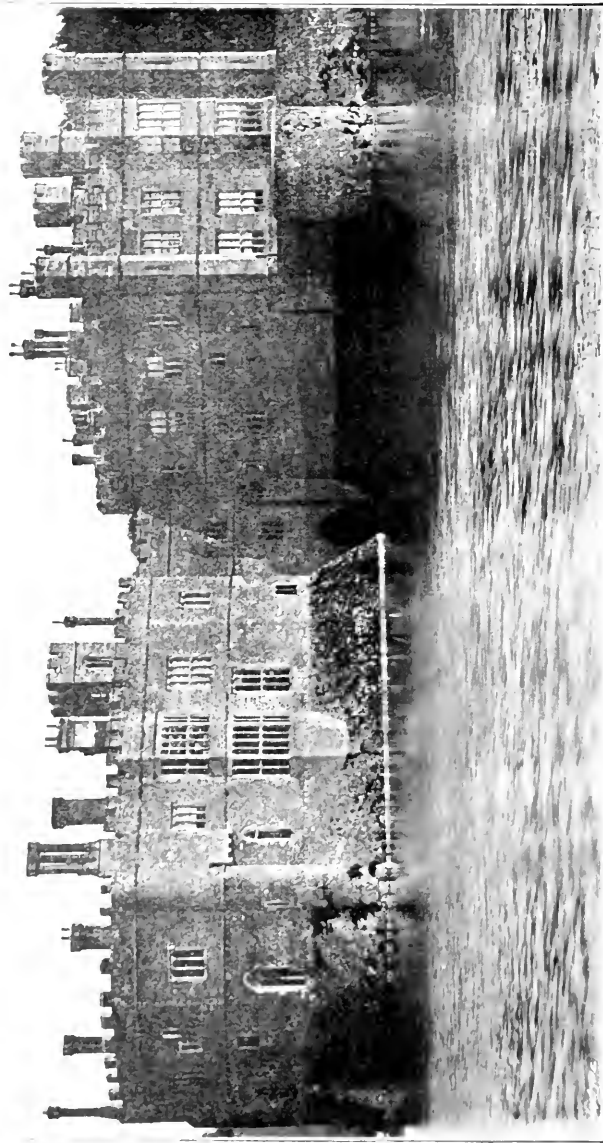
When Archbishop Warham held his Visitation of the College in 1511 it was carried out for him by Dr. Cuthbert Tunstall, who held his Court for the purpose "in a vestibule within this Collegiate Church." Whether the present vestry was that vestibule or not we cannot tell. Hither he summoned the Master William Groeyn, Bachelor in Theology, Giles Rede, the Submaster, and five other Fellows, viz., Thomas Nicholls (a chaplain), Robert Ward (a chaplain), David Knowdisley, the steward who was Rector of Crundale, Thomas Hauson (a chaplain), and John Cotyn (a chaplain).

The vestibule in which Cuthbert Tunstall held the Archbishop's Visitation Court in 1511 may have been that in which the Archbishop's Official or Commissary usually sat to receive proof of wills throughout the fifteenth century. As in the old Church of St. Mary, so in the Collegiate Church of All Saints, there was some chapel or vestibule devoted to the purposes of what we should call a Probate Court. All the wills of persons residing in Maidstone and its neighbourhood were proved here for several centuries.

Possibly the vestry is that vestibule wherein the Probate Court was held. At present you will find in this vestry a series of engraved portraits of the Archbishops, a portrait of the Archdeacon of Maidstone, and portraits of four or five Vicars of Maidstone. The font is remarkable as being of antique octagonal form, and yet dating only from the time of King James I. Upon its sides are carved the arms of the Astley family (who probably presented this font to the Church), and the arms of France, Scotland, and Ireland quarterly, without the arms of England. It is very singular that so remarkable an insult to the English nation should

From a Photograph by E. M. Youess.

LEEDS CASTLE.



have been allowed to be set up in any English Church. The first quarter and the fourth are both occupied by the lilies of France.

[An account of the monumental inscriptions and various alterations made in the fittings of the Church during the nineteenth century followed, but as these are described more fully in the late Mr. Cave-Browne's History of the Church, it is not necessary to reprint them here.]

Progress was then made to Leeds Castle, where the members were most cordially received by C. P. Wykeham-Martin, Esq., and Mrs. Wykeham-Martin. In the hall Mr. F. V. James, Curator of the Maidstone Museum, read the following descriptive account of the chief architectural features of the Castle:—

LEEDS CASTLE.*

I do not propose to engage your attention with particulars of the many persons (of more or less celebrity) who have been owners or occupiers of this Castle in bygone times, but I shall treat the Castle as an illustrative example of the military architecture of the Middle Ages.

First, to speak of the Castle generally. It stands upon three rocky knolls, of which two are islands in a lake of about 15 acres in extent, and the third occupies the central part of the artificial bank by which the waters are or were retained. The central and larger island is surrounded by a wall strongly revetted, rising to a height of about 15 feet out of the water, and furnished with semi-circular bastions or flanking towers having flat inner faces and conical roofs. There is evidence also of the existence of a chamber with a fireplace and garderobe in one of these towers, which in all probability were loopholed. The surrounding wall formed the boundary of the outer ward or bailey. About 40 feet inside this, and concentric with it, was the wall of the inner bailey, of which indications only remain; it was about 8 feet thick and 20 feet high. On the late Mr. Charles Wykeham-Martin's plan this is termed, in accordance with fortification phraseology, the "enceinte wall." Connecting the two walls at each end of the island were the gatehouses, of which that on the south remains. The oldest recognizable part of this is a doorway of the time of

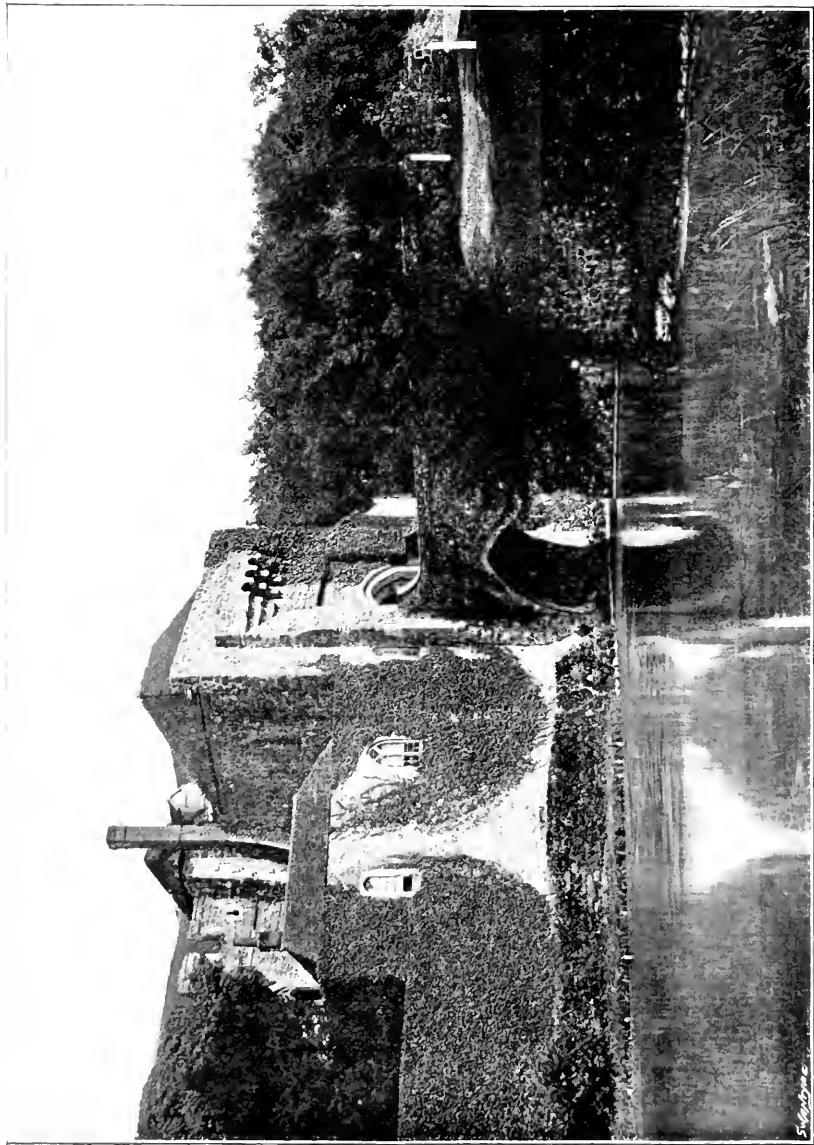
* A Paper on Leeds Castle, by the late Canon Scott Robertson, accompanied by a ground-plan, is printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XV., pp. 148-151. Mr. James kindly prepared a ground-plan of the Castle, copies of which were distributed amongst the Members.

Henry III., although the gatehouse itself has been sometimes described as Norman work. Here was the constable's room, with apartments for the guards and others.

A modern house erected in 1822 stands on the site of the original domestic buildings which occupied the northern part of the island, the only exception being a Late-Norman vaulted cellar beneath the present entrance hall, the masonry of which is the oldest in the place. Near the Maiden's Tower (a building of Henry VIIIth's time and long posterior to the parts now under review) is a water tower with a very remarkable bath, constructed for the use of Edward I. in 1291-2. It communicated with the lake by means of a passage in which are still seen the grooves for the portcullis. The water appears to have been excluded or retained by means of an ingenious arrangement of flush-boards or sluices, which allowed of the cleaning of the bath without letting off the water of the moat. In his work on Leeds Castle the late Mr. Wykeham-Martin gives an account of his investigations into the accounts (of Queen Eleanor's executors, A.D. 1291-3) relating to this peculiar structure, from which it appears that the area of the chamber equals that of the hundred Reigate stones 2 feet square, specified therein as being obtained for use in its construction.

So far as we have gone it will be seen that this Castle is, or has been, a concentric structure, a plan much in use in the latter half of the reign of Henry III. and throughout that of Edward I.

There yet remains the keep or gloriette, which is worthy of particular attention. The walls here rise from the deep surrounding water to a considerable height, and contain apartments arranged round a central court after the manner of Norman shell keeps. Within the walls of the keep are the chapel, kitchen, and other work of a date at least as early as the days of Edward I., but there is a great deal more relating to the period of Henry VIII., and even of recent date. This island is thought to have been the site of an earlier stronghold; tradition, which is always forthcoming, stating that such existed as early as A.D. 857, perhaps a Saxon house of timber. The windows of the chapel are filled with geometrical tracery, and resemble those in the chancel at Chartham. There is also a low-side window opening 17 feet above the water, probably inserted in the time of Richard II. Close by is a postern or sally-port at the level of the water. The doorway stands at the head of some steps which go below the present level of the water of the moat, which seems to indicate that the moat was formerly



From a Photograph by E. M. Younge.

LEEDS CASTLE: THE GATEHOUSE.

at a lower level, but to what extent is not apparent. Before leaving the keep it should be observed that it is connected with the larger island by means of a two storied bridge supported by two arches; this was originally a drawbridge, the pit being contained between the side walls and dropping into the water.

Now we come to the third great division of the Castle, the Barbican or *Tête-de-Pont*. This was an outer fortification or advanced work before the gate of a castle or fortified town. The term is usually applied to the outwork intended to defend the drawbridges. A narrow entrance was deemed a great protection to castles, and a barbican at the head of it must have been an important impediment to any kind of assault. It would command the ditch at its weakest part, and thus impede the attack of assailants in the fosse. In the case of Leeds Castle the fortress was of sufficient importance to possess a barbican with ditches and drawbridges of its own. In passing, it should be mentioned that in castles where there was no barbican in advance, palisades and barriers were placed before the gates. The outwork here is placed upon the counterscarp of the lake, here only 50 feet wide, and at the outer end of the bridge which carries the road to the great island. It is composed of three parts, which were isolated by three wet ditches, of which one is the River Len, and had three entrances, one from each wing of the dam, and a central one from the south. Each approach had its drawbridge, gateway, and portcullis, and the three ways met upon a central plot open towards the fortress, and which was reached by means of the bridge leading up to the great gateway. The bridge has two arches, the inner of which was open between parapets for the pit of the drawbridge. Each drawbridge had a gate and portcullis.

The date assigned to the building of the barbican is the second half of the thirteenth century. The gatehouse reached from the barbican deserves especial attention. The material is Caen stone. The grooves for the portcullis can still be seen.

Above the gateway may be seen the stone supports, formed at the tops of castles and fortifications for setting the parapet out on corbels so as to project beyond the face of the wall, the intervals between the corbels being left open to allow of missiles being thrown down on assailants. A bretasche or hoarding of stout oak existed in 1314, but the present corbels upon which the timber rested appear to be of the age of Richard II., and probably date from A.D. 1386.

One building I have purposely omitted to mention, viz., the Maiden's Tower. Its date is not very clear, and although another building may have been standing in its place, there is no evidence to shew that it was included as part of the fortress in times anterior to those of Henry VIII. Most of it is certainly more recent. Tradition supposes it to have been built for the maids of honour. A later conception is that the appellation is a corruption of the word *main* or principal tower.

Now for a brief chronological statement, beginning with the parts supposed to be the earliest:—

SAXON PERIOD.—Like many Saxon strongholds Leeds Castle is thought to date from the ninth century. The keep is believed to have originally belonged to this period. Its construction at that time, in accordance with others of like character, was a large truncated conical mound surrounded by a deep ditch, upon the inner edge of which a stout palisade of squared timber was placed strongly bound together, equal in defence to a wall, and strengthened by turrets or towers.

NORMAN PERIOD.—The Normans took the Saxon forts as they found them, and the "Norman Shell Keep" changed Saxon buildings of wood into fabrics of stone. The earliest masonry in the Castle, probably represented by the vaulted cellar, is believed to be the work of Robert de Creveccœur, who founded Leeds Priory in 1119.

JOHN and HENRY III.—A doorway in the gatehouse having chamfer stops, the barbican and its wings, and the minor wall of *enceinte* it is thought were all designed at one time. They were portions of a definite plan, which when once adopted was deliberately carried out until finished.

EDWARD I. and EDWARD II.—The lower portion of the old Castle, and the chapel with its windows of geometrical tracery, are assigned to this period.

RICHARD II.—The bretasche over the gateway is of this date, and replaced an earlier one inserted by Edward I. and repaired later by Edward II.

HENRY VIII.—Extensive alterations were made at this period, when the upper storey of the old Castle, the Maiden's Tower, and other minor details were erected.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—Whilst in the possession of the Smith family, ancestors of the Lords Strangford, a Jacobean mansion was erected in the seventeenth century at the north end of the large island.

NINETEENTH CENTURY.—In 1822 the present mansion was erected, during which many remains of the earlier structures were recovered.

The party then divided into sections and were conducted over the Castle by the courteous owner, his daughter, and the Honorary Secretary. On leaving, the Noble President cordially thanked Mr. and Mrs. Wykeham-Martin for their kindness, and Mr. F. V. James for his Paper.

Leeds Church was next visited under the guidance of the Vicar, the Rev. A. P. Morris, and the Honorary Secretary.* Afterwards the Earl Stanhope and a dozen others were kindly permitted by Miss Farmer to see the ancient dining-room, with its fourteenth-century lavatory, at Battle Hall, and the interesting painting in a room upstairs, which is described in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XV., p. xlii. Miss Farmer hospitably offered tea to her visitors. After thanks had been given to her for her kindness the carriages were regained, when all returned to Maidstone.

The Dinner took place in the Town Hall, by permission of the Mayor. About eighty sat down, the Earl Stanhope occupying the Chair, supported by the Mayor, Mr. and Mrs. Burch Rosher, the Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Cumberland H. Woodruff, the Rev. W. Gardner Waterman, and Mr. and Mrs. George Payne. The usual loyal and other toasts were proposed and responded to by the Noble President, Canon Beck, Mr. Burch Rosher, and Mr. Robert Hoar. In the evening the Mayor held a brilliant reception at the Museum, to which all the members staying in Maidstone were kindly invited. Every part of the building was thrown open, and much interest was taken in the splendid collections to be seen there. During the evening F. V. James, Esq., the Curator, contributed a Paper on "The Museum and the Collections contained therein," and Hubert Bensted, Esq., one on "The Houses of Old Maidstone." The Honorary Secretary also described at intervals the antiquities in the Society's apartments.

On Wednesday, the 31st of July, a large party started early to see the interesting excavations made at Boxley Abbey by the

* For a description of Leeds Church see a Paper by the late Rev. J. Cave-Browne, printed in the forty-ninth volume of the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 1893.

Honorary Secretary for Major Best. R. A. H. Seymour, Esq., courteously allowed the members to perambulate the gardens and buildings, where they saw, under Mr. George Payne's guidance, all that remains of the Abbey, and listened to his account of the discovery of the foundations of the Norman Church and its south aisle, hidden away in the great garden terrace.

After partaking of refreshments, most kindly provided by Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, cordial thanks were given to them for their hospitality and courtesy, and to Major Best for so liberally defraying the cost of these researches. Mr. Seymour and Major Best having replied in a few well-chosen words, the company returned to Maidstone to join the main body coming by train. When all were seated in the carriages progress was made to Sutton Valence, where luncheon was served in a marquee in the Recreation Ground which overlooks the magnificent scenery of the Weald. After the repast Harold Sands, Esq., read a Paper on "The Sutton Castle," which is printed in the present Volume. Time could not be allowed to view the scanty remains of the stronghold, as it is difficult of access. After thanks had been given to Mr. Sands the company proceeded to East Sutton Place, the seat of Sir Robert Filmer, Bart. By the kind permission of R. H. B. Marsham, Esq., the present tenant, the members were able to inspect this interesting Jacobean house, under the guidance of Mr. H. Ward and the Honorary Secretary, who gave a brief account of the descent of the manor and of the Filmer family.

EAST SUTTON CHURCH.

From East Sutton Place the members proceeded to the Church, where the following Paper, written by Mr. T. G. Oylar, was, in the much regretted absence of that gentleman through illness, read by Mr. E. J. Wells:—"Although there was a Church at East Sutton at the time of the Domesday Survey, the oldest portions of the present building can hardly be dated earlier than the fourteenth century."* Probably the original Church consisted of a nave with low short aisles and a small chancel, which was afterwards lengthened and the north and south chapels added. The nave aisles and tower were erected during the Perpendicular period. The latter is of three stages, and is surmounted by a vane carrying

* Mr. Cave-Browne, in his work on this Church, states that the foundation of substantial outer walls, running along the lines of the present arcades, was discovered on the restoration of the Church.



EAST SUTTON PLACE.



EAST SUTTON CHURCH, NORTH CHAPEL.

the crest of the Filmer family—a falcon rising. The roof of the north aisle is divided into four compartments by good moulded beams; the weathering of the earlier and much lower roof can be seen at the east end. The windows in this and the south aisle have three cinquefoiled lights, the mullions being ornamented with a rather peculiar moulding, consisting of a groove leaving a projecting square rib. The hood-moulding falls on elegant jamb shafts, having octagonal capitals and bell-shaped bases on stilted octagonal plinths. A handsome arch divides the north aisle of the nave from the north chapel, with its very beautiful decorated east window, consisting of three cinquefoiled lights all doubly feathered, with upper tracery of sexfoils and quatrefoils. In the jambs are two slender shafts with richly-moulded capitals and bases; from the former spring small cinquefoiled arches with ogee heads. In the upper part of the cinquefoiled lights are the remains of the stained glass with which the window was doubtless once filled. We can distinguish the following escutcheons: “Azure, fretty argent, a chief or,” for ST. LEGER. Quarterly: 1 and 4, “Or, a manche gules,” for HASTINGS; 2 and 3, “Barry argent and azure, within an orle of martlets gules,” for DE VALENCE.* The mullions and tracery of this fine window are unfortunately much decayed on the exterior, but the Vicar and Churchwardens hope shortly to be able to effect some careful repairs. The window in the north wall of this chapel is also a good one, but it suffers by its proximity to its more beautiful neighbour; it has been so often “restored” that it is doubtful if any of the original tracery remains. The east window of the chancel is a modern copy of a window in Merton College Chapel at Oxford, and was inserted in place of a poor one, which was not the original, by Mr. Henry Breuchley, a former resident in the parish. In the south chapel the present east window occupies the place of one which was probably the counterpart of the beautiful one already mentioned in the north chapel, portions of the original mullions, jambs, and arch-stones being still visible. In the stained glass of this window are the arms of Richard, Duke of York, father of King Edward IV., and a half-length figure of the Blessed Virgin, bearing round the nimbus the legend “*Ecce Ancilla domini.*” There are also two heads of angels with long flowing hair and wings of a

* On the death of Aymer de Valence in 1323 his lands were divided among his three sisters, of whom Isabel, married to John de Hastings, received Sutton. Their grandson, Laurence de Hastings, married Agnes, daughter of Roger Mortimer, and she, being left a widow, held this manor in dower. I am disposed to give her credit for building this chapel.

rich golden colour, wearing round the neck embroidered amices; a cross patée rises from the head of each. A shield set diagonally within a garter is that of Sir Henry Guldeford.* Another small shield bears the arms of Mortimer. The south window in this chapel also contains a few small shields in stained glass, bearing the arms of Filmer, Scott, and Argall; also a lozenge bearing, "On a chevron three talbots gules."†

The nave is divided from the aisles by four arches supported on octagonal piers; on the easternmost two stone brackets mark the position of the ancient rood-loft, the upper doorway of which may be seen in the north wall of the aisle.‡ There is no chancel arch. The king-posts and tie-beams of the roof are good, the spandrels containing some excellent carving. The lofty and graceful tower arch has its inner member carried on long circular shafts, while the outer members are continuous. The mouldings of the west doorway§ terminate on small bell-shaped bases, and the hood finishes with heads wearing mitres, which are much mutilated. Above is a good Perpendicular window having four lights, and containing some old stained glass; two of the figures probably represent SS. Peter and Paul, to whom the Church is dedicated.||

The Church contains several memorials to members of the Filmer family, the most noteworthy being the fine sixteenth-century brass to Sir Edward Filmer¶ and his wife. The plates measure 7 feet by 3 feet 8 inches. Sir Edward is clad in breastplate, paldrons, coutes,

* Sir Henry Guldeford, Comptroller of the Household to King Henry VIII., held the manor of East Sutton for a few years only; he died 1531-2.

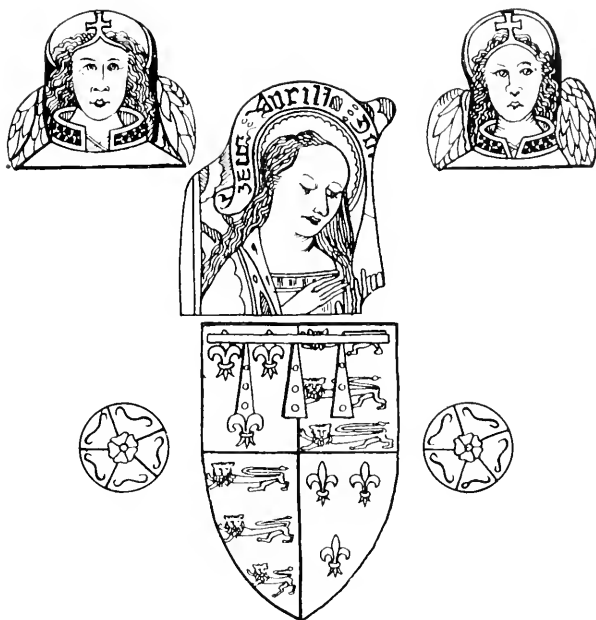
† (?) "Argent, on a chevron gules three talbots of the first," for MARTYN. — EDITORS.

‡ 27 July 1643. "Cornet May came to search East Sutton Belfry for arms there; he tore the surplice with his own hands, took the Bible and service book out of the Church, and broke down the Screen and the painted glass windows." . . . (Anne Heaton's Diary, preserved at East Sutton Place.)

§ A will proved in the Archidiaconal Court of Canterbury enables us to date his doorway with some certainty. John Church of East Sutton, who made his will, proved 1464, made the following bequest: "*Item lego pro facturâ novi hostii occidentalis in Ecclesiâ parochiali de Est Sutton xxvj^s viij^d.*" — EDITORS.

The Church is 75 feet in length and 56 in breadth. The dimensions of the Filmer Chapel are 36 feet by 18, and of the north chapel 20 feet by 10.

¶ Sir Edward Filmer purchased the manor of East Sutton from his brother-in-law John Argall in 1610. He had previously resided at Little Charlton in the same parish, whither his father Robert Filmer, one of the prothonotaries of the Common Pleas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had migrated from the ancestral seat of the family at Herst in the parish of Otterden. Robert Filmer died 1585, and was buried at East Sutton. He was the eldest son of James Filmer of Otterden, whose will, proved 1571 (A., xli. 29), mentions the following children: sons Robert, George, Reginald, Isaac, William, and John; daughters Agnes, Bennett, and Margaret. — EDITORS.



STAINED GLASS IN THE EAST WINDOW OF SOUTH CHAPEL,
EAST SUTTON CHURCH.



BRASS OF SIR EDWARD FILMER.

and skirt of taces with ornamental borders. The sword-hilt and belt are also richly ornamented. He has high boots with spurs, and around his neck is a large ruff over which falls his beard and long hair. His wife is attired in a long gown and large cap, from the back of which falls an ample veil. Beneath are the effigies of their eighteen children—nine sons and nine daughters; the former wear tunics with slashed sleeves, the eldest in addition wears armour. A skull above the head of No. 4 denotes that he died during his father's lifetime. The marginal inscription is as follows: "Under this rest, in certain hope of the resurrection, the bodies of Sir Edward Filmer, Knight, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Richard Argall, Esq^{re}. They lived together fortie foure yeares and had issue eighteene children, viz., nine sonnes and nine daughters. He departed this life ye second of November Anno d'ni 1629. She died the 9th of August Anno d'ni 1638."

The Filmer arms are also engraved on the plate, viz., "Sable, three bars and as many cinquefoils in chief or." On the edge of the plate is the name of the artist, Edward Marshall. A tablet in the south chapel has the following inscription: "Richard Argall of East Sutton in the County of Kent, Esquier, deceased Anno domini 1588, leaving five sonnes and six daughters living. Mary his second wife, one of the daughters of Sir Reynald Scott of Scott's Hall in the County of Kent, Knight, marryed ye second tyme to Lawrence Washington, Esquier, dyed in anno 1604.* Thomas Argall, eldest sonne of ye sayd Richard and Mary, dyed in anno 1605." Several shields, both on tablets and in the windows, bear the arms of the Scott family, "Argent, three Catherine-wheels sable, a bordure engrailed gules."

Another inscription commemorates "M^{rs} Dorothy Filmer, wife of Beversham Filmer, Esq^r, and second daughter of William Henley, Esq^{re}, of Gore Court in this county . . . She died Oct. 14th, 1793, aged 57 years." The arms are FILMER impaling HENDLEY, "Paly bendy azure and gules eight mullets or." There are memorials to this family in Otham Church.

Mr. Wells further gave a description of the ancient heraldic glass in the windows of the Church.

* Lawrence Washington, Registrar of the Court of Chancery, died 1619 and was buried in Maidstone Church. He may have belonged to the family from which the celebrated George Washington was descended, but the most careful researches of American genealogists have been unable to trace the lineage of their great patriot beyond his great-grandfather John Washington, who settled in Virginia in 1637.—EDITORS.

Uleombe Church was next reached, where the Rector, Lord Theobald Butler, welcomed the Society. The Rev. G. M. Livett, Vicar of Wateringbury, had kindly written a Paper on the Architectural History of the Church, which, in his unavoidable absence, was read by Mr. Walker of Uleombe.* After cordial thanks to his Lordship, Mr. Livett, and Mr. Walker, the party returned to Maidstone in good time for the trains, thus bringing to a close a most successful meeting.

* We hope to print Mr. Livett's Paper in a subsequent Volume.

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT, 1900-1901.

BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.L.S., F.S.A.

ROCHESTER.—In the summer of 1900 excavations were made for the purpose of building a strong-room beneath the offices of Messrs. Arnold, Baker, and Day, which stand upon the College Green at Rochester. During the progress of the work the Roman road was discovered which led from the north gate to the south gate of the city, settling, beyond dispute, the course of that way between the two gates. If the Rev. G. M. Livett's Map of Medieval Rochester, in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXI., is referred to, and straight lines drawn from the site of the Roman north gate to that of the south gate, it will be seen that the Saxon Cathedral Church and Messrs. Arnold and Co.'s offices were built across the line of the ancient way; hence it is very satisfactory to have met with a portion of it below the latter, as shewn in the accompanying Plan kindly prepared by Mr. E. F. Cobb, Architect, of Rochester, to illustrate these notes. The reference to the elevation of the south side of the excavation beneath the office, formerly used as a Police Court, is as follows:—

- A. Modern brick walls.
- A'. Modern rubble wall.
- B. Top of Roman road, 2 feet 8 inches below floor line, paved with blocks of rag-stone about 8 inches square laid in a bed of mortar 2 inches thick.
- C. Rammed chalk, 4 to 6 inches thick.
- D. Flints and sharp gravel mixed, containing fragments of Roman tile, a hard compact bed, about 2 feet 4 inches thick.
- E. Original vegetable mould.
- e. Thin layer of chalk or lime marking the original ground line, all above this being made ground.
- F. Natural gravelly *stratum* with flints.

IX RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT.

At some period the Roman road towards the north had been removed, where, at a depth of about 11 feet below the floor of the Police Court, the remains of a human skeleton were found, indicating an interment prior to the Roman occupation (marked X on the Plan). At the spot marked O numerous oyster-shells were met with. To the west of the Roman road a pit was discovered, steepled with chalk and flints, but nothing was found in it to give a clue to its date.

During the excavations two Roman coins were brought to light, one of the *minimi* class, the other reading as follows:—

Obverse: D. N. ARCADIVS. P. F. AVG.

Reverse: SALVS REIPVBLICAE.

In exergue, S.M.R.Q. (Signata Moneta Romæ officina Quarta).

IGHTHAM (STANLEY'S QUARRY).—Mr. Benjamin Harrison favours me with particulars of the discovery of remains of a skeleton under a heap of blocks of Kentish rag-stone. He visited the site, and procured portions of two vessels which had contained calcined human bones. These belong to the Celtic period. The skeleton lay about 3 feet from the urns.

BOBBING.—The Rev. D. Moor kindly shewed me the fragments of two large vessels of Celtic date, together with lumps of clay having holes through them. The latter are occasionally met with, but for what purpose they were used is not known. These remains were found by the sexton when digging a grave in the new churchyard. Bobbing Church stands by the road leading from Cold Arbour (Newington) to Milton-next-Sittingbourne, to which I have referred at length in my *Collectanea Cantiana*. A high antiquity was claimed for this road, hence the discovery at Bobbing along its course strengthens the opinion therein set forth.

LUTON-NEXT-CHATHAM.—I am indebted to Mr. Edwin Harris for information of a discovery of Roman remains made in Mr. Gransden's brickfield at Luton. On investigation I found that a sepulchral deposit had evidently been met with, consisting of a large buff-coloured vessel with two handles, and a good urn-vase of a flesh tint. The former was smashed by the workmen, and is exactly like one found at East Hall, near Sittingbourne (see *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. X., p. 180, Fig. 9); the latter is identical with one discovered at Runsgate (see *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XII., p. 16, Fig. 14). Mr. Gransden pointed out the site

of the discovery as thirty yards south of the road from Luton to Bredhurst.

MEDWAY MARSHES.—During excavations for mud on the eastern bank of Otterham Creek, below the village of Upchurch, several Roman vessels of pottery were met with by the workmen in the employ of Messrs. W. and G. Brice of Rainham and Rochester. Mr. W. Brice kindly allowed me to examine the specimens and take the following particulars:—

	Height.	Diameter.		
		Bulge.	Mouth.	Base.
Urn, black	11½ in.	9 in.	4¼ in.	3¾ in.
„ brown	11 „	12 „	7½ „	5¼ „
„ grey	5 „	6¼ „	5 „	2¾ „
(This urn is sprinkled with particles of flint.)				
Urn-vase, black	3½ in.	3½ in.	2½ in.	1⅜ in.
Urn, black	3¾ „	4⅞ „	4 „	2¼ „
(Decorated with three lines round the shoulder.)				
Urn, black (in fragments).				
Goblet, black (broken) . .	5½ in.	4½ in.	—	2¼ in.
„ red (with handle) . .	6 „	4½ „	—	2 „
Samian Cup	3¼ „	—	5⅜ in.	2⅝ „
Potter's mark LVCCO				
Samian Cup	2 in.	—	3¾ in.	1½ in.
„	2 „	—	3⅝ „	1½ „
„	3¼ „	—	3¾ „	1½ „
Samian Patera, 7⅞ in. diam.	Potter's mark	CONENTIVS . F ?		
„ „ 7¼ „	„ „	LATINVS . F		
„ „ 6¾ „	„ „	OF . VITA		

The presence of so many Samian pieces with the two large urns suggests interments, but it was not ascertained if the urns contained calcined bones. The workmen usually clear out such things at once in the hope of finding treasure. The “saltings” on the eastern side of Otterham Creek have yielded a vast store of Upchurch ware for a long period of years. When the writer was first introduced to this interesting spot, as a boy, by the late William Bland and Charles Roach Smith, a thick layer of potsherds

could be seen for a considerable distance along the mud-bank at low water, while the "flats" down to the water's edge were covered with fragments of vessels of all kinds. The former has now been entirely removed by the ceaseless excavations of the *alluvium* for cement-making purposes, and upon the "flats" much silt has since accumulated, concealing from view those precious fragments which helped to make one an archeologist.

HIGHAM (ROCHESTER).—Mr. R. A. Ryott, Manager of the Higham and Hundred of Hoo Water Company, informed me of the discovery of an interment, accompanied by pottery, during the laying of a water-main at Church Street, Higham. On visiting the spot I found that the workmen had cut across a skeleton, disturbing the leg and lower bones of the arms. It was ascertained that on the right side of the skeleton two small vases and a patera of Upchurch ware had been found. With Mr. Ryott's permission I proceeded to clear out the remaining portion of the grave, which the labourers had failed to see. In it lay the upper half of the skeleton. On either side of the skull an iron nail was met with, which had been used to fasten the woodwork together in which the body had been enclosed. When the grave was filled up a fine flint core that was probably lying upon the surface was cast into it with the soil, but which had no connection with the sepulchral deposit. The site of this discovery is about a hundred yards to the south of Higham Church, *beneath* the short modern road leading to the "Sun" Inn, and ten yards from the ancient way which leads to the Roman causeway across the Higham marshes to the Thames. In *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XI., Mr. Roach Smith refers to numerous antiquities discovered in a Roman cemetery near Higham Church, which found their way into the collection of Mr. Teanby of Gravesend. I have not succeeded in locating the site, but it was on the opposite side of the road, about two hundred yards from the Church.

WALTHAM.—On May 22nd, 1891, I visited this district, accompanied by my friends, Mr. W. H. Hammond and the late Mr. George Dowker. The former conducted us over his property at Buckholt, and shewed us two mounds in one of the fields upon the farm, which Mr. Dowker and myself considered were *tumuli*. Mr. Hammond writes that recently a friend of his proceeded to open one of the mounds, when he found on the ground level a layer of burnt material containing fragments of calcined bone and

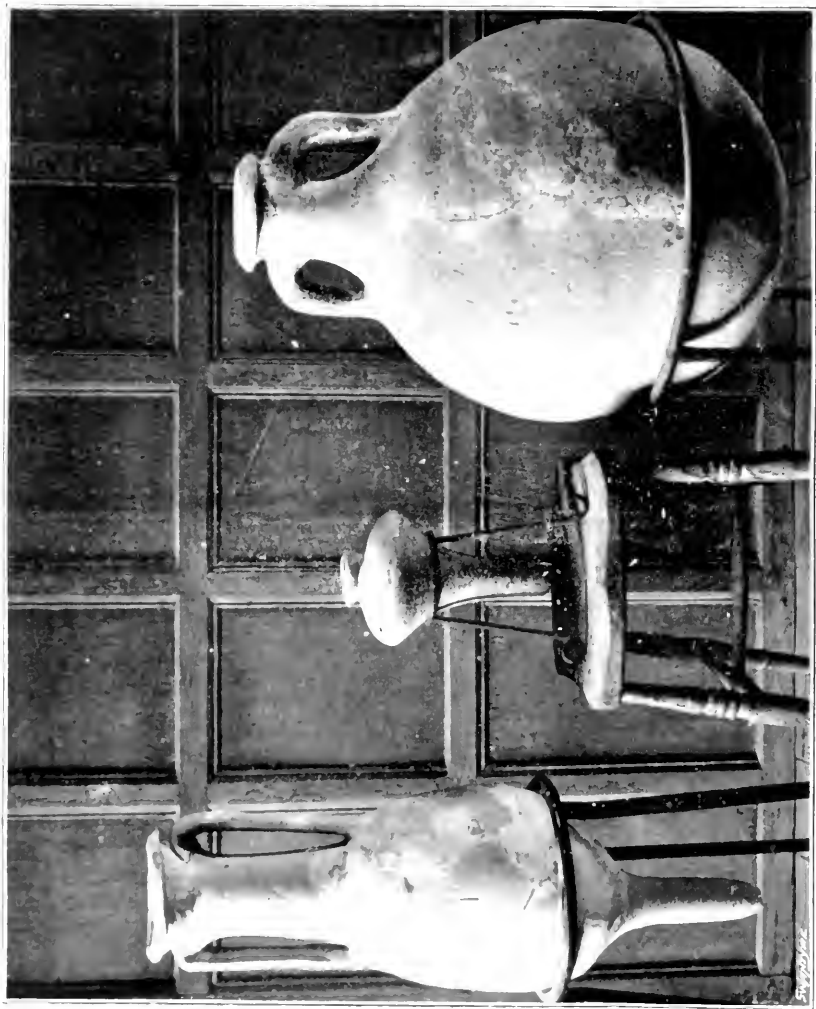


FIG. 1.
WALTHAM.

FIG. 3.
LONDON (?).

FIG. 2.
GREEN STREET GREEN.

ROMAN WINE VESSELS.

a few potsherds. At one spot a heap of large flint stones was found, under which the excavator would probably have met with what he was seeking for; but unfortunately, as Mr. Hammond states, "my friend and myself must plead guilty to knowing absolutely nothing about the proper way to open a tumulus." The fragments of pottery sent to me were of Celtic date, which one would expect in a district abounding in flint implements, of which Mr. Hammond possesses five examples of both paleolithic and neolithic periods.

Mr. Hammond further reports the discovery on a place called Anvil Green, in the parish of Waltham, of a fine Roman amphora of buff-coloured ware, terminating in a point. It measures 34 inches in height, the diameter of the body being 11 inches, of mouth 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, expanding to 7 inches. The vessel reached me in about fifty pieces, but cement and patience enabled me to restore it, as seen in the accompanying engraving (FIG. 1). Two other examples of amphoræ which have recently come into my hands are also figured. FIG. 2 is that which I recorded in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXIII., as found at Greenstreet Green; this, too, came to me in pieces, but it is now restored. Its dimensions are: height 30 inches, diameter 22 inches, diameter of mouth 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. FIG. 3 is from the collection of the late Mr. Henry Smith, and was presented to me by his daughter, Mrs. George Wright. It is 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at bulge, at mouth 2 inches, and of cream-coloured ware. It was probably found in London, but is engraved here for purposes of comparison.

All three examples are now in the Rochester Museum. As vessels of this class are invariably called *amphoræ*, and the large globular specimen is often designated a *dolium*, there seems to be some need for a more satisfactory classification.

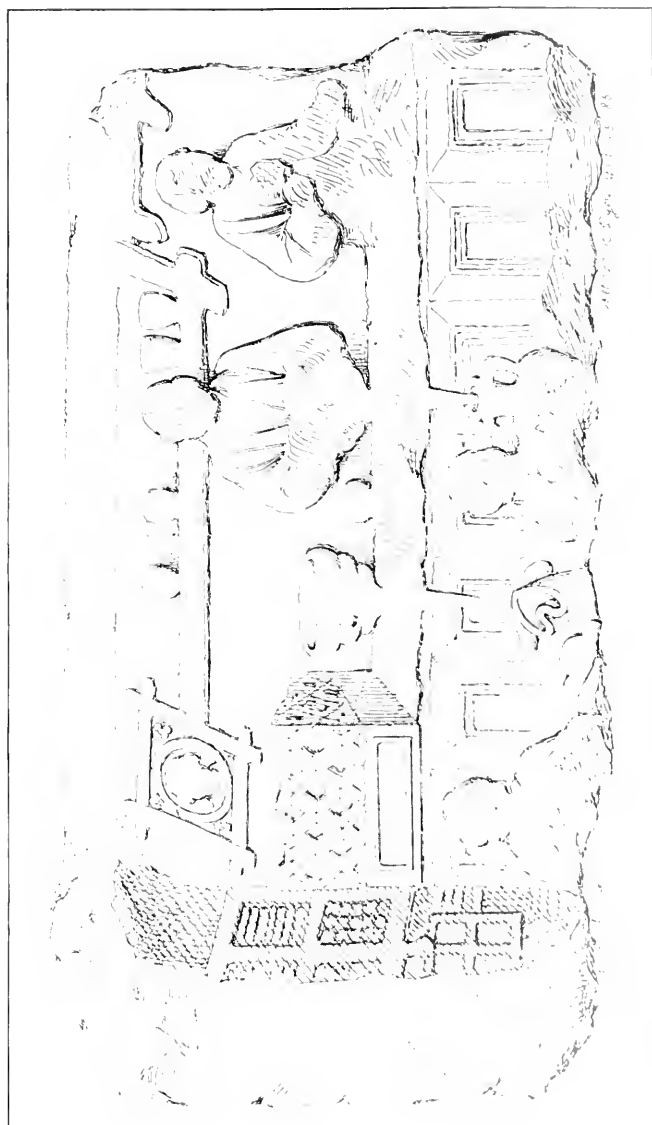
In an able Paper by H. Syer Cuming, F.S.A. (Scot.), V.-P., "On Roman Vessels popularly called Amphoræ,"* we learn that FIG. 1 in our illustration should be described as an *amphora*, FIG. 2 a *seria*, and FIG. 3 a *cadus*. Professor Ramsay says, on Wines, in his *Manual of Roman Antiquities*, as follows: "The process of fermentation was allowed to commence in the *Lacus*; the liquor was then conveyed to the *Cella Vinaria*, a cool apartment, the floor of which was usually sunk below the surface of the ground, and here it was poured into large earthenware vats (*Dolia*—*Cupæ*—*Seriæ*), carefully coated in their interior with pitch (*Dolia picata*), and in

* *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 1877.

these the fermentation was completed." After the choice wines had been mixed with various substances to improve their flavour and keeping qualities, "the mixture was then racked off from the *Dolium* into jars called *Amphoræ*, *Cadi*, or *Lagenæ*, on which were stamped or painted the names of the consuls for the current year, thus marking the date of the vintage. The mouths of these vessels were then closed with plugs of wood or cork (*cortex*), carefully plastered over with pitch, clay, or gypsum, so as to exclude the air."

From this account it will be seen that both the *Seria* and the *Dolium* must not be confounded with the *Amphora*. The two former were huge cumbersome receptacles for wine, which should, strictly speaking, be denominated *rats*; while the latter, large as many of them are, were of a more portable size, better adapted for removal. In connection with this subject it will be helpful to the reader to reproduce an engraving from Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vi., of a sepulchral bas-relief in the Hôtel-de-Ville at Dijon, representing a wine and grain-vendor's shop. This will convey an idea, far beyond words, of the manner in which wine was retailed by the merchant to the customer in Roman times. On referring to the PLATE it will be seen that the counter was fitted with funnels, through which the wine was discharged into the vessels brought in or provided for the customers. Mr. Roach Smith describes it thus: "In the centre stands a figure, holding an *amphora* for the wine which a person behind the counter is dispensing. On the left is seen, opposite another measure and funnel, the mouth of a sack, which another customer is waiting to have filled. The second figure behind the counter, that on the right, appears to be engaged in waiting upon a person whose effigy belonged to the lost portion of the subject. Behind the attendants, upon a shelf, are cups, as we may suppose, measures for small quantities of grain or fluid; and at the left extremity of the counter is what seems to be a desk, or it may be a general receptacle for the accounts and the money. Above this hangs a portrait in a frame; possibly it may be that of a divinity, the guardian of the house; and its sign."

We are fortunately able to add a further illustration to this interesting subject by inserting a cut of one of the funnels used in a wine-shop, that had been cast into one of the *latrinæ*, recently discovered during the building of Messrs. Budden and Biggs' new brewery at Strood, particulars of which appeared in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXIV.



SEPULCHRAL BAS-RELIEF IN THE HÔTEL-DE-VILLE AT DUON.

From an Engraving in C. ROCH SMITH'S "Collection of Antiquities," Vol. VI.

The term Anvil, applied to the Green in the parish of Waltham, suggested that the iron industry had at some period been carried on in the parish of Waltham. On questioning Mr. Hammond upon the subject, he writes as follows: "I found extensive diggings for iron-stone at a part of the Penny Pot Woods some time ago, also the place where the iron-stone had been smelted, and a quantity of slag." He also states, "I have found a dozen or so barrows at various places."

When exploring Penny Pot, a mile to the east of East Steward or Stour Farm, we came upon an oblong space, surrounded by a well-defined rampart and a deep external ditch, enclosing an area of about nine acres, known as "Great Court Town." On the north side is an outer defence called "Little Court Town." It is probable that the local people regarded the camp as a place where a court or meetings had been held, as it is not uncommon to hear woodmen describe such places in the woods as sites of "the old town," clearly shewing that some tradition had been handed down as to their having been formerly used as places of settlement or camps. In the new O.S. Map the name "Penny Pot" has given place to that of "Denge" Woods, which is very confusing. Other place-names also are altered in their spelling, while many are omitted that occur in the older map. These remarks may be applied to the entire map of Kent, which will make records of discoveries somewhat difficult to locate by future generations. The district we are treating of is entirely unexplored and full of history, which remains yet to be unravelled.

Hoo.—Mr. Henry Pye of St. Mary's Hall, Hoo, kindly gave me a large Roman urn, found six feet below the surface when cutting a ditch in the marsh, about twenty yards from the river-wall, to the south-east of Egypt Bay in the parish of High Halstow. The urn is similar to that made in the Upeburch marshes, and may indicate that there were potteries on the western side of the Medway also, which I have long suspected was the case, but as yet there has been no direct evidence to prove it.

ALL HALLOWS, Hoo.—The Rev. Cleave Warne kindly informs me of the discovery of a fine neolithic flint celt along the shore in front of Slough Fort, in the parish of All Hallows. The specimen is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by 3 inches in width, of black flint marbled with green veins, and ground to an exceedingly smooth surface. It is now in the Rochester Museum.

BOROUGH GREEN.—My friend, Mrs. Golding of Leavers, Hadlow, having obtained permission to excavate the mound, supposed to be a *tumulus*, in the meadow near the hamlet, kindly invited me to witness the operations, but on visiting the spot, it was at once apparent that the mound was of natural formation, and I advised that the work should not be proceeded with; nevertheless we are greatly indebted to Mrs. Golding for her praiseworthy efforts in the cause of archaeology on this and several other occasions.

EASTRY.—Mr. J. B. Gibben writes that when draining a field on his farm at Walton, about five hundred yards from Woodnesborough Church, the workman cut through what appeared to him to be a large funeral pile. After the top "spit" was removed, they came upon a layer of earth full of fragments of calcined bone, extending over an area of one hundred feet square. In the same field, about a hundred yards distant, more burnt bones were met with at a depth of 4 feet. In the immediate vicinity of Woodnesborough many Anglo-Saxon interments have been discovered, but Mr. Gibben's discovery indicates Roman burials. There is no doubt he has come upon the site of an *ustrinum*, where bodies were burnt, and in connection with a Roman cemetery which exists at or near Woodnesborough, similar to that which I found at East Hall, Murston (see *Collectanea Cantiana*).

LOWER WALMER.—A discovery has been made here of Roman interments of considerable interest, which my friend, Mr. Cumberland H. Woodruff, F.S.A., has kindly surveyed for me, an account of which will be found from him in the present Volume.

DODDINGTON.—The Rev. C. E. Woodruff reports that Mr. Jarvis has secured a second gold *solidus* of Valentinian from Dully Wood, Doddington. The latter kindly sent the coin to me for examination. It is almost in as fine condition as the one he obtained from the same place in 1897, which is engraved in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXII., p. 22; it, however, differs from it slightly on both obverse and reverse, and the portrait of the Emperor is much younger looking. The coin reads thus:—

Obverse: VALENTINIANVS . PF . AVG .

Reverse: VICTORIA . AVGG .

Beneath the throne on which the Emperor and his son are seated are the letters TROBS (struck in the second office of the Mint at Treves). Mr. Jarvis states that it was found by some



FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

PALÆOLITHIC FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

FOUND IN THE GARDEN OF CUXTON RECTORY, NEAR ROCHESTER.

children who were digging about in a hole near where the first specimen was met with.

CUXTON.—When laying a water-main into the Rectory, the workmen discovered a very fine palæolithic celt, about 18 inches beneath the carriage-drive, and a few feet from the entrance-gate. This is the fourth found within two or three yards of the same spot during the last seven years. They are engraved in the accompanying PLATE, and are of the following dimensions:—

FIG. 1.—8 inches in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in width.

FIG. 2.—8 " " $3\frac{1}{2}$ "

FIG. 3.— $6\frac{1}{4}$ " " 4 "

FIG. 4.— $5\frac{1}{4}$ " " 3 "

The finding of four implements so close together leads one to infer that there was an early settlement upon the site, which appears to have been occupied subsequently by the Romans, as a wall was cut through by the men. It was 3 feet thick, and built of chalk concreted together with hard Roman mortar. The late Mr. Roach Smith and myself both detected the remains of what must have been a continuation of this wall in the bank on the south side of the drive, and since then much *débris* of a Roman building has been found just above in the new churchyard, while below, Roman interments came to light when the "White Hart" Inn was built. By all these discoveries runs the ancient British trackway (Pilgrim Way) on the western side of the River Medway. The high hill on which the Church stands is a fine strategic position, a place where one would expect to find scarped terraces and other indications of earthworks. If we mistake not, such once existed in front and in rear of the Rectory, where the banks shew extensive artificial treatment. Doubtless when the Rectory was built, and the gardens laid out around it, many evidences of the early occupation of the spot were destroyed.

ST. LAWRENCE, THANET.—Lieut.-Colonel Copeland, F.S.A., Mr. C. H. Woodruff, F.S.A., and Mr. W. H. Hills kindly send particulars of a discovery, which Mr. Woodruff describes as follows: "I believe you have had some account from Colonel Copeland of the remains which were found some weeks ago in the ground above West Cliff Terrace, St. Lawrence, *i.e.*, at Southwood, near the Waterworks. I called on Colonel C., and saw them to-day, and some time ago I saw the grave from which they were taken. It is about 3 feet deep in the chalk. An excavation had been apparently made

of sufficient size to hold the large wine-cask, or whatever vessel it was, in which the other vessels were no doubt enclosed. The remains consist of: (1) a few fragments of this jar; (2 and 3) parts of two vases of hard grey ware resembling Upchurch, but not quite the same (I think possibly Colchester make: the form of neck is one I have never met with in Upchurch pottery, the mouth widening inside above the neck); (4) portions of a small vessel of Castor ware; (5) the handle, rim, and some pieces of a bronze vessel, bucket-shaped; and (6) the rim and a few fragments of a leaden vessel. From the inquiries I have made this seems to be all that was found, and I think there can be little doubt the grave has been previously opened. The spot has been till lately in the garden of a private house, and in trenching the ground to make this garden many years ago the workmen probably came upon the interment and scattered the greater part of the remains."

Colonel Copeland kindly sent me all the fragments from this mutilated grave, the most interesting being those of the bronze bucket. To the bottom of this vessel a solid ring of metal was originally attached by solder or some other adhesive material, but it had become detached. At first sight I thought that it did not belong to the bucket, but on carefully examining both I detected that the remains of the decayed solder on the one exactly corresponded with that which existed on the other. I am not acquainted with any vessel having a base attached to it in this way. On either side of the bucket was a hole through which the stout square wire handle had been passed, the ornamented ends of which were turned up about 2 inches.

HALLING.—My friend Mr. Trechmann informs me that an interment was met with in Whornes Chalk Quarry during the removal of the "callow" from the surface of the chalk. He kindly sent me the fragments of two Roman vessels found with a skeleton. Both are of Upchurch ware, one of which I was able to partially restore. It is 6 inches in height, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter at the bulge, 2 inches at mouth, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches at base, with five circular indentations round the bulge. The workmen state that the skeleton lay in a grave cut in the chalk, about 4 feet from the surface. The site of this interment is a few yards to the west of the British trackway (Pilgrim Way) on the western side of the Medway.

RIPPLE.—Mr. S. Manser of St. Olaf's, Deal, kindly favours me with particulars of Roman interments recently met with in

Mr. J. E. Turner's stone pits. Three large seriæ, from 5 to 7 feet in circumference, containing calcined bones, appear to have been found near each other, but nothing else seems to have been observed accompanying them.

ROCHESTER. — By the courtesy of the Dean of Rochester, Messrs. Spink and Son, the well-known Numismatists of Piccadilly, kindly favour me with the following particulars of four silver pennies of the Rochester Mint which are in their possession :—

ÆTHELRED II., 979—1016.

1. Penny. Ruling 22-6. + ÆDELRED . REX . ANGLO .
filleted bust of King to left. *Reverse* : + ÆLFHEN . M .
ON . ROFEL, a small cross in centre.

2. Ditto, same type and reference. *Reverse* : + EADNOÐ .
M . ON . ROF, small cross in centre.

3. Ditto. Ruling 22-4. ÆDELRED . REX . ANGLORV,
King's bust to left, with sceptre. *Reverse* : + EDSIGE . M .
OROFÉ, short voided cross, with CRVX in the angles.

EADWEARD THE CONFESSOR, 1042—1066.

4. Penny. Ruling 25-18. EDWÆRD . REX . King's
bust with conical helmet to right. *Reverse* : + LODWINE .
ON . ROFEH, a voided cross with each limb terminating in
crescents.

ROCHESTER.—In November 1901 a portion of the garden in rear of the ancient palace of the Bishops of Rochester was sold by the Dean and Chapter to the Corporation, to enable the road to be widened at the junction of Boley Hill Road and St. Margaret's Street, in order to do away with a corner dangerous to vehicular traffic at that spot. This historic corner has been tampered with before, on which occasion a portion of the Norman wall, which runs through the Deanery garden and under Minor Canon Row to Boley Hill Road, was at this point removed. When the trench was dug for the foundation of the new piece of wall just erected, the dustbin of the palace was discovered built against the short length of city wall there remaining. On finding that it contained numerous objects of interest we cleared out the bin to its depth of 10 feet, revealing a great variety of articles sufficiently old to be included in this Report. They were of course in a fragmentary state, but I succeeded in

restoring many of them. The following is a list of those I considered worthy of a place in the Rochester Museum:—

ORIENTAL PORCELAIN.

Blue mottled plate with fine white medallions, decorated with flowers, fruit, and other devices. Diameter, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Mark (Chaffers, sixth edition, p. 398).

Two small bowls, blue and white.

Four cups, blue and white.

Base of cup. Mark, a univalve shell (Chaffers, p. 392).

Two elegant cups, decorated with flowers and birds perched on a fence; red, blue, and gold.

Several very pretty saucers in blue and white, and others coloured red, blue, and gold.

GENOESE MAJOLICA.

A globular vase finely painted in dark blue, with foliage, a hare, and other devices. It once possessed handles or projecting ornaments on each side, formed from a round pipe painted blue and bent into three loops placed horizontally. Mark, a beacon (Chaffers, p. 181; Reynolds' Collection, South Kensington Museum).

A fluted cup with floral border round rim and base.

DELFT.

Plate, blue and white, with seascape. Ships in the distance; upon the shore are trees and four Dutchmen, wildfowl flying over.

Plate, blue and white. Groups of flowers in ovals round edge; in centre, trees, house, figures, etc.

Two plates, blue and white. Chinaman and woman facing and pointing the forefinger at each other.

Bowl, blue and white. Floral pattern.

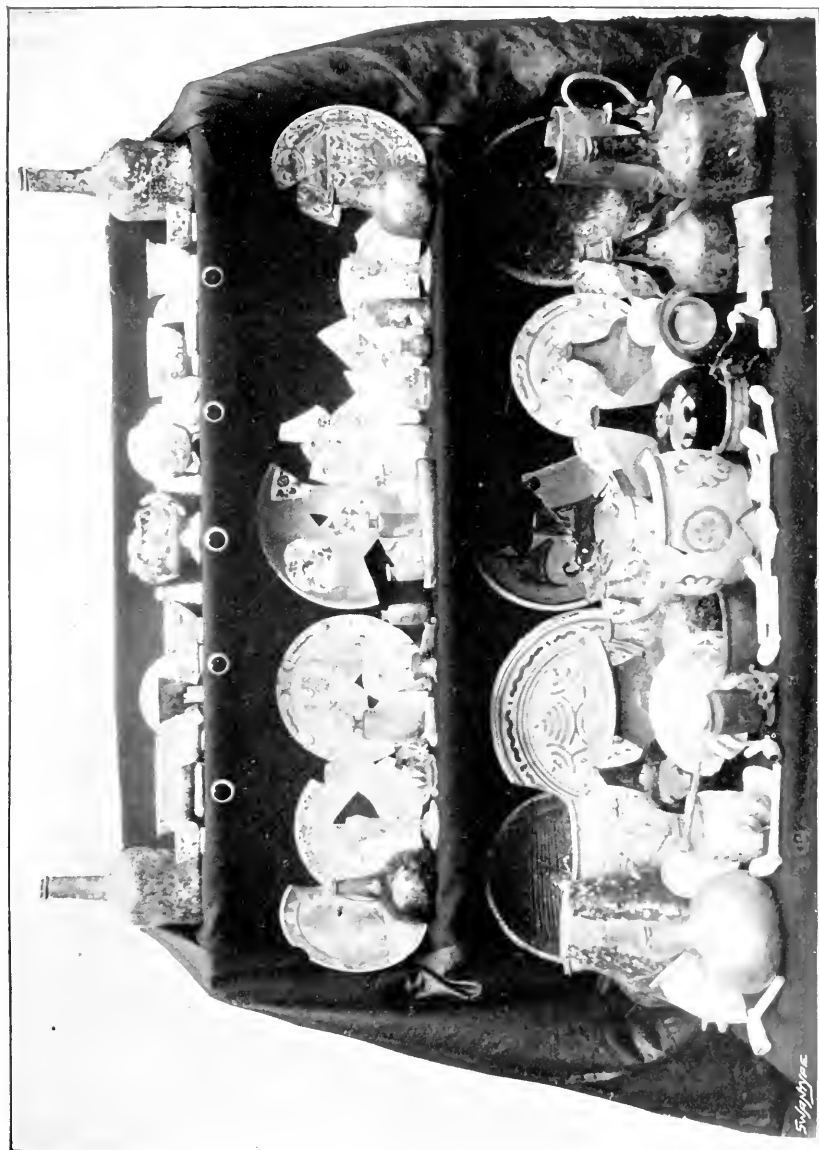
MISCELLANEOUS.

Circular dish, glazed inside. Large rude figure of a horse outlined in relief, in dark brown slip on a buff ground: in the field, at the back of the horse's head, is a curious kite-shaped decoration in slip. Diameter, 11 inches.

Two circular dishes, glazed inside, each $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; buff colour, with wavy, combed pattern.

A fragment of a similar dish with the letters I.H. in relief.

Bowl of fine hard brown ware, decorated with incised markings enclosed within lines. Height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.



OBJECTS IN GLASS, PORCELAIN, EARTHENWARE, AND BONE.

FOUND IN A RUBBISH PIT IN THE GARDEN OF THE ANCIENT PALACE OF THE BISHOPS OF ROCHESTER.

Two pots of coarse brown ware, glazed inside, each having a loop for handle. Height, 4 inches; diameter of mouth $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, base $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Three pots of common white glazed ware.

A highly-finished mug-shaped vessel of thin stone-coloured glazed ware, handle missing. Height, 2 inches; diameter, 1 inch. Other fragments of this ware were found.

A saucer of similar ware, but much coarser. Diameter, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Cup of well-made brown glazed ware, very thin. Height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, base $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

A fragment of the same ware, decorated with flowers in gold.

Pot of hard brown stone-ware. Height, 3 inches; diameter of mouth $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, base 1 inch.

Jar of Nassau ware, ornamented round the body with a lion rampant, enclosed in a purple festooned border and a flower of six petals encircled with a purple border, alternately disposed. Height, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, base $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Two white clay objects resembling whist pawns; they may have been used as extinguishers for candles. Height, 2 inches.

GLASS.

Stems of stout tall wine-glasses of various patterns.

Fragment of a tumbler, engraved with flowers, a ship, etc.

Ten bottles and phials of pale-green glass (all perfect).

Flagons of black, dark green, and blue colour, about fifty in number, of various sizes and nearly all perfect, many being beautifully iridescent from the action of the earth upon the surface of the glass.

A fragment of amber glass, decorated with flowers in red paint, and further embellished with loops of white opaque glass in relief.

STONE.

Six rings, about the size of those used for curtains.

A knife and a fork-handle of antique pattern.

METAL.

A brass hinge, of elaborate form, that probably belonged to a bureau or casket.

Two leaden rings with oval seals attached, which appear to have belonged to the necks of bottles (perhaps the flagons mentioned above). Upon the seals is a line in relief, lengthwise.

A trade token of JOSHUA HOLLAND IN CHATHAM. 1668.

The most interesting object in the collection is a plate bearing the arms of the Admiralty Court of Rochester, of which we give an Illustration. The plate is 8 inches in diameter, of good white glazed ware, the heraldic device being of a rich dark-blue colour. A small fragment of a similar plate was also found. There is no doubt that when the Members of the Court sat around the festive board, they dined off plates decorated as we have described; but how came portions of two of them in the palace dustbin? Either the Court was held there after the Bishops ceased to reside in it, or some one became possessed of some of the plates who subsequently lived there. They would hardly have been thrown into the bin casually over a high city wall.

The majority of the articles enumerated belong to the seventeenth century, while a few may be assigned to the early part of the eighteenth; hence they were used by persons occupying the palace after 1649, when it was sold to Charles Bowles and Nathaniel Andrews.

MINSTER, SHEPPEY.—My friend Dr. Arrol informed me that a gold coin was in the possession of Mr. George McKee of the "Sea View" Hotel, Sheerness, which was found four or five years ago along the shore between Minster and Warden. It had been washed out of the clay which had fallen from the cliff. Mr. McKee kindly shewed me the coin, which reads thus:—

Obverse: D . N . LIBIVS . SEVERVS . PF . AVG.

Reverse: VICTOR . AVGGG.

the Emperor holding a long cross in the right hand, his foot treading on the head of a dragon. In the exergue, RA (Mint mark of Ravenna); beneath, COMOB. Stevenson's *Dictionary of Roman Coins* gives "COMOB, otherwise CONOB=*Constantinopoli Obsignata, or Constantinopoli officina Secunda.*"

This discovery in Sheppey is welcome, as we know next to nothing about the occupation of the island by the Romans. There is no doubt that numerous antiquities have gone down with the cliffs and been carried away by the sea for centuries; but now that a Light Railway runs through the island, buildings will spring up along its course in due time, when we may hope to see some evidences of its early history.

Archæologia Cantiana.

ROMANO-BRITISH INTERMENTS AT LOWER WALMER.

BY CUMBERLAND H. WOODRUFF, F.S.A.

IN the early part of the present year (1901) an interesting and extensive discovery of Romano-British sepulchral remains was made near the shore at Lower Walmer. Upon visiting the spot with my brother, the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, we found that a group of vessels, representing several distinct interments, had been unearthed by the workmen engaged in laying out additional gardens at Walmer Lodge. We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Walker, the superintendent of the works, for his courtesy in describing the circumstances of the discovery, and for giving us every facility for the inspection of the remains. The site of the interments is about fifty yards to the south of the house, on the low ground, formerly pasture, adjoining, and only on a slightly higher level than, the Castle meadows. The soil is of a dark and peaty nature. Traces of decayed vegetable matter and sedge adhered to some of the objects, shewing that swampy ground had been chosen as a place of sepulture.

The first discovery appears to have been an isolated one, for on the 4th of January a *patena* of Samian ware (No. 14) was dug up about twenty yards to the south of the spot where the bulk of the subsequent discovery was made. A few weeks later, at a depth not exceeding eighteen inches, the labourers came upon the large earthen vessel (No. 1 in the descriptive list below). Within this, which appears to have been broken but not crushed before it had been disturbed, were a beautiful two-handled glass vase (No. 2) containing cremated bones, a vase of light red clay with narrow neck and handle, and a dish of Samian ware (Nos. 3 and 4). Within a radius of four yards from this principal deposit were grouped several other vessels, but no measurements of the precise distances of the graves from each other were taken, and no accurate account of the exact position of the remains was available. Upon our visit we found that the nature of the work in hand had necessitated a considerable alteration of levels, and consequently an obliteration of much that would have helped us to form an accurate estimate of the relative position of the objects discovered. They probably represent three or four distinct graves; in one case the smaller vessels had been enclosed in a large jar similar to, but smaller than No. 1, of which some fragments alone remain.

A few days later Mr. Walker, thinking that these discoveries had not exhausted all that might lie hid beneath the soil, made some special excavations, and about twenty feet to the south of the interments described above, came upon several graves from which about sixteen other vessels, whole or fragmentary, were taken. The entire find consists of what must

have been originally about forty separate vessels, and represents at least ten or twelve distinct funeral deposits. The area of the cemetery already investigated is probably only a small part of the whole, and it is matter of regret that wider excavations, conducted on a more scientific plan, should not have been undertaken. Mr. Walker, however, informed me that the work of laying out the grounds at Walmer Lodge had so far advanced that it would be inconvenient to interfere with it in any way.

The fictile ware from the Walmer graves is of a good, though not uncommon type. Several of the vessels owe their origin to the potteries on the banks of the Medway at Upchurch. One of the vases (No. 10) recalls to a certain extent the type found in the late Celtic cemetery at Aylesford, but would not of course by itself be sufficient to suggest any inference as to the early period of the deposits. The vase, even if it were of late Celtic date, may have been in use for many years before it became a sepulchral vessel. The beautiful two-handled globular vase of light green glass demands more special notice. This was perfect when extracted from the large enclosing earthen vessel, but in removing the contents Mr. Walker unfortunately made a hole through the thin glass of the bowl. It will be seen from the illustration that rarely has a Romano-British cemetery yielded a glass vessel of such classic beauty of contour. Our Kentish burial-grounds have produced various types of glass, which have been figured in our Journal and in Mr. George Payne's *Collectanea Cantiana*. Perhaps the nearest approach to the Walmer vase came from Westborough in the parish of Maidstone. The late Mr. Beale Poste described

the objects found there in the year 1859 in *Archæologia Cantiana*.^{*} Among them, he says, was—

“A large earthenware urn of the species called ‘olla.’
 “It contained a globe of green glass about ten and a
 “half inches in diameter, which was filled with frag-
 “ments of human bones. These glass globes are not
 “uncommon without handles; the present specimen,
 “however, had two very broad ones, set opposite to each
 “other, and fluted”—a feature exactly reproduced in the
 Walmer specimen. “I conclude the pattern of this is
 “rare, as I cannot find that any have been before found
 “of the same form.”

Mr. Poste goes on to record the unfortunate destruction of the “olla” and glass globe by the stroke of a mattock.

So far as I could learn, the only objects in addition to the pottery and glass unearthed consisted of two thin bronze discs (No. 35), of a type which, in default of a better explanation, has been relegated by antiquaries to the class of horse-trappings, and an iron plummet-shaped object which is too much corroded for any but the most conjectural diagnosis.

The discovery of Roman remains at this precise locality affords evidence on one or two points of interest. Some writers have supposed that the great barrier of beach, accumulated by the prevailing south-west winds, which protects the low-lying lands from Walmer to Deal and beyond, could not have existed in Roman times, and that the sea then flowed some distance inland; but these interments indicate that the shore lands were protected then as now, though

^{*} Vol. II., p. 147.

probably by a much thinner line of shingle.* Nor could the level of these meadows have differed materially in ancient and recent times. The mouth of the large urn was about eighteen inches from the surface; it would hardly have been buried at a less, and probably not at a much greater depth. Such physical conditions prevailing in Roman and modern times, there could have been little difference in the Saxon period, and herein lies, I think, the true explanation of the place name—Walmer, that is, “the mere by the wall.” The great wall of shingle, like a railway embankment, extending from Walmer Castle to Walmer Lodge, and the low swampy land thus guarded, still liable to be turned into a morass in wet weather, formed the striking features which impressed the early Saxon or Jutish colonists before their settlements had become established on the higher ground. Local writers have imagined a Roman *rallum* to account for the first syllable of the name, and have made the sea stand sponsor for the second. But the source of this is clearly “mere,” as in “Margate,” where similar conditions prevailed.

Further, these interments, taken with others in the neighbourhood, afford evidence as to the course of the ancient British coast-road or trackway, used later by the Romans, from Dover to a settlement on the estuary of the Wantsum, probably on or near the site of Stonore. The line of the Walmer graves ran north and south, parallel with, and by the side of the present road.

* It has often been stated that the great bank, extending from Walmer Castle to Sandown, is artificial. Leland, in his *Itinerary*, says: “Deal is upon a flat shore, and very open to the sea, wher is a fosse or great bank, artificial.” But the law of eastward drift seems sufficient to account for the accumulation of shingle, and the proof that it existed at a very remote period would raise a further presumption in favour of a natural origin. Possibly at Deal the bank may have been added to artificially.

This runs, if we pursue its direction southward, along the glen behind Walmer Castle, where, at a distance of a few yards to the westward, at St. Mildred's, the Roman or late Celtic remains, described by Mr. Elvin in his *Records of Walmer*,* were discovered, and where a trench containing Roman remains, found in digging the foundations of the new Church, points to the existence of a settlement not far off. The road passes along Knight's Bottom, and farther on is now diverted to the left to lead to Kingsdown, but can still be traced as an occupation-way running below the Free Down in the parish of Ringwould, on the summit of which, and conspicuous to the wayfarer, stand the two Celtic tumuli explored by the writer in 1872. Although these interments are of a date almost certainly prior to the Roman occupation, yet I think the practice of cremation there adopted undoubtedly points to Roman influence; and assuming that the road is older than the barrows, for the Britons must have found the need of a coast-road before they borrowed Roman funeral practices, the site chosen for the barrows by the side of a highway may also indicate an imitation of Roman customs.

From the foot of the Free Down the track passes to the east of Oxney, pointing directly towards Dover. Northwards from Walmer the road takes its course along the shore just inside the line of beach, and we may note that its existence determined the peculiar arrangement of the modern town of Deal. In the earlier stages of the town's history this portion of the road was known as the Sea Valley, and in more recent days as Lower Street.† Beyond Deal we can

* Pages 34, 35.

† Hence the origin of the name Deal, that is, Dale.

follow the trackway along the sand-hills over the marshes towards Sandwich—a route taken by the highway until modern times, when the road was carried farther inland. The discovery of a hoard of Roman coins in the sand-hills near Sandown Castle and close to this old road, and of other remains of that period in the neighbourhood, proves that there, too, dry land existed at least in Roman times.*

We may observe how admirably adapted for coast defence this ancient road, near the shore but rarely visible from the sea, must have proved. Such a road must almost of necessity have been constructed for the use of the British chariots, of which we know from Caesar's account a great number took part in resisting his invasion. The antiquity of these chariots, carrying back with it by natural inference the antiquity of the road, is testified to by the diary of Pytheas of Marseilles, a Greek traveller who lived B.C. 330 and visited Britain, describing the British-made chariots.† It would seem almost an impossibility for a writer on this locality to omit all reference to Cæsar's landing-place; but without venturing on the sea of speculation upon which so many have embarked, we will only observe that these discoveries tend to invalidate arguments founded on a supposed alteration of the configuration of the coast-line, and consequent variation in the set of the tides. Assuming, as we have good reason for doing, that the shore-line at the time of the Roman invasion, here at least, did not materially differ from its present course, and discarding all refinements as to winds and tides, let us give due weight to direct original evidence, to Cæsar's own testimony.

* See Pritchard's *History of Deal*, p. 265.

† *Archæologia*, vol. xlviii., p. 228.

He tells us that after leaving his anchorage—which is generally conceded to have been off Dover—he proceeded along the coast about seven miles till he came to an open and level shore, “*apertum ac planum littus.*” Walmer beach is the only place which exactly fulfils these conditions.

I append a brief description, with measurements, of the objects discovered:—

1. Large globular vessel, roughly fashioned, of coarse light red clay. Diameter, 2 feet; height, over 2 feet. Broken when found, and the pieces forming the bottom had not been preserved. The neck, according to the usual custom, had been broken off to admit the vessels placed within (Nos. 2, 3, and 4). This jar was probably originally a wine-vessel of the class known as *Seriae*. A *Seria* was smaller than the *Dolium* and larger than the usual size of the *Amphora*. Terence says, “*Relevi dolia omnia omnes serias*” (*Heaut.*, iii., l. 51).

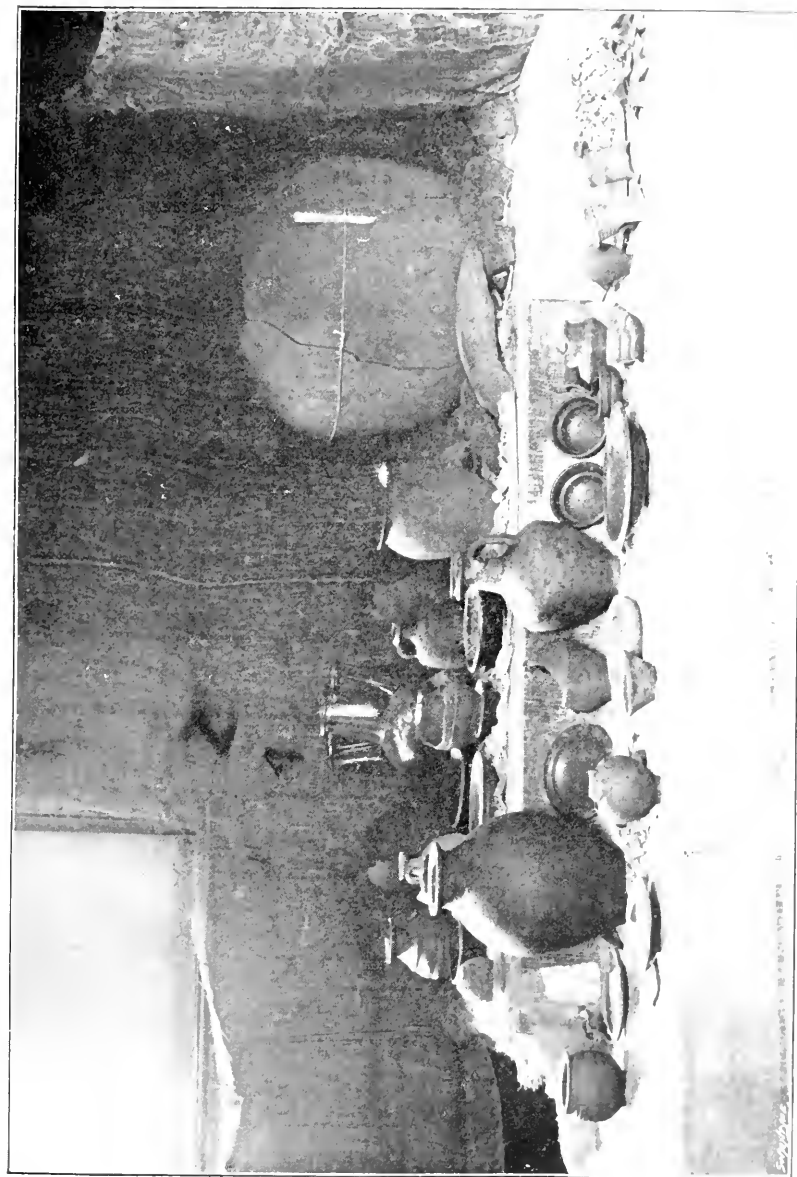
2. A two-handled vase of light green glass (enclosed in No. 1). Height, $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches, at mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This fine vessel is of globular form, with wide neck, increasing in size as it meets the globe. The handles are wide and massive, and are formed of three convex moulded bands. The glass, with the exception of the rim, handles, and base, is very thin. [See PLATE.]

3. A bottle-shaped vessel of light red clay, with narrow neck and handle (enclosed in No. 1). Height, 7 inches; diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

4. Patera of Samian* ware (enclosed in No. 1). Diameter, 7 inches. Stamped in the centre with the maker's name, Prudani (z).

5. Bottle-shaped vase of light clay, with narrow neck and handle. Height, 6 inches; diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

* It has been the fashion lately to call this ware pseudo-Samian, but I can see no good reason why the old name should not be retained, so long as it does not convey the impression that it was made, as its prototype originally was, in the island of Samos. We do not think it necessary to speak of our carpets as pseudo-Brussels!



ROMANO-BRITISH REMAINS FROM LOWER WALMER.



ROMANO-BRITISH GLASS VASE FROM LOWER WALMER.

6. Wide-mouthed urn-vase of Upchurch ware. Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter 7 inches, at mouth $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. This urn, with Nos. 7, 8, and 9, contained cremated bones.

7. Urn-vase of Upchurch ware. Of the same dimensions as No. 6.

8. Another similar urn, in fragments, ornamented with an arrangement of dots.

9. Another in fragments.

The above urns (Nos. 6—9) are ornamented with faint lines crossing diagonally.

10. Urn of Upchurch ware (?). Height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter at mouth $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, at widest part $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This vase is ornamented with a raised band in the middle and a line near the neck, and suggests the type of late Celtic pottery. A vessel of this pattern, from the collection of the late Mr. William Walter, is figured in Mr. George Payne's *Collectanea Cantiana*, Plate xxii. (See also *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XV., p. 109.)

11. Patera of Samian ware. Diameter, 7 inches.

12. Cup of Samian ware. Height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter (of mouth), $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

13. Small cup of Samian ware. Height, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

14. Patera of Samian ware. Diameter, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

15. Fragments of large jar, in which sepulchral vessels had been enclosed.

The following were found about twenty feet to the south of the above :—

16. Vase of dark red clay, containing cremated bones. Height, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at base $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

17. Narrow-necked bottle-shaped vase of bright red clay, with handle. Height, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter 7 inches, at mouth $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, at foot $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

18. Wide-mouthed vase of Upchurch ware. Height, 5 inches; diameter at mouth, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

19. Vase of Upchurch ware (imperfect). Diameter, 5 inches.

20. Vase of Upchurch ware (imperfect). Diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

21. Small wide-mouthed vase of Upchurch ware, with line just below the neck. Height, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

22. Small vessel of Upchurch ware (imperfect). Height, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, 4 inches.

23 and 24. Necks of two large bottle-shaped vases.

25. Patera of Upchurch ware. Diameter, 6 inches.

26. Patera of Samian ware, with leaf ornament round the rim. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

27. Patera of Samian ware of the same shape, and similarly ornamented, but smaller. Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

28. Cup of Samian ware. Height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Stamped in the centre of the inside, PRISCINVS . P.

29. Cup of Samian ware of the same pattern as the above. Height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Name illegible.

30. A similar cup of the same dimensions (imperfect). Stamped . . . CINVS . P (? Priscinus).

31. Patera of Samian ware, with leaf ornament on the rim. Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

32. Patera of Samian ware, with rosette-like stamp in the centre of the inside. Diameter, 6 inches.

33. Cup of Samian ware. Height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

34. Fragments of several other vessels.

35. Two discs of thin bronze, ornamented with raised concentric circles. Diameter, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

36. Object of iron, much oxidized, cone-shaped, with a hole at the top. Possibly a weight.

VISITATIONS OF THE ARCHDEACON OF CANTERBURY.

BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

[THE following Extracts from the Volumes labelled "*Comperta et Detecta*," preserved in the Cathedral Library at Canterbury, relate to the following parishes in the Deanery of Westbere, viz.: Birchington, Chislet, Herne, Minster, Monkton, and Reculver. We hope to complete the presentments relating to the Deanery in the next Volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*. In the instalment now printed are included all presentments concerning the above-named parishes made in the Archidiaconal Court from the accession of Queen Elizabeth until the days of Queen Anne. Mr. Hussey has also transcribed for us the returns made by these parishes for the Visitation of Archbishop Parker in 1569. The unsettled condition of the Church during Parker's primacy has so frequently received illustration from contemporary sources that the following extracts can scarcely supply much new material for the historian, and the "*Comperta*" have to some extent been already drawn upon by the late Canon Jenkins for his *History of the Diocese of Canterbury*; but a complete transcription of these books has not hitherto been attempted,* and it is confidently hoped that the information they contain may be of value to the topographer, genealogist, and parochial historian, and may, for the side-light they throw upon many long-forgotten usages, be interesting to the majority of our Members. Mr. Hussey wishes to express his thanks to the Dean and Chapter and their Librarian for their courtesy in granting him facilities for examining these records.—EDITORS.]

* A few passages only have been omitted as too gross for publication.

BIRCHINGTON.

1587. We present Thomas Smith of our parish for dwelling in our parish and having a wife and not living with her according to law. (Fol. 25.)

1589. We present our chancel is at reparation, and is to be repaired by Mr. Philip Browne. (Fol. 198.)

Vol. for years 1587—89.

1590. Anne Browne the elder, gentlewoman, for that she did openly, in the face of the whole congregation, the 15th day of August last past, presumptuously usurp and take upon her the office and duty of our minister, as the child of one John Hill of our said parish was brought to be baptized, in the signing it with the sign of the cross, contrary to the laws of this realm. (Fol. 9.)

1591. Isaac Doggett and Thomas Coleman, the churchwardens, for that they have not presented divers faults committed within the parish, and especially Mr. Browne and others for not receiving the Communion, and also have not presented divers other matters.

On 13 December 1591 they appeared before Stephen Lake, the official of the Archdeacon, and said: They had omitted to present Mr. Philip Browne for not receiving the Communion, and also for not presenting Mr. Atton, Curate there [1590—96], for not wearing the surplice in time of Divine Service, and for that he hath not signed children with the sign of the cross at such times as they were by him baptized; and also for that the said Mr. Atton hath not observed the Book of Common Prayer as he ought to do; that they have presented such faults as they have known to be amiss within their parish, and have of late presented the said Mr. Atton for that he doth not every Sunday and Holy day wear the surplice. (Fol. 15.)

We present Mr. Atton, the Curate, for that he doth not wear the surplice every Sunday and Holy day, but many Sundays in the year he weareth the same, and especially at such times as he administered the Communion.

When on 27 July he appeared in the Court of the Archdeacon, he said he would have worn the surplice oftener than he hath done if the same had been a sufficient and decent surplice as is required, and saith he doth not refuse to wear the same. (Fol. 22.)

On the 18th January 1591-2, when George Atton again appeared, he stated: That he doth observe the Book of Common Prayer

in the administrations of the Sacraments and celebrating Divine Service, and that he weareth the surplice and doth sign children with the sign of the cross at such times as they are christened according to the Book of Common Prayer. (Fol. 58.)

Vol. 1591—93.

1600. We present Richard Hisedale for that he withholdeth the Church goods, refusing both to enter into bond and also to make account for the same. (Fol. 158.) Vol. 1598—1600.

1602. We present unto the Court that the Church or Chapel of Woodchurch in Thanet, and a certain school-house adjoining thereunto, which school-house was erected heretofore for education and teaching of the young of our parish, as the fame goeth. That the said Church and school-house are much and almost altogether ruined and defaced, and, as the common report and fame is in our parish, one Thomas Rowe of Birchington did pull and take down the school-house aforesaid, or part of them, or cause them so to be taken down and defaced of purpose, to convert the same to private uses and buildings, as the fame goeth in our parish.

On the 27th day of July, when Rowe appeared in Court, he stated: That he pulled down part of the school-house by the procurement of Mr. Henry Crispe. The workmen that were put on the work by Mr. Crispe for the pulling down of the school-house was one Thomas Rogers, now or lately abiding with Mr. Fogg of Eastry, and others of Mr. Crispe his servants.

Afterwards Rowe, being further examined, said: That about three or four years ago, Mr. Crispe being then about to build a house near unto the Church or Chapel of Woodchurch, the labourers which were used then to serve the masons, being so appointed by Rowe, gathered up some good quantity of stones which fell from the walls of the said Church, and the masons employed the same stones on the building aforesaid. And he saith that some lead of the said Church was pulled off by him and one Robert Hayton of Quex, was carried by Rowe's carts, being hired thereunto, unto Mr. Crispe his house called Quex in Thanet, and there left, and some two or three loads of the old timber of the same Church was carried unto the new-built house of Mr. Crispe his at Woodchurch, and there left in the close on an heap by Rowe as Mr. Crispe willed him.* (Fol. 1.) Vol. 1602—1604.

* The stones from this old Church may be seen at the present day in the farm buildings that are on the other side of the road, opposite the site of Woodchurch. The parish was united to Birchington, and the old font is at Quex.

1606. We, the churchwardens of the said parish, do present as followeth:—

James Pierce, inhabitant, for not paying his cess, amounting to the sum of 24s. 6d.; also Henry Archer, 46s. 8d.; Leonard Goodson, 2s. 4d.; Valentine Pettit, gent., an outdweller, for refusing to pay £3 6s. 9d.; John Couper of Monkton and Robert Crosse of St. Peter's, 11s. (Fols. 124, 125.) Vol. 1606-7.

1608. James Barnard, Cleric, Curate of Birchington in Thanet [1606-13], for that he married two couples in times prohibited without licence. (Fol. 36.) Vol. 1608-9.

1613. We present Valentine Pettit, gent., of St. John's, and William Barbett of Minster, and Henry Archer of Monkton, for that they and every of them have refused (as formerly) to pay the assess made for the reparation of the Church or Chapel of Birchington and the Vill of Wood, subscribed unto by the hands of the parishioners of both Chapels and certified under Mr. Doctor New-man's own hand. (Fol. 7.)

Further, we present Henry Archer of Monkton, for that he hath now since the year 1602 detained and kept in his hands twelve ewes, parcel of our Church stock, for the which he was to pay yearly six shillings for the use of them, but he hath refused not only to pay the yearly rent but to restore the said twelve ewes again to the parish. (Fol. 8.)

1614. Silas Hawker, Cleric [1613-18], for serving the cure there without licence. (Fol. 95.)

Edward Harris, for refusing to pay the Clerk his wages for three whole years, due at Our Lady's day last, at sixteen pence a year. (Fol. 133.)

Thomas Trice, for working harvest work the 21st and 28th day of August last past, being Sundays.

On 4 October 1614 he appeared in Court and confessed: That on the same days he was both at morning and evening prayer, and that he did that work which he did on those days in the mornings. (Fol. 148.)

1615. Frances Ashdon and Widow Hoskin the elder, for not paying the Clerk of Birchington his wages.

Steven Knight, the servant of William Ford, for disordering himself with drink on the 16th of April 1615. (Fol. 195.)

Vol. 1613-16.

1617. That one Agnes Ellis or Hayward of that parish doth practise the art of surgery.

That one Leonard Duke of Woodchurch in Birchington, for working on St. Matthias Day and the King's Day last past. (Fol. 107.)

John Tomlin, Hamon Finch, and William Barbett, for covering up the procession linch* from Woodchurch Wood to the highway leading from Minster to St. John's.

And we present again the same William Barbett for the procession linch leading along the same way to St. John's. (Fol. 219.)

1617. Edmund Knight, for that his waggon and his horse went on St. Matthias Day last past from Birchington to St. John's [Margate] in the Isle of Thanet.

On 9 March 1617-18 Knight appeared in Court, and confessed that on St. Matthias Day last past, he being from home, his servant did go abroad with his waggon without his consent, but saith that hereafter he and his servants will observe the Holy days. (Fol. 229.)

Vol. 1616—18.

1618. We have a Service-book and Bible, but no book of Homilies, our Curate preacheth weekly to us. We have such a pulpit, but an alms-chest we use none; our collectors distribute continually as the poor do need. (Fol. 30.)

1619. We present John Twyman of St. John's in Thanet, blacksmith, for abusing himself at Birchington the 20th day of June 1619, with drunkenness, fighting, and quarrelling with every one, and in shameful ribaldry against men and women, and especially against Arnold Kopp and his mother, too shameful to be spoken, using most filthy and opprobrious speeches against the Minister being in his study and against his wife in ribaldry, saying if he be presented for it, it was but a 3s. 4d. charge. (Fol. 329.)

Vol. 1617—19.

On the 12th day of July 1620 appeared in the Court Thomas Greenfield, Curate, for that (as it hath appeared manifestly unto the Judge of this Court) he hath made much debate and contention in the same parish of Birchington since he hath been Curate there, and made many invective and splenative sermons, abusing texts of Scripture to fit his own hands, and to gall, touch, and personate

* A linch is the strip of land that marks the boundary of the fields in open countries. (*Dictionary Kentish Dialect.*)

such of his parishioners as he was offended at, and hath also endeavoured to stir up strife and discontentment between Mr. Doctor Clarke, the Vicar, and the parishioners, as also to betray the right of the said Vicar in choosing of the Parish Clerk there; for whereas Doctor Clarke had chosen one Thomas Groome, a fit man for that purpose, who was also approved by the Judge of this Court, he the said Mr. Greenfield, after the said Doctor Clarke had published the same his choice, joined with some of the parishioners in the choice of another, namely, one Thomas Crompe, an ale-house keeper, and therefore unfit, of purpose to cross the said Doctor Clarke's choice and right in choosing, which by the Canons of the Church of England he hath power to do. And yet, not contented therewith, but further to accomplish his designs, by corrupt means hath endeavoured to obtain of the Judge of this Court the establishment of the said Thomas Crompe in the same clerkship. And for that also the said Mr. Greenfield, without respect to his function and calling, hath demeaned himself very basely in frequenting base company in ale-houses, and in doing base and servile work, as going bare-legged to catch fish with rippes* at his back, and making of mortar to mend his house and to serve the mason withal when he was building, and many such like offences and things. (Fol. 108.)

Vol. 1619—21.

1621. We present Henry Archer for that he doth detain from the Parish Church of Birchington twelve sheep, with the rent at sixpence the year, being behind thirteen years. (Fol. 28.)

1622. Nathaniel Wyhall, for not resorting to our Parish Church; but he doth not only absent himself, but being a drummer doth draw away our youth on the Sabbath Day to unseemly pastimes, as, namely, he going drumming with them following him about the island on the Sabbath Days in the time of Divine Service. (Fol. 171.)

Vol. 1621-2.

1628. John Cramp, for that he (to the profanation of the Sabbath and evil example of others, he being a sworn officer) did on Easter Day last past teen or mend hedges or an hedge. And likewise for that he on the Sunday next after Whit Sunday not only absented himself from Divine Service in his Parish Church both forenoon and afternoon, but also (which was worse) misspent

* *Rip* is a pannier or basket, used in pairs and slung on each side of a horse, for carrying fish, salt, sand, etc. A *Ripper* is a pedlar who carries fish for sale in a rip or basket. (*Dictionary Kentish Dialect*.)

and profaned the same Sabbath Day by being with his son and daughter dancing at a garland* at the house of George Bennett in the afternoon of the Sunday aforesaid, with much other company. (Fol. 9L.)

1629. Henry Carey and Henry Platt of the parish, for denying and refusing to pay their cesses towards the reparation of the said Church, Carey being cessed at fifteen pence and Platt at two shillings, which several sums have often been demanded of them. (Fol. 153.) Vol. 1627—30.

1636. James Piers, for breaking the fast holden on the 23rd day of November last by carrying of dung with his horse and cart through the street here, and continuing to do so after the Minister of the place wished him to forbear. (Fol. 2.)

1637. Jane the wife of Osmund Manley, for a common swearer. William Scamer, for the same notorious crime.

We have but one woman doth use the office of a midwife of our parish that we know of, namely, the Widow Jurden, but by what authority she doth use the same we know not.

William Culmer, for going to plough on St. Mark's Day, both forenoon and afternoon.

Thomas Linch, for not frequenting the Church, but very often absenting himself from there on Sundays.

Nicholas Hopkins of Monkton, for coming into our Church upon Easter Monday in the forenoon, when the parishioners were there assembled to choose officers and take the accounts of the old, and there disturbing us, threatening us and upbraiding us, and would not be entreated nor persuaded to depart thence. (Fols. 50, 51.)

1638. We present Robert Worsley of our parish, miller, for accusing divers of the inhabitants of our parish . . . that so he may receive there such punishment as shall be thought fit. (Fol. 242.)

1639. We present Robert Worsley for not receiving the Communion at any time this last year since Easter 1638, nor at Easter 1639. (Fol. 253.) Vol. 1636—39.

* This word "garland" for a social gathering is also used in a presentment from Preston-next-Wingham in 1608. The German *kranz* has the same double sense—garland = wreath, and social gathering.

The wife of one Gilbert Turner of Westbere, for travelling with an horse-load of fruit upon Sunday the 18th day of August from Westbere to our parish, and there to sell the same.

Susan Seamer, for her common and fearful swearing and cursing. We present the same Susan for her most shameful and ordinary filthy and impure speeches and obscene songs and immodest behaviour, such as we shame to relate. (Fol. 8.)

Anne Hart, for her swearing and blasphemy and filthy scolding and impure speeches.

John Smith of our parish, for binding of bark upon Sunday the 11th of August this present year, 1639. (Fol. 9.)

Alexander Rason of our parish, for being drinking and in excess of drink, as the fame goeth, and his own wife reported, in the house of Widow Heyward of our parish on Sunday the 29th of November in Divine Service and sermon time. John Heyward and Edward Heyward, the widow's sons, Thomas Brown, her son-in-law, Gilbert Dadds and William Dadds his son, of our parish, keeping him company, as the fame goeth, for which I present them and the said Widow Heyward also. (Fol. 11.)

On the 30th January 1639-40 John Heyward appeared in Court and confessed: That he was in the house at the time detected, but went not to drink nor had any drink in Service time, going thither to help and comfort his mother, being then in distress by reason of the unhealing of her house by the late severe time.

The same date Edward Heyward stated: That he went not to the house to stay, nor did stay there, but only went to leave his key of his house at his mother's house as he went to Church.

Thomas Browne alleged: That living in the Widow Heyward's house, and being tired and much spent in toiling over night about some ruins occasioned by the late storm, he kept home and was not at Church, but did not offend by drinking or tippling there.

Gilbert Dadds and his son William Dadds said: That as he was going to Church, and seeing the Widow Heyward's distress and extremity by reason of the storm, went in to relieve her, and so absented himself from Church at that time. William Dadds said that he came only to call away his father, and tarried not there. (Fol. 12.)

I. Francis Fox, one of the sidesmen of the parish of Birchington, do present Thomas Squire, servant to George Marlow there, for his usual threshing of corn on holidays and cleaning of the same on Sundays.

When on the 10th day of February 1639-40 he appeared in Court, he alleged: That he hath at some times threshed corn on Holy days to make fodder for cattle, which otherwise would have wanted meat; and that he never did clean any corn on Sunday, as is detected.

Henry Austen of our parish, for working on Innocents' Day last, in carrying in a stack of barley. On 30 January 1639-40 Austen appeared in Court, and confessed it was true, but said it was the next day after the late great storm. (Fol. 12.)

Vol. 1639—66.

[By the temporary abolition of Episcopacy in 1641 by the Puritan party, William Kingsley, Archdeacon of Canterbury (1619—48), was unable to hold any visitations, and he died on the 29th day of January 1647-8. It was not until the 12th day of July 1660 that George Hall was appointed Archdeacon of Canterbury, void by the death of Doctor Kingsley.]

1664. We present those whose names are hereafter mentioned for refusing to pay their several assessments, namely:—

Richard Dowse, one of the churchwardens, 20s.; Roger Toddy, 49s. 8d.; Richard Dabbodge, sidesman of the aforesaid parish, 20s.; John Pamphlett of Minster, 38s.; John Turner, 50s.; John Welbee, £5 8s. 4d.; Thomas Hatcher, 26s. (Fols. 289, 290.)

Margery wife of George Smith, for practising midwifery without licence. (Fol. 295.)

1666. We, the churchwardens of Monkton, upon the complaint of the Clerk of the said parish unto us, do certify the default of William Culmer of Aeol for not paying the said Parish Clerk his accustomed dues, which is 2s. 6d. the year, from Michaelmas 1660 to Michaelmas 1665, for forty-five acres of land according to the ancient way of computation there, that is, after the rate of six shillings and eight pence for every six score acres of arable land. (Fol. 449.)

William Covell and his wife, John Covell and his wife, for standing excommunicate above forty days and not coming to the Church.

John Smith, Thomas Nubbs, his wife and daughter, for not coming to the Church. (Fol. 450.)

Mr. John Ailing [Vicar 1662—1710], for sometimes wearing no hood, and for sometimes wearing a mauvy or purple-coloured hood,

and for saying no Divine Service on Wednesdays and Fridays. Also for baptizing Thomas Hatcher's child on St. Andrew's Day, at his the said Thomas Hatcher's house. (Fol. 451.)

I. John Aylinge, Vicar of Monkton, do present these persons following for not receiving the Holy Sacrament in the year last past, 1665: John Wood, Ambrose Evoard, Leonard Norrice, William Crompe, Anthony Twyman, Henry Cray. (Fol. 485.)

Also Andrew Cowell and John Laminge for refusing to be uncovered in the time of Divine Service and sermon. (Fol. 486.)

Vol. 1639—66.

1678. Robert Taddy, farmer, of the parsonage of Birchington, for that there is some defect in the ceiling of the said chancel over the Communion Table, for want of a board there, and causeth that the walls of the said chancel are in some places somewhat become green for want of whitewashing. (Fol. 37.)

1679. The churchwardens, John Goar and John Creak, for not beautifying their Parish Church. On 9 October Mr. Ayling, the Vicar, stated in Court the Church is whitewashed, but the seats are not yet set up. (Fol. 49.)

1691. That the steeple of the Parish Church by long neglect of former officers is in ruin and much to repair, and that a view of the charge thereof hath been lately taken by one Long, a carpenter of good skill, who affirms the same is much out of repair, and in great danger to be shaken down by the winds, in case some care be not taken this summer to prevent it, and that the charge thereof will amount to £40 in his opinion. And Mr. Ayling of the said parish did affirm that Long did take a view of the steeple, and did declare the charge of repairing the same would not be less than about £40; and that the parishioners have been acquainted therewith and asked to give [consent] for the making of a church cess in order to repair the same, and that they refuse to grant one sufficient thereunto. Whereupon the Judge did monish Mr. Bridges, one of the churchwardens, that he do forthwith make a church cess sufficient to make good the said repairs, and do accordingly cause the said steeple to be well and sufficiently repaired as formerly, and certify how far the same is repaired at the Michaelmas Visitation next. (Fol. 209.)

Vol. 1675—98.

1712. Roger Taddy of St. John the Baptist in the Isle of Thanet, for non-payment of £1 4s. 9d. for five years' dues to the

Parish Clerk of Birchington. On the 3rd day of July, when Taddy appeared in Court, he denied that he ought to pay any clerk's dues in Birchington, having no house within the said parish, but confesses he uses some lands within the said parish which belong to a house or farm there, which is inhabited, and he supposes the tenant thereof pays or ought to pay the Parish Clerk his accustomed dues. (Fol. 139.) Vol. 1678—1735.

CHISLET.

1560. The Vicarage is in decay through the Vicar there.

Richard Bere is presented for withholding a seam [eight bushels] of barley and two shillings of money, which was given to the Church yearly to be paid, and hath not been paid this sixteen years.

Vol. 1560—84.

[In 1569 Archbishop Parker held a Visitation, which was made by Richard Rogers, Bishop of Dover, Andrew Pierson, B.D., and Thomas Lawse, who were appointed Commissioners by the Archbishop for that purpose, and the volume containing the returns made is in the Cathedral Library.]

Chislet Rectory. Impropiator, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Vicar, James Peers, who is married and resides in the City of Canterbury; has only one benefice; no preacher or licensed to preach; he is not a graduate. Curate, Barnabas Turner, who is married and has no other benefice; no preacher; is not a graduate.

Houses in the parish	.	.	.	62
Communicants	.	.	.	100

1569. That Robert Young of St. Paul's parish was wont to pay twelve pence a year to the Church, saving for the space of these four years detaineth the same.

The Minister omitteth the Litany and the Homilies, and expoundeth some part of the Scriptures.

That Thomas Hardyman and James Cob come not to their own Parish Church, being two miles off, but go to the next Parish Church. Vol. 1569.

1574. Ambrose Rose, for not repairing the churchyard fence, being farmer of the Court lodge. Vol. 1574—76.

1577. John Consant will not pay unto us the ten shillings which your Worship did give unto the parish towards a Book of Martyrs. We have the book, but we cannot get the money. (Fol. 2.)

1582. The churchyard is at this time unfenced for lack of time. The fence of the Court lodge by a hedge is at decay. (Fol. 110.) Vol. 1577—85.

1584. John Consant, for that he withholdeth certain duties for the burial of his mother, being buried in the Church of Chislet, six shillings and eight pence. Also six shillings and eight pence towards the reparation of the Church. (Fol. 1.)

John Ward, for that he doth withhold forty shillings, the which John Taylor gave by his last will and testament towards the reparation of the Church.

On the 10th day of October 1584 Ward appeared in the Court, and said: That he is neither ex'or or administrator to the will or goods of the said John Taylor; but for the better information of their enquiry in this behalf, saith that William Taylor was ex'or of the testament of John Taylor, in his lifetime, for that the said John his father left him in durance for bond to pay the above the value of the goods of the said John. These were left unpaid by the said William Taylor for his father as ex'or to him. (Fol. 2.)

1585. The Church is annoyed by a gutter for the lack of mending.

Oliver Philips, our Vicar [1584—87], is not resident, nor to our knowledge hath not given the fortieth part to the poor.

The perambulation and circuit hath not been walked this two years. (Fol. 18.)

1590. We present Mr. Charles Fotherby, Vicar of Chislet [1592], that neither he nor any other by his assignment hath served our Parish Church since Candlemas past.

Our Church and chancel and parsonage-house, for that they be unrepaired.

The Clerk of our parish, for saying of Service and burying the dead. (Fols. 67, 68.)

1593. We present Mr. Martin Fotherby, our Vicar [1592—94], having a pentise belonging unto the vicarage-house uncovered. (Fol. 132.)

All is well, saying that certain eaves belonging to the vicarage are unrepaired. Presented at the last Visitation.

That Mr. Martin Fotherby their Vicar is not resident upon his benefice, neither doth distribute the fortieth part of his benefice amongst the poor of the same parish. (Fol. 145.)

1595. The vicarage is not repaired. That Stephen Hinksell, Parish Clerk, in the absence of Mr. John Milner, their Minister, at divers Sunday times did read Common Prayer in their Church. (Fol. 165.)

I, Robert Heming, Vicar of Chislet [1594—1600], do present that the church-house of Chislet so called, usually being a rental belonging to the same parish, is very ruinous, and hath so continued without any care taken for the reparation of the same a long time. (Fol. 167.)

That Mr. Robert Heming their Vicar is not resident, and hath not distributed the fortieth part of his benefice amongst the poor.

The Vicar, when he appeared in Court, stated that he is resident at Alkham, and hath a sufficient Curate at Chislet. (Fol. 168.)

1599. We present the vicarage-house for that it hath no reparations, and is not sufficiently kept up or repaired.

We present the Vicar for that he doth not bestow the fortieth part of his living for being non-resident.

We present that the children are not catechized. (Fol. 168.)

Anthony Stubbleforth, for that he doth withhold the duty from the Church, which is out of a piece of land, twelve shillings by the year. (Fol. 176.)

1600. We present Pleasance Collier, daughter unto William Collier of the parish of Chislet, and George Knowler of the parish of Herne, son unto Thomas Knowler, for that the said Pleasance and George have been three several times lawfully asked, and have been so asked five or six Sundays past, and not married, and whether they will marry we know not. (Fol. 229.)

That John Nuttinge doth not ordinarily frequent his Parish Church of Chislet, because he dwelleth two miles from his Parish Church of Chislet, and dwelleth very near unto Reenlver Church, and doth ordinarily frequent that Church. (Fol. 231.)

That our parish is without a surplice and a Communion cloth, both the carpet and the Communion table-cloth and towels. (Fol. 241.)

We present Timothy Fugester of Grove Ferry within the parish of Chislet, for that they keep open their door in the Service time. About Midsummer last past in the afternoon of Sunday there should

have been a garland with a minstrel playing there. I went after dinner and gave them warning of it, but yet their door was kept open and full of people. And after evening prayer there was dancing, and William Calkyn, churchwarden, did tell the good man of it, and he was in great rage with me, and said he would present me, for because I went in the Service time to see what I might there was. (Fol. 242.) Vol. 1584—95.

1613. By virtue of the 113th Canon, I present that Robert Baker of Grove Ferry in the said parish, keeping an ale-house a mile or more from the Church, doth usually entertain guests in his house, and selleth unto them drink and other provision, on the Sundays and Holy days in time of Divine Service and preaching of the Word of God, and mainly upon Sunday being the 4th of this instant month of July.

On the 24th of July 1613 Baker appeared in Court, and alleged that he keepeth victualling at Grove Ferry, which is upon the river come from Sandwich to Canterbury, and that by reason thereof sometimes when the lighters upon necessity pass that way he is fain to entertain them upon the Sabbath Day.

I pray the churchwardens may be called to shew why the Register of Marriages, etc., is kept only by the Clerk, and neither themselves nor the Minister can have the use of it, except the Clerk approve it, by reason whereof there is at this instant, I think, twenty or upwards of christenings, marriages, and burials remain unregistered.

On the 12th day of July Richard Norwood appeared in Court and confessed: That the Register Book mentioned was and is in the custody of the Clerk, but it remaineth in a chest in the Church there, and that all the names of such as have been married, christened, and buried in the parish of Chislet aforesaid are registered.

Lawrence Hewett the Clerk confessed that the Register Book is in his keeping, for that it usually was wont so to be committed to his keeping, yet the same book remaineth in a chest in the Church. And further, that all the names of such as have been married, christened, or buried in the said parish of Chislet are registered in the same book as he verily believeth. (Fol. 113.)

1617. We have one John Pantry who teacheth children in our parish, but he is not allowed thereunto by the Ordinary, so far as we know or can hear. (Fol. 280.) Vol. 1610—17, Part 1.

Richard Hogbean of Chislet, for being absent from Church two Sundays, the 5th and 12th of October last past, for fishing both days.

On the 15th of November 1617 he appeared in Court and explained: That the reason of his absence from Church and fishing on those days was for that one William Hogbean his brother, being then very sick and much desiring and longing for eels, requested him to catch him some if it were possible. He did on both those days endeavour to catch him some, but saith he was not about the business of catching the same eels above the space of two hours on either day. (Fol. 6.)

Robert Terry, for profaning of the Sabbath Day by carrying wheat with his waggon, and also for binding barley and powting of podder* upon the Sabbath.

On the 3rd day of November 1617 Terry appeared in the Court and confessed: That upon one Sabbath Day happening in harvest last past he did carry wheat, but saith it was in the evening after sunset, and that he was both at evening and morning prayer the same day; and further confesseth that upon one other Sunday happening in harvest last he did bind barley, but it was in the evening after sunset. (Fol. 7.)

Vol. 1610—17, Part 11.

1620. Robert Chewner, Curate of the parish, for serving the same cure without licence. (Fol. 207.)

Vol. 1619—21.

1626. I, John Gee,† Vicar of Chislet [1624—28], present that John Carpenter, a straggling fellow who is lately come into our parish, for teaching of school there without licence, and for disordering himself by excessive drinking or drunkenness as the fame goeth in our parish. (Fol. 117.)

Vol. 1625—27.

1639. I, William Watts, licensed schoolmaster in the parish of St. Nicholas-at-Wade in the Isle of Thanet, do certify to the Court that . . . Foster, wife of Thomas Foster of Chislet, whose house bordereth upon the skirt of the parish of St. Nicholas aforesaid, doth teach school, namely, to write and read, to the prejudice of me and my licence, in regard that all or most of her scholars are of the parish of St. Nicholas, wherefore I humbly desire she may be inhibited from teaching. (Fol. 261.)

Vol. 1636—39.

* Podder is beans, peas, tares, vetches, or such vegetables as have pods. Pout is a small round stack. In fields hay is put into small heaps called cocks, and larger ones pouts. (*Dictionary Kentish Dialect*.)

† For this Vicar, see *Dictionary National Biography*, vol. xxi., pp. 107, 108.

HERNE.

1569. The Bible is torn and broken in divers places.

That the ministrations are not read according as is appointed in the same ministrations.

That Mr. Vicar [John Bridges, 1562—91] hath stopped up a window in the chancel and taken away the iron bars and hath dobed [? daubed] up the window. And that their Church goods hath been sold by Thomas Bridges and Thomas Ewell, churchwardens, and, with the consent of the parish, hath taken £15, part hath been bestowed on the Church and the rest is to be bestowed.

That Mr. Vicar should be a peace-maker but is a peace-breaker.

That the said Vicar did send his wife away from him, being in her travail, and is given to filthy "lykar." The said Vicar hath another benefice in Essex.

That the said Vicar and Mr. Robert Seathe are in great fault for railing and scolding to the disquiet of the parish. Vol. 1569.

1589. Our chancel is very decayed through the default of not amending the same, and so far come to ruin that we shall be driven to remove our Communion Table into the body of the Church. (Fol. 159.) Vol. 1587—89.

1590. We, the churchwardens and sidesmen of Herne, do present those whose names are hereunder written, for not paying the wages due to the Parish Clerk there, as we are informed by him:—

Mr. Fineux, Esq., for eleven years, £3; John Sea, gent., at 4s. the year for eleven years, £2 4s.; John Allen, 5s.; Robert Ewell, 3s.; William Ewell, 3s. 4d.; James Denne, 1s. 6d. (Fol. 11.)

Vol. 1590-91.

1592. Thomas Paramore of Chislet, for that he refuseth to pay nine shillings which is yearly due to be paid unto the churchwardens of the said parish of Herne, to be employed to the maintenance of the Church there, having been withholden by the said Thomas Paramore by the space of four years at the least, which hath always been accustomed to be paid out of a certain house and lands, which are the said Thomas Paramore's, situated and being in the borough of Beltinge within the parish of Herne.

Our chancel is also greatly at decay, and is to be repaired in my Lord Grace his behalf, by those who have the parsonage, which is Mr. John Smyth, Esquire, as we can prove by ancient writings which we have. (Fol. 164.) Vol. 1591—93.

1596. William Seare, for a negligent comer to the Church.

When he appeared in Court he said and alleged that by reason of many debts and sums of money, wherein he is indebted to divers men, he hath been enforced to refrain coming to the Church lest he should be arrested. (Fol. 113.) Vol. 1594—96.

1597. John Wyneforn of our said parish, that he is a negligent comer to our Parish Church, being not able to pay the forfeiture. (Fol. 68.)

1598. Edward Sea, William Sea, and Fyneux Sea, sons of John Sea, gent., the youngest of the age of seventeen years, and neither of them to our knowledge hath received the Communion at any time. (Fol. 209.) Vol. 1596—98.

1609. Edward Sea, gent., of Herne, for that he refuseth to pay his cess made towards the relief of the poor of the same parish, the sum of 40s. On the 27th day of February 1609-10, it was stated in the Court: That Mr. Sea, father of the said Edward Sea, who lately dwelt within the same parish and in the house wherein the said Edward Sea now dwelleth, by the space of these seven, six, five, or four years now last past, and during all the same time or the more part thereof had far greater lands and possessions, lying and being in the same parish of Herne, which he converted and employed to his own use, great part whereof the said . . . Sea, by his last will and testament and otherwise, hath given and disposed to diverse persons, was at the same time when he enjoyed the same lands and possessions taxed for the use of the poor of the same parish at the sum of 20s. or 26s. yearly and not above, and he, the said Edward Sea, having far less lands and possessions in the same parish than his said father, is taxed and cessed (as by the said presented presentment appeareth) at a far greater sum than his said father was. (Fol. 97.)

John Knowler of Herne, for that he likewise refuseth to pay the same cess to the poor, being cessed at 8s.

Also George Terry, 4s.; Henry Pickle, 2s.; John Jervis, 9s.; George Webb, 7s. 6d. (Fol. 100.) Vol. 1608-9.

1619. Richard Court cometh always unreverently unto the Church, never moving his hat until he cometh to his seat, which is at the upper end of the Church. (Fol. 21.)

1620. That our Minister [Thomas Harwood 1617—21] doth not instruct the youth and ignorant persons of our parish in the

ten commandments, the articles of the Belief, and in the Lord's Prayer.

That our Minister doth not administer the Holy Sacrament according to the Book of Common Prayer, in that he doth not administer it to himself first, as is required. (Fol. 130.)

Vol. 1619—21.

1621. We present Mary the wife of Edmund Keet of Herne for the unreverent usage of herself in the Church on two several Sundays, since the 12th of May last past, first towards Anne Howsom the servant of Alexander Ewell, whom she abused in thrusting of her down in the Church in the time of Divine Service.

Secondly she abused Sibil Martin the servant of Francis Violet in taking of her trush from her that she sat upon, and when she would have reached another, she struck her, and not contented with that she pushed her and thrust her down all along in the Church in the time of Divine Service, to the great disquieting of the minds of many of the people there assembled to hear the word of God.

On the 21st day of July she appeared in Court and confessed: That on the Sunday mentioned the abovenamed Anne Howsom sitting at the pew door of hers, in such sort that she could not conveniently go into her pew, and the said Howsom first refusing to give her way to go into the said pew, she did violently thrust the said Howsom from the place in the Church without her seat to get unto her pew. And further she confesseth that on another Sabbath Day the above-mentioned Sibil Martin, sitting upon the legs of a little child of hers, in the Church of Herne aforesaid, in such wise that the child cried out, and she fearing some hurt to be done to the said child, did suddenly thrust her the said Martin off, or pulled her from the said child in the Church, for which her said fault she is heartily sorry. (Fol. 27.)

Lillian Hanninge being under the custody of Thomas Hicks, executor of John Hanninge her father, for that the said Thomas Hicks doth not cause her to frequent the Church. (Fol. 62.)

Vol. 1621-22.

1626. We present Robert Broome for not receiving the Holy Communion at Easter last or since.

We also present the same Robert Broome for shutting or misstopping up our usual way on going the perambulation of our parish, whereby we could not pass through as anciently we have done. (Fol. 97.)

1627. Robert Broome, gent., late of our parish, for refusing to pay his cess towards the reparation of our Church, being the sum of twenty-one pence. (Fol. 141.) Vol. 1625= 27.

1637. We have no Curate, but Mr. Ellis who teacheth school doth sometimes preach and read service; whether he be licensed hereunto or no, we refer it to the Court. (Fol. 50.)

1638. That the Communion Table in their Parish Church is not yet removed nor railed off according to their order. (Fol. 171.)

George Knowler and Edward Sole, the churchwardens, for not removing and railing off their Communion Table according to their instructions. (Fol. 208.)

1665. We present these for not coming to our Parish Church: Christopher Abbot, William Huggett.

Mr. Edward Ewell, for sitting when he received the Sacrament.

On the 13th of December, when Ewell appeared in Court, he alleged: That if he did not kneel so orderly as he should or would have done, the reason was because he was much crowded between two of the parishioners of his parish who were communicants with him at the same time, and therefore had not sufficient liberty of body, the pew in which he was being likewise very straight, and that he did not in the least intend (or willingly commit) any irreverence to that Blessed Sacrament. (Fol. 432.)

We present Mr. Webb [Vicar 1637—89] for administering the Sacrament to one Mr. Ewell sitting; and for being a common gamester at cards; as also for refusing to baptize a dying child, pretending he was in company, and by the delay the child died.

On the 28th of November the Vicar appeared in Court and confessed: That Thomas Barnard in the presentment mentioned did (as is detected) repair unto his house, desiring him to go to the said Barnard's house to christen his child, being then a fortnight old or thereabout, pretending the same to be very weak and in some danger of death. But the said Barnard coming to him at an unreasonable time in the evening, it being then very tempestuous and rainy weather, he told him he could not conscientiously go along with him at that time, but promised him that he would not fail to be with him by next morning to perform the said office: and accordingly he went, it being two miles distant from his vicarage-house, where he constantly did and doth reside. But in the interim it happened that the said child (as he is informed) departed this life.

2. That he did administer the Communion to the said Ewell, but "in verbo sacerdotis" he affirmeth that he believeth the said Mr. Ewell was then kneeling, as other the communicants were, and protesteth if he had not thought him so to be, he would have passed him by.

3. He expressly denieth that he is a common gamester, or that there is any such fame in the parish of Herne, or that he doth at any time go to an ale-house, but for his necessity or conveniency. (Fol. 437.) Vol. 1639—66.

1672. On the 30th of March 1672, before William Lovelace, appeared personally John Mussared, one of the churchwardens of the parish of Herne in the Diocese of Canterbury, and did exhibit a certificate subscribed with the hands of the Minister and churchwardens and several others of the parishioners of Herne aforesaid, importing and declaring that they the said parishioners of Herne having the weight of six hundred and twenty-eight pounds of bell metal to spare and reserved in the casting of their great bell about sixteen years since, which they imagine and esteem may yield four pounds and five shillings the hundredweight upon the sale thereof; and that they have already five good bells in the steeple of their Church of Herne aforesaid, which always hath been the accustomed number; and that the leads of their said Church have been and are so much out of repair, that they have already disbursed the sum of almost thirty pounds this year, and before the same can be sufficiently repaired it will cost forty pounds more. Wherefore the said parishioners, being generally poor, do humbly crave leave that they may be authorized to make sale of the said bell metal towards the necessary reparation of the said Church and the leads thereof. Whereupon the Judge did authorize them to make sale of the said bell metal to the best profit they can, to be employed to the repairs of the Church and no other use whatsoever, and to give up an account thereof when they be thereunto required, by the authority of this Court. (Fol. 64.) Vol. 1670—75.

1679. Thomas Eugeham, for teaching school without licence. (Fol. 43.) Vol. 1675—78.*

* Some of the volumes contain presentiments of later date than the period indicated by the labels thereon.

MINSTER.

1560. They present that their Vicar is not resident, and that they do want a Curate. The chancel is now ruinous.

Vol. 1560—84.

1565. The chancel be out of repairs in the glass of the windows, and not paved where the altar stood.

1566. The chancel is not sufficiently repaired, and the walls of the churchyard are not sufficiently kept.

Vol. 1566-7.

1569. That the vault of the chancel is like to decay and fall.

That there is a cope remaining in the hands of Robert Spracklinge of St. Lawrence, executor to John Sayer.

That the Vicarage barn was down seven years past, and is not set up again.

The Vicar [John Butler 1561—70] is not resident, but they have a Curate; he is a Prebendary of Christ Church, letteth his benefice to farm, and keepeth no hospitality.

That Peter Peele hath lived these two years from his wife.

That John Paramore detaineth certain money in his hands which was gathered of the communicants, namely, a penny apiece for the space of these four years.

Vol. 1569.

Archbishop Parker's Visitation, 1569.—Rectory. Impropiator, Christ Church, Canterbury. Vicar, John Butler, B.L. Lives in Christ Church, Canterbury; has also the Rectory of Kingston in the Deanery of Bridge. Not a preacher or licensed to preach. Curate, Robert Cawdrye, who is married and has no benefice; no preacher, and not a graduate.

Houses in the parish	.	.	.	58
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Communicants	.	.	.	207
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1574. We present now as we have done before that Luke Spracklinge withholdeth rents due from the parish, as is contained in our former presentment at the last visitation. (Fol. 52.)

Vol. 1574—76.

1577. Luke Spracklinge of St. John's in Thanet hath not healed or covered one grave within the Church of Minster aforesaid, which of his own charges should be done; for we ought to have to our

Church six shillings and eight pence, and then having the same money we ourselves ought to cover the same grave which hath been uncovered these eight years last past. (Fol. 8.)

1580. The Book of Common Prayer is not sufficient for our Minister to read in; the case for the safe keeping of the Register is not sufficient; the box for the poor not sufficient. The Church is in decay and the churchyard not fenced. (Fol. 74.)

1581. We do suppose that one Bartholomew Saunders of our parish, being heretofore churchwarden, doth keep back from us a certain sum of money given by will to the use of the Church and poor maids' marriages, and other uses of our Church; and we know not how we may come by the same, unless your Worship's aid be ministered unto us in that behalf. (Fol. 75.)

One Edward Saunders doth withhold a parcel of land whereon a house did stand in times past, to the use of the Parish Church time out of mind. (Fol. 76.)

Our Church and churchyard is not sufficiently repaired.

There is one John Busscher, our Clerk, that teacheth some to write, some to read, and some to sing, but whether he be licensed thereunto we know not. (Fol. 101.)

Vol. 1577—85.

1583. Our chancel is gone to decay, and that the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church ought to amend the same, because patrons of the parsonage and vicarage. (Fol. 112.) Vol. 1579, etc.

1584. Our Church is not altogether as it should be found, by reason that we cannot have such supply of money as yet as we need about the same, but as soon as it may be it shall be finished.

The perambulation hath been neglected and stand upon matter of controversy between the parish of St. Lawrence and us, for our circuit hath been heretofore in question, and is like to continue for that we cannot arrange our circuit. (Fol. 4.)

1585. The chancel lacketh a little reparation in glass and stone. (Fol. 24.)

1591. That our chancel is not paved, nor decent for the communicants. (Fol. 81.)

1594. Our chancel be unpaved and the glass windows broken, to the great offence of the communicants. (Fol. 152.)

Vol. 1584—95, Part I.

1598. We, the churchwardens of Minster, do present Richard Barkett for refusing to pay his cess to the reparation of our Church and bells. (Fol. 127.)

1600. Matthew Parker of our parish, for that upon two Sundays about Mid-Lent past, did go with his cart and horses to fetch laths and boards, to the evil example of others, and to the offence of well-disposed people. (Fol. 219.)

Vol. 1584—95, Part II.

1604. Sir Adam Spracklinge, for not paying his duties to our Church for two cesses, the one cess at twenty pence the score, 18s. 6d., the other cess twelve pence the score, 11s. Total, 29s. 6d. (Fol. 111.)

1606. Our Church and churchyard are not since the great wind repaired, wherefore we crave a time for the same, and also to obtain a table of degrees of marriages forbidden. (Fol. 162.)

Vol. 1601—1606.

Henry Blackland of Minster, for that he doth refuse to pay the Clerk of Monkton his wages due unto him, seven pence. (Fol. 53.)

Vol. 1606-7.

1608. Our Church is repaired, the windows well glazed, but our chancel the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church hath not repaired, but our vicarage house is well repaired. (Fol. 103.)

1609. Our Church and chancel is at reparation, but for our Church we agreed with a workman for the doing of it, and he doth go in hand with it the fifteenth day of May. (Fol. 164.)

Alexander Norwood, churchwarden in the year 1608, for that he hath not given his accounts unto the parishioners at Easter last. (Fol. 165.)

William Merrian, for that he doth not come to Church upon the Sabbath Days to hear the Divine Service. (Fol. 167.)

1610. That at the marriage of Richard Oakes and Margaret Hogben, solemnized since Easter last publicly in the Church of Minster in Thanet, one Richard Lorkett of that parish, singleman, in contempt and disregard of the said marriage and parties, did set up or lay at or near the stile of the churchyard where the said parties were to pass from the Church, an horn stuffed with mud, such as of purpose he got in play, to the offence of many well-disposed persons and the disregard of the said married couple. (Fol. 207.)

Vol. 1601—1606.

1611. We do present James Tamsett because he doth not repair the east and north-east part of the churchyard fence, which is adjoining unto his land which he hath in occupation, and heading against the King's highway, which fence hath been maintained by the owners and tenants that have there been dwelling from time to time, as occasion did serve, for the space of forty years perfectly remembered, and now for want of heirs this land being fallen to a kinsman dwelling in Sussex, doth bring us to make trial how that hath been maintained. Our trial is this:—

1. William Renall owning this house, the wall being then at decay, was amended by the said William Renall.—(*Signed*) William Renall, his mark.

2. After him John Adaye dwelling in the abovesaid house, the wall being part of it down, he hired John Welles to amend it, and paid him for the work.—(*Signed*) John Welles, his mark.

3. Then Ralph Crap bought the abovesaid house, and he during his life did amend it; then the widow being after married to Jeremy Willbore did always tell him the wall must be maintained by their charge only, and so the said Jeremy Willbore did amend that until the heir died.—(*Signed*) By me, Jeremy Willbore. (Fol. 40.)

1613. That the Church-gate of the parish of Minster lieth open to the street, and that the churchwarden Roger Wells, having knowledge that the carpenter hath made the said Church-gate, doth neglect or refuse to fetch the same; also that part of the said Church being made a school-house, the door of the same is likewise broken so as anyone may go into the same school-house, the wall being not very high, and rob the Church. The said Wells hath had notice thereof, but doth not mend it. (Fol. 87.)

Our Church wanteth tiling by reason of the great windy winter, for which we crave a day. (Fol. 89.)

We present Mary Spencer of our parish, widow, for a common railer and scold amongst her neighbours, and especially for railing against one Thomas Jones of our said parish, as the common fame goeth in our parish. (Fol. 108.)

1614. That the Church of Minster is very much at reparations, for both the same wanteth tiling and the windows thereof much glazing. (Fol. 136.)

We have one Mr. Mills our schoolmaster, who is not licensed. (Fol. 161.)

1615. Our Curate Mr. Sparke doth not read prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays, nor on the eves of Sundays and Holy days. (Fol. 220.)

1616. We have no Book of Homilies, because our Vicar [Richard Clarke, D.D., 1597—1634] or Curate preacheth to us every Sunday. (Fol. 235.)

1617. The churchwardens of Minster do present Thomas Nethersole of St. Lawrence for that he doth refuse to pay his cess for thirty-two acres of marsh land, lying in Minster, at twopence the acre, toward the reparation of the Church of Minster.

Also Richard Nethersole of St. Lawrence refuses to pay his cess for sixty-six acres of marsh land at Minster, at twopence the acre. (Fol. 276.)

The chancel of the Parish Church is in great decay, both in the vault and glass windows. (Fol. 277.) Vol. 1610—17.

1618. Henry Burrows of the parish, for selling meat and setting open his shop windows on Sunday the 21st of June. (Fol. 71.)

Vol. 1617—19.

1640. Henry Paramore and William Watson, for maintaining bushes on our procession lynch, that we cannot walk the circuit of our parish. (Fol. 37.) Vol. 1639—81.

On the 5th day of November 1686 Thomas Griffin, Clerk, licensed Curate of the Parish Church of Minster in Thanet, appeared in the Archdeacon's Court, and alleged: That by the consent and approbation of the Rev. Doctor Castillion, Vicar of the said parish of Minster [1662—88], he doth intend to have school within the said parish, and that at present he hath not, nor can he procure, any convenient place within the said parish so to do; and that there is a convenient place in the north aisle of the said Church where he may teach school, without any prejudice to the seats or pews, or other indecency to the said Church, there being a void place in the said aisle, and prayed he might have leave there to teach school. Whereupon the Judge did order and decree that the said Mr. Griffin have leave and liberty to teach school in the said north aisle of the Church until such time as a more convenient place be found out, the said Mr. Griffin being first licensed to teach school as the law doth direct. (Fol. 153.) Vol. 1575—98.

MONKTON.

1569. That the churchyard walls upon the north side lacketh reparations.

That the Curate there weareth apparel like a layman.

That there is neither Parson or Vicar resident, and that they do not relieve the poor there.

That the Curate doth not call upon fathers and mothers and masters of youths to bring them up in the fear of God.

That Mr. Darell, Vicar there 1561-76, hath three benefices, that is to say, Monkton in Thanet, Chulham, and Upper Hardres, and that he keepeth no hospitality, and that they are all let to farm, and he doth not keep ordinary sermons.

That Richard Crispe, gent., his wife, and family, doth not come to their Parish Church, being principal persons, for that his house is so far distant from the said Church, and were licensed by Mr. Collins when he was Commissary.

That Robert Wollett, now of the parish of Eastry, hath withheld one cop of wheat and another of barley from the Parish Clerk, then due to him.

That William Edwards and Elisabeth his wife, dwelling with one Browne of the parish, doth not resort to the Church on Sabbath Days.

That the Vicarage barn is fallen flat to the ground, saving the two sides, fit for the fire.

That one George Towght, executor to one William Reynolds the elder of the parish of Herne, deceased, hath given by his last will and testament to the reparation of the Church of Herne £5; and to every of ten poor maidens' marriage 6s. 8d.; and hath given by his will for the space of twenty years to the poor at Michaelmas time; and to three of his kinsmen's children 10s. a year, which is unpaid. Also he gave to his godchildren and his wife's godchildren £5. Also there was one Thomas Farmer, deceased, in the said parish of Herne, did give by his last will to Herne, Reculver, and Hoath £5. Richard Cobb, William Button, and George Merett, overseers.*

Vol. 1569.

1587. The glass windows in the chancel are broken, and is to be repaired by the Parson. (Fol. 9.) Vol. 1587-89.

* This last paragraph evidently refers to the parish of Herne, but the executor living in Monkton he was presented from there.

1594. The perambulations of our parish have not been gone these five years; in whom the default is we know not. (Fol. 2.)

Vol. 1594-96.

1606. Henry Blackland of Minster, for that he doth refuse to pay the Clerk of Monkton his wages due unto him.

Edward Harnett of Monkton, for that he doth refuse to pay the Clerk his wages. (Fol. 53.)

Vol. 1606-7.

1616. Our churchyard wall is at this present a little broken, but we will speedily repair the same. (Fol. 16.)

1617. Our Curate [Henry Mountstephen] doth teach school in our parish without licence for to teach, and there is also one the wife of Henry Mountstephen who doth teach school there, likewise without licence. (Fol. 148.)

We present Francis Tresse for laying of his plough harness in our Church, and likewise for laying of his fold-bonds and his hat and a dirty pair of lig-dewes* in the chest where the ornaments do usually lie. On the 15th day of July he appeared in Court, and confessed: That once he laid his plough harness on a wet day in the belfry, and denied the others. (Fol. 148.)

Vol. 1617-18.

1619. We use no such chest, but our collectors distribute what they gather after the cesses to our poor continually as they need. (Fol. 48.)

Vol. 1617-19.

1620. The chancel is indecent, wanting seats. To which is attached: The report of them that be ancient in the parish of Monkton, whose names are hereunder written, concerning the seats that are defective in the chancel. They do very well remember the said seats at the north side were comely as the other side now are, and afterwards by some sinister neglect were loose and embessed away, they know not how, and that afterwards in the room thereof, one John Tutton, being then a dweller in the said parish, did of his own charge bring or send one form instead of the said seat, which form there remaineth and the place very unfitting and unhand-some.—(*Signed*) Thomas Clune (his mark), Nicholas Prior (his mark). (Fol. 13.)

We, Henry Blaxland and Henry Best, churchwardens of the parish of Monkton in the Isle of Thanet and Diocese of Canterbury, do present Richard Coleman of the parish of Birchington and Diocese

* Long leather leggings.

aforesaid, for not paying unto Lewis Rogers (being lawfully chosen Clerk of Monkton by the consent of the Minister and parishioners thereof) the wages which is lawfully due unto him, the said Lewis, by the space of one year and a half last past, ended at the Annunciation of our Blessed Lady Mary the Virgin last 1620, which amounteth to the sum of two shillings. On the 3rd of May 1620, when Coleman appeared in the Court, he alleged: That he hath neither house nor family in the said parish of Monkton, nor frequenteth the Parish Church of Monkton, but confesseth he occupieth certain lands in the parish, for which he is not bound to pay any wages to the said Parish Clerk; but if he can prove any such wages due to him he is ready to pay them. (Fol. 77.)

Likewise we present William Norwood for not paying to the said Lewis Rogers for one year and a half last past, ended as aforesaid, his Clerk's wages, which amounteth to the sum of seven shillings.

Also Thomas Trice the sum of two shillings and twopennee. (Fol. 78.) Vol. 1619—21.

1621. John Tutton and Valentine Cantis, out-dwellers, do refuse to pay the Clerk his wages.

John Tutton hath a house and one hundred and twelve acres of upland in the parish of Monkton, and hath not paid no Clerk's wages this four years last past, being cessed at six shillings and eightpence the score of acres.

Valentine Cantis for three years, for thirty-four acres of land, being two shillings a year. He paid me the year afore, being the first year of four, namely two shillings. (Fol. 97.)

The churchwardens before us have presented Mr. Thomas Paramore of Canterbury for not repairing our chancel seats, which still remain useless and broken, for which we are fain to present him now again. (Fol. 21.)

John Man, Clerk, Curate of the Parish Church, for serving the same cure without licence. (Fol. 47.)

Our chancel windows be not well glazed, but many broken and gone to decay, and Henry Archer [of St. Nicholas-at-Wade], the farmer of the parsonage of the parish, ought to repair them. (Fol. 57.)

1622. We do present John Tutton of the parish of St. Nicholas-at-Wade, yeoman, for that he doth not pay the Church cess for and towards the necessities belonging to the said Church of Monkton, confirmed by the parishioners of the said parish, after the rate of

two shillings a score of marsh land, he having in his custody and occupation twenty-nine acres, amounting to the sum of two shillings and elevenpence; and one hundred and twelve acres of arable after the rate of one shilling and sixpence the score, amounting to eight shillings and fourpence, which he denieth payment thereof, being demanded by Edward Fuller, one of the churchwardens. (Fol. 108.)

Vol. 1621-2.

1628. We do answer that we have nothing in our said parish worthy of presentment, excepting that our bells and churchyard walls are out of reparation, which we intend (God willing) speedily to repair. (Fol. 63.)

Vol. 1627-30.

1637. We want a decent cloth or carpet for the Communion Table, and also our key hath been lost of the chest that keepeth the ornaments of the Church; and we want the Book of Canons and Constitutions, all which shall be provided very shortly.

Some part of our churchyard wall wants reparations, which we purpose shortly to provide for and amend; as also there is a small cottage, built of ancient time, within the churchyard, to the use of the poor, wherein we submit to the Court.

Objections:—

1. That their answers to the first fifteen articles concerning the parishioners is not full and plain, but imperfect, obscure, and too general, where they say that their Minister (not naming him their Vicar or Curate) hath taken a good sum of money (not expressing how much) to hold his peace about some abuses (not specifying what abuses) in the parish.

2. That their answer to the twenty-fourth article of that section, that is, "We answer that William Clunn and James Wood, sidesmen, have heard that one Margaret Hoskin of the parish should say scandalously that she had deserved as much as Mr. Symson," is so obscure, and their meaning so ambiguous, that whether it be a presentment, or what is presented by it, without their explanation, cannot be gathered from it.

3. That notwithstanding the Visitors' instructions to them (amongst others) given for the removing and placing the Communion Table at the head of the chancel, with a rail before it, they have not as yet so removed, placed, or railed off the same, nor begun to do it; notwithstanding also there hath been a second intimation and signification of the Visitors' pleasure in this behalf sent and delivered unto them. (Fol. 73.)

1639. I present the following for not sending their servants to be catechized, according to the article given in charge:—

William Watson, for not sending John Holloway and John Sea, his servants.

Thomas Giles, for not sending James Griggs and William Griggs. Thomas Giles on the 26th of July appeared in Court, and said: That he sometimes sends these his servants to be catechized, and desires they should duly resort to instruction, and will do his utmost endeavour that they shall.* (Fol. 284.)

John Adgoe, for not sending his children. On the 26th of July he explained in Court: That he hath never a child to send but one not above seven years of age, nor hath had any other this quarter of a year.

John Hadley, for not sending his children.

All these have had often warning, and yet reform not. (Fol. 285.)

We have a sufficient Parish Clerk, who served the office these twenty years, and is denied of his wages which usually hath been paid him by Thomas Goodridge of Achole for eleven acres of arable land which he useth in Monkton parish, and is behind for one year at Michaelmas last. And likewise, Valentine Archer of Achole denieth to pay him Clerk's wages for sixty acres of upland which ever paid sixpence the score, and is behind for one whole year ending at Michaelmas last. (Fol. 304.)

Vol. 1636—39.

1640. By complaint of our Parish Clerk, we do present one Isaac Jones of the parish of Birchington for not paying duties for the burying of Thomas the son of the said Isaac Jones. (Fol. 49.)

We present Thomas Cowell of the parish of Minster for not paying our cess, made for the necessary use of the Parish Church of Monkton, for fourteen acres of marsh land at a penny the acre, lying in the parish of Monkton aforesaid, which said cess beareth date the 18th day of May 1640. (Fol. 65.)

1662. We present Cesar Sutton of Monkton for practising surgery without licence. He was then duly licensed 3 July 1662. (Fol. 178.)

Vol. 1639—62.

1663. Henry Paramore and Mr. . . . Nokes, for not duly and orderly frequenting our Parish Church to hear Divine Service. (Fol. 16.)

Vol. 1663.

* In accordance with the second Rubric at the end of the Church Catechism.

1676. Thomas Rogers and William Culmer, churchwardens of Monkton, for not repairing their Church.

On the 5th day of October they appeared in Court and exhibited in their hand a written statement made by Mr. John Ayling, Vicar of the said Church [1660—1710], suggesting, that by reason that some tiling which is wanting on [over] the Minister's pew or reading-desk in the said Church, the rain in stormy weather falls upon the Church books; and that by reason of the want of repair of the chancel, in the windows and other parts thereof, they are unseemly by pigeons and other birds which harbour over the said pews; wherefore he prayed that a survey mayeth be taken of the said Church and a report made, whether a ceiling on [over] these is necessary, offering to pay the charge of such a survey if in case it be judged that a ceiling on [over] the said pews is unnecessary when the chancel is or shall be sufficiently repaired, in the windows and other parts thereof.

In the presence of the churchwardens and several others of the parishioners of Monkton, the roof of the chancel was examined, and the roof having been newly tiled and in very good repair, so that a ceiling on [over] the said pew will be needless when the chancel windows shall be repaired; and that over the said pew or reading-desk nevertheless they consented that a survey might be taken, and a report made whether a ceiling would be necessary or not, and they named for a surveyor thereof Mr. Moses Napleton, and the said Mr. Ayling named Mr. Simon Lowth, Clerk. Whereupon the Judge did decree a commission to the said Mr. Napleton and Mr. Lowth, adding to them Mr. John Penny, Clerk, and to any two of them to survey the said Church and make their report the next Court day. (Fol. 18.)

On the 28th day of October 1678 one of the churchwardens, William Wellard, appeared in Court and stated: That the Parish Church of Monkton is seated in a very cold place, and that the door leading into the same doth open in the north side of the said Church, whereby the cold winds did drive into the same to the annoyance of divers of the parishioners. And to prevent the inconvenience thereof they or some of them have unadvisedly and without due order first obtained caused a portall or screen to be placed in the said Church against the said door, and that the said portall is placed without damage or inconvenience to any persons, seats, or pews. (Fol. 43.)

Vol. 1675—98.

RECULVER.

1569. That the Vicar sometimes useth to minister the Communion in common bread.

That certain of the parishioners have absented themselves from the Church.

That John Wade, late churchwarden there, hath in his hands certain stock belonging to the Church which he hath not made account of. Vol. 1569.

1588. We present Mr. William Ballock, our Vicar [1584--94], for that our vicarage-house is not repaired: albeit it hath often been presented, yet there is no reformation had in that behalf. (Fol. 115.)

Our Vicar pulled down a part of our churchyard wall, and hath set an uncomely gate in the place, wherethrough he bringeth his kine to fother them, and his swine likewise, which do root up the graves and make an unseemly work; and forasmuch as some of his predecessors hath done the like: and we so also [complain] that he doeth it for no other purpose but only for the passage of his cattle and swine, which make an undecent churchyard.

Our Vicar, for breaking up of two small locks which were hanged upon our Church gate, which serveth not for him, nor hath been used of any of his predecessors, but serveth only for the use of the Church: and with carrying of his wood and other things hath broken the wall joining to the gate. (Fol. 116.)

Vol. 1587--89.

1589. Mr. Estday of Rusbourne in the parish of Westbere, for denying to pay towards the reparation of our Church, for his occupying in the borough of Hoath, being four shillings and eightpence. (Fol. 42.)

John Underdowne of the parish of Birchington in the Isle of Thanet, for not paying for his occupying within our said parish of Reculver, as before said, having thirty-five acres at fourpence the acre, eleven shillings and eightpence. (Fol. 43.)

1591. We present our chancel is greatly at reparation, but hath heretofore been repaired by Mr. L. Grave. (Fol. 161.)

We present John Bright, that he carryeth home the cloth of the Communion Table, and layeth it upon his bed, as it hath once been found. Also we present him upon a common fame of a tale-carrier and a liar. (Fol. 162.)

Vol. 1590-91.

1592. That the Church and steeple and chancel of Reculver have been and yet are unrepaired, and not presented by him since he hath been churchwarden there, which is about a year. He, Finch Smythe, hath been churchwarden of Reculver two years, during which time he never presented the said defect, whereby never any order hath been taken. (Fol. 90.)

We present that the body of our Church is far fallen in decay, and the chief fault thereof be Finch Smythe and George Bradshaw, who were both lately the churchwardens, and now departed, the one out of the parish and the other gone out of his office through the expiring of time, withholding the Church money in their hands, the same being sundry times demanded; and further there is one Henry Bishop went out of the office of churchwardenship now these two years past, having received great sums of money of the parish to be employed upon the Church, and hath not yet yielded up his account. And also I cannot excuse many in the parish from being backward to yield to any cess whereby to levy any money for the repairing thereof.

On the last day of October 1592 appeared in Court George Bradshaw, who said he hath not exhibited his account in writing, and saith he hath paid unto the churchwarden there such sums of money as remained in his hands. (Fols. 162, 163.)

1593. Lawrence Parkman of St. Nicholas-at-Wade, for that he refuses to pay twenty-three shillings, which he was cessed at by the parishioners of Reculver, toward the reparation of the Church of Reculver.

Henry Browne of Herne, for that he refuses to pay the money taxed and levied for the reparation of the Church of Reculver, being twenty-two shillings and sixpence.

When he appeared before the Commissary, he said that he ought to pay towards the reparation of the Church but twelve shillings, and he hath divers times offered that sum to the churchwardens there and they refuse to accept thereof.

Sir [*i.e.*, Rev.] William Baldock, our Vicar, for that he being unlicensed to preach himself as we hear, doth not provide a preacher for the sermons appointed by Her Majesty's Injunctions. (Fol. 220.)

Edward Starkey, for withholding the money taxed for the reparation of our Church, being three shillings and fourpence. Edward Brackenbury withholds his cess, three shillings and sixpence. (Fol. 221.)

Vol. 1591—93.

1595. We present that heretofore our chancel hath been presented for that it is in some decay, wherefore we now present the same. And further they say that it is to be repaired by Sir Henry Palmer and Mr. John Smith, Esqr. (Fol. 27.)

Our vicarage house is in some decay, and our churchyard wall is broken down and is to be repaired. (Fol. 28.)

1596. Our churchyard fence wanteth reparation.

Mr. John Smith, Esquire, for that our chancel is in great decay, and is to be repaired by the said Mr. Smith. (Fol. 123.)

Edward Bound of Monkton, for that he keepeth away the Church goods from the parish, being six shillings and eightpence. (Fol. 124.)

1596. . . . Cob that is lawfully elected to be sidesman of Reculver, wherefore we required him to take his oath as sidesman, who refused.

When he appeared in Court he alleged: That he is Constable of the Half Hundred of Bleangate, and by means thereof is very much employed about, and is likely to be more employed hereafter during the time of his Constableness, so as he cannot attend to do his duty of a sidesman as is required. To which effect he bringeth a message from the Worshipful Mr. Peter Manwood that he might be excused from the said office of sidesman. (Fol. 140.)

[Copy of a letter from Archbishop John Whitgift:—] “Salutem in Christ Jesus. Whereas I am informed that Mr. Caveliero Maycote* hath heretofore bond in hand with you for leave to make a vault in the chancel of the Parish Church of Reculver, and you for the better effecting of his desire in that behalf have wished first to acquaint me with the matter and to get my good will thereto. These are therefore to signify unto you that for the cause by him alledged to me, I can be very well contented that he make a vault in the said chancel, to such end and purpose as he now seemeth to be resolved upon, that is to say, that the dead corpse of his parents, wife, and children, etc., may therein be laid and placed. And so I commend you to God. From Croydon the 7 May 1595.—Your loving friend, Jo. Cantuar.” (Fol. 157.)

Vol. 1594—96.

1599. We present these persons whose names are hereunder written, for that they refuse to pay unto a cess, made by divers of

* He lived at Brooke, where a curious red-brick gateway still remains. Against the south wall of the chancel was a monument to his memory and his wife and children.

our parish for the reparation of our said Church : Richard Scrutton, 23s. ; Thomas Clare, 7s. (fol. 23) ; Henry Cobb, 3s. 10d. ; Nicholas Goldie, 9s. ; George Hallett, 10s. (Fol. 39.)

Vol. 1584—95.

1604. The seats of our Church are ruinous and out of order, but specially the seat for reading Divine Service.

The church house is uncovered, and the stone work thereof as also of the church walls are gone to decay.

William Cobb and Robert Terry have defaced an ancient monument of King Ethelbert, for which we, the ministers and parishioners, do desire that they may recover penalty at your Worship's discretion, and be required at their own costs to repair the same as before. (Fol. 59.)

Vol. 1604-5.

1606. Our Church is very sufficiently repaired, save that the floors are somewhat decayed, and the lofts of our steeples rotten and dangerous for a man to come into upon any occasion ; the chancel unpaved and shamefully unglazed to the intolerable annoyance of our whole Church. (Fol. 24.)

On the 9th day of September 1606, before James Bissell, Cleric (on behalf of George Newman, LL.D. and Commissary-General), personally appeared in the Court Barnabas Knell, Cleric, perpetual Vicar of the Parish Church of Reculver, and alleged that on the 1st day of August last past, about ten of the clock in the evening of the same day, as he was riding in the King's highway in the parish of Seasalter on the day aforesaid from Faversham Fair towards his house, one Thomas Smith, Clerk, sometime Curate of St. Nicholas-at-Wade in the Isle of Thanet, met him there in the said King's highway and pulled him from his horse, whereupon he, the said Barnabas Knell, ran in great haste to a house near to that place and there called for help, but could have none. And the said Thomas pursued him to the door of the house aforesaid, whereupon he, the said Barnabas, in his own defence was constrained to draw his dagger at him, not knowing all this while who it was, because it was then very dark, and then and there he, the said Barnabas, did take the point of his dagger in his hand and in his own defence did strike the same Thomas Smith with the handle of his said dagger, not knowing who he was until he had so strooken him. (Fol. 57.)

We present that Thomas Holman, butcher, doth sell and kill his wares ordinarily upon the Sundays, and doth live apart from his wife. (Fol. 59.)

Our Overseers for the poor have no stock, make no cess, nor distribute anything unto the poor of our parish, insomuch that divers impotent persons and old widows are like to perish with many fatherless children. The Overseers are Robert Terry and Bartholomew Taylor. (Fol. 59.)

One of our bells have heretofore been sold away. Our Communion Table is covered over with pigeon dung. We have not the Commandments of God written in any part of our Parish Church. (Fol. 60.)

1607. Michael Gore of Reculver did with a staff strike me, Barnabas Knell, Vicar of the parish, knowing me to be Minister there, in the year 1605 in the month of October. (Fol. 129.)

I, Barnabas Knell, Clerk, Vicar of Reculver, present Edward Wigmore, churchwarden of Reculver aforesaid, for that there hath been sixteen feet of new glass and thirty quarries of glass bestowed by Thomas Browne of Canterbury, glazier, in the windows of the east end of the Church of Reculver by my assignment, being very needful to be done, the said Church being very much annoyed with fowls coming in at the ruins thereof, which glass so bestowed amounteth to ten shillings, and the said Edward Wigmore refuseth to pay the same money for the repairing thereof. (Fol. 136.)

On the 7th day of March 1606-7 the Archdeacon's Court gave permission: That Barnabas Knell, Vicar of Reculver, may be tolerated to be absent from his cure at Reculver one Sunday in every month yearly hereafter during the time he shall be Vicar there; he, the said Barnabas, for and during the time that he shall be so tolerated, by himself or his sufficient deputy, will serve the cure of the Chapel of Hoth, as the law shall require, one Sunday in every month during the time that he shall be so tolerated. (Fol. 215.)

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1608. We present William Strowde and Henry Strowde of our parish of Reculver, for that they have disordered themselves with drink sometimes as we have heard.

On the 18th day of February 1608-9 they appeared in Court and confessed: That they hath indeed but not of late time offended in immoderate drinking; but saith they will by God's grace be more careful hereafter. (Fol. 35.)

1609. George Hawlett and Mark Luckett, churchwardens of Reculver, for that they refuse to re-edify the Clerk's house, whereby the same is instantly in danger to be lost from the Church with the land belonging to it. (Fol. 81.)

Adam Annis of Herne, for that he, being the meanlese [main lessee] of the rectory of Reculver, doth refuse to repair the chancel of the Church, being ready to fall down and noisome by the same these seven years, through wind, rain, and the excrements of birds issuing in at the windows, more loathsome than any pigeon-house; whereas the mean lease of the said parsonage for forty years and more hath from time to time repaired the same, according to custom, for the parish was never wont to repair the same.

On the 24th day of July 1609 he appeared in Court and alleged: That he is not now farmer of the parsonage of Reculver, and further saith that the farmers and rectors there have not for time past the memory of man enjoyed the chancel there, but by a composition of great antiquity have been exempted and freed from the said reparations. (Fol. 81.)

Thomas Tinsley of the parish of Northgate in Canterbury, for that by the space of seven days within the compass of seven weeks, being upon occasion of rearing of a frame at Reculver, he hath most shamefully abused himself by excessive drinking and quarrelling, whereby bloodshed hath been committed and further mischief like to ensue.

[Attached to this is the following:—]“Mr. Somner.—I commend me unto you. I am not willing to enforce the uttermost against Tylslye [*sic*], but only desire his reformation, the rather by good admonition, which I pray you let him have and so be discharged, so soon with as much ease as may be, thus I commit you to God.—Your loving friend, Bar. Knell.” (Fol. 116.) Vol. 1608-9.

1613. We present Andrew Bromely of Reculver and Dorothy his wife for that they do not send Margaret Simons to be instructed in the principles of religion, nay scarce suffer her to come to the Church to hear Divine Service once in a quarter of a year.

Also John Bromley, son of the said Andrew, for he, the said John, being personally called by me to come with other youth to be instructed in the Catechism, wilfully refused so to do. (Fol. 25.)

1614. Our Communion Table is very sufficient, but we have no carpet nor linen cloth there. Also we want such a Book of Common Prayer, a Bible, and Book of Homilies.

Our Church and chancel and vicarage are well kept, save that the floors of the Church, the buttress of the Church and chancel, and the walls of the churchyard are somewhat at default.

We have a chalice, but neither surplice, pulpit cloth, or cushion.

On the last day of February 1614-15 Richard Hunt, one of the churchwardens, appeared and alleged : That he hath provided a surplice, pulpit cloth, a cushion thereto, a carpet, a holland cloth for the Communion Table, a Bible, and a Book of Common Prayer ; but there is yet to be provided one chest with three locks and keys, a parchment register book, a cloth for the child-wives seat, and a cushion, a Book of Homilies, and Bishop Jewel's works "Contra Harding," which he humbly desireth may be provided and procured by John Harrison the other churchwarden, who as yet hath taken no part in his year's service, but utterly neglecteth his office. (Fol. 166.) Vol. 1613—16.

1616. All [have received the Communion] save such as have lyen in childbed, or sick, or otherwise infirm, except Valentine Mockett and Jabez Hopkinson.

Jabez Hopkinson liveth from his wife. (Fol. 16.)

1617. We, the churchwardens of the parish of Reculver, do present Joel Solly and Edward Emptage, churchwardens of St. Nicholas-at-Wade, for not paying a legacy to our Church of Reculver, being the sum of three shillings and fourpence.

On the 10th day of May, Emptage appeared in Court and alleged : That there hath been of ancient time a pension usually paid yearly from and by the parishioners of St. Nicholas, of three shillings and fourpence a year to the mother Church of Reculver, which this year according to order the said Emptage, by himself or some other, hath tendered to the churchwardens of Reculver and they, or one of them, have refused to receive the same. (Fol. 106.)

The leads of our Church and steeple, the tiles of our porch, and the fence of our churchyard are somewhat at default, but we are about to amend it. (Fol. 197.) Vol. 1616—18.

1618. Sir Cavalaria Maycott of Dover, for withholding a legacy of £10 a year, with certain wheat and malt, bequeathed by his father, George Maycott, gent., to the poor of our parish. (Fol. 59.)

Richard Bowerman, for that he doth (above many others that are often absent, whose reformation I wish by example of one principal offender, than their molestation by the expense of money) very often absent himself from our Parish Church, whereof I have especially taken notice on the 18th day of this month, after public admonition the day before. (Fol. 235.)

Richard Bowerman, for that on Whitsunday he, having received the Communion the forenoon, went to the ale-house in the after-

noon and there continued drinking excessively from the time that he had dinner till evening prayer was half ended, and then came into the Church and most loathsomely vomited up in his pew the abundance of his stomach, which flowed in the middle aisle, to the disturbance of Divine Service and the great offence of the congregation, himself being churchwarden. (Fol. 244.)

1619. The pavement of our Church is somewhat at default. (Fol. 350.) Vol. 1617—19.

James Peircey doth teach without allowance for ought we know, and is sometimes of sober conversation.

On the 3rd day of November 1619 he appeared in Court and confessed: That his wife, by the Minister's consent, teacheth two or three children their hornbooks, but he teacheth none himself. (Fol. 11.)

The fence of our churchyard is greatly at default, but we are about to mend it.

On the 20th of November the Vicar (Barnabas Knell) certified: That the fence of our churchyard and the floors of our Church, with all other things that were signified to be defective, are now sufficiently mended. (Fol. 22.)

1622. James Perry, for that he is so often distempered with excessive drinking that he is reputed a common drunkard. (Fol. 172.) Vol. 1619—21.

1626. I, John Wynaek, churchwarden of Reculver, do certify that Sir James Hales and his lady, of our parish, are very negligent comers to Church to Divine Service and sermons, neither have they received the Holy Communion in their Parish Church at any time this last year past.

On the 15th day of March 1625-6 William Somner, junior, Notary Public, appeared and stated in Court: That he (Hales) is a sworn officer in the King's Majesty Privy Chamber, by reason whereof he is enforced at certain times in the year to be resident for a while in the City of London to give his attendance on his said office in his course, and lodgeth at such times for the most part in the Blackfriars, London, which causeth his often absence from his Parish Church of Reculver. But saith that whilst he so abideth at London, he duly frequenteth (together with his lady, if she happen to be there with him) the Parish Church of Blackfriars to Divine Service and sermons. And as touching the neglect of him and his

lady in not receiving the Communion in their Parish Church of Reculver (above detected), he saith and (*in verbo milite*) affirmeth that he, together with his said lady, received the same in the Church of Reculver on Easter Day last past. And for such times as they are at home from London, ordinarily frequent their Parish Church without the least scruple or dislike of the discipline of the Church of England. And saith further that Easter week now present coming, his course will happen to be at London attending on his office as usual, at what time he seriously promiseth (together with his said lady) to receive the Sacred Eucharist at the hands of the ordinary Minister of the parish of Blackfriars aforesaid, and thereof will send true certificate unto this Court. (Fol. 66.)

Further I certify that Mrs. [Elisabeth] Gray, servant to the Lady Hales, as likewise a negligent comer to Church, neither hath she received the Communion in the Parish Church at any time this last year past.

Further, that Sir Thomas Norton, Knight, hath of late lain and sojourned with his son-in-law Sir James Hales, Knight, in our parish at times a twelvemonth last past at Easter, but neither cometh to Reculver Church to Divine Service, nor hath received the Communion there since he hath used to lie in the parish.

On the 4th day of August 1626 Peter Wynne, a Notary, appeared in Court and said: That he promiseth reformation and will hereafter duly frequent his Church, and the next Sunday will, God willing, repair to Reculver Church, where he now abideth, to Divine Service, and will thereof certify to the Court within this fortnight; and promiseth further to be a partaker of the Holy Communion, either in Reculver Church or elsewhere, where he shall then make his abode between this and Michaelmas next, and accordingly thereof certify the next Court after the said Feast. (Fol. 67.)

Peter Denham, for that he hath lately teened and fenced up a common footway leading to Reculver Church (or at least by his command and appointment the same hath been done), insomuch that the parishioners cannot come conveniently to Church without climbing over the hedge, and that when any corpse come that way to Church to be buried, the people are constrained to stay till the hedge be broken up, to the great trouble of the bearers.

Also, the said Peter is presented for a very negligent comer to his Parish Church to hear Divine Service and sermons; namely, he was not at Church the last Sunday being St. Gregory, neither in

the forenoon nor afternoon, notwithstanding his being at home or at the least in the parish all the same day.

On the 30th of March Peter Denham appeared in Court and confessed: That when he was absent from his own Church, he was either at Herne or Chislet Church. The Court ordered: That he make a convenient stile fit for a Church way and the conveying of dead corpses over, and that he frequent the Parish Church, and of all these things do certify the next Court after Easter next. (Fol. 79.) Vol. 1625—27.

1637. Peter Pollin of Wickhambreux, as farmer of the parsonage of Reculver, for that he repaireth not the lead, walls, and pavement of our Church, as formerly hath been repaired by the farmer of our parsonage. (Fol. 105.)

1639. Alexander Potkin, son of John Potkin of Reculver, for that he doth not (nor hath for many years past) come to the Church before evening prayer to be instructed in the principles of religion at our exercise of catechizing.

Thomas Yonge, apprentice or servant to the said John Potkin, for that he doth not, nor hath for four or five years of his abode in the said parish, come to the said exercise of catechizing. Also for that the said Thomas doth very seldom, or not much more than five times in the said five years, resort to our Church to hear Divine Service. Also for that the said Thomas, being supposed to be above the age of sixteen, hath not received the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at Easter last, or before or since.

We present the said John Potkin for that he doth not cause the said Alexander and Thomas to come to the said exercise of catechizing.

On the 26th of September John Potkin appeared in Court and said: That his son is very young, and his servant is not fit to come into an assembly by reason of a scald head, whereby he is very noisome, especially at certain times of the moon, for the helping him whereof he hath been at great cost, as also it hath cost him much to help his said son of the disease whereof he was infected by his servant. This hath been an impediment to their coming to catechizing hitherto, but he will be careful hereafter to have them catechized, his son as often as he can with any convenience, and his servant when he is fit to come amongst company without offence by reason of his disease. (Fol. 394.) Vol. 1636—39.

1610. Henry Crispe, gent., of Birchington in Thanet, for refusing to pay his cess made for the reparation of our Church of Reculver, being fourteen pence for his land lying in St. Nicholas in Thanet, in his own occupation, which lands of St. Nicholas parish or chapel is ordered by the now Lord Archbishop to pay to our Church of Reculver.

An order made for settling the dispute between the Vicar of Reculver and the men of Hoth about the finding of a Chaplain or Curate at Hoth:—

On Friday the 22nd day of May in the year 1610, before the Right Worshipful Sir Nathaniel Brent, Knight, Doctor of Law and Commissary-General of the city and diocese of Canterbury, at his lodging in the house of Mr. George Somner, situate in the parish of St. Margaret in the city aforesaid, in the presence of Mr. William Somner, Notary Public, Deputy Registrar.

Which day and place appeared personally as well Mr. Barnabas Knell, Clerk, Vicar of Reculver, with the Chapel of Hoth annexed, and William Joy and John Christian, churchwardens of the said Chapel, William Friend, sidesman, John Austen, Robert Fairman, Thomas Rider, Edmund Sanders, Thomas Hamon, all inhabitants there; between which said Vicar of the one part, and the said churchwardens, sidesman, and inhabitants of the other (after much debate of the business concerning the finding of a Chaplain or Curate to officiate and serve the cure of Hoth, and to reside there, referred by the now Lord Archbishop of Canterbury his Curate to the evidence of his said Commissary), at length for the peace and quiet of both parties, in the presence of and with the approbation of the said Commissary, it was and is in friendly manner agreed as followeth: That for and in consideration of £18 per year, to be quarterly paid unto the said Mr. Knell or his assigns by the said Thomas Hamon, William Joy, Thomas Rider, and John Austen (who did expressly undertake for the due payment hereof), or the survivors of them, from and after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, now next coming, during his incumbency in the said vicarage, in lieu of all tithes and other profits of Hoth chapelry, he the said Mr. Knell shall utterly forego all and singular the tithes, oblations, obventions, profits of the Church and glebe lands, rights, duties, and advantages whatsoever (except his pension at Ford, and the benefit of several sermons) from time to time, from and after the said Feast, to him the said Mr. Knell, for, out of, or from the said chapelry anyway due or to be due; and the same tithes, rights,

and premises, shall grant, assign, put and place over unto the said inhabitants of Hoth, by them the said Thomas Hamon, William Joy, Thomas Rider, and John Austen, or the survivors of them, in the name and to the use of themselves and all the rest, without the let or disturbance of the said Mr. Knell or his assigns, to be levied, recovered, collected, received, and taken, with power and liberty to use the said Mr. Knell's name in any suit or suits for the recovery thereof if need require; they or the survivors of them securing him of all charges or other damages that may happen unto him freely. And that for and in consideration thereof the said inhabitants shall from time to time and at all times, from and after the said Feast of St. Michael, not only discharge and excuse (so far as in them lieth) the said Mr. Knell of the burdens, trouble, and charge, either of officiating the cure of Hoth himself (except in the preaching of four quarterly sermons, and administering the Holy Communion there at the four usual quarters of the year, when he cometh hither to receive his quarterlies), but also with the overplus of his profits of the said chapelry remaining after the payment of the said £18 the year unto the said Mr. Knell, and with a legacy of £4 the year given (as is alleged for that end by Mr. Francis Barton, late of the Precincts of Christ Church, Canterbury, deceased), shall provide, procure, find, and maintain a sufficient Curate or Chaplain (to be approved by the Ordinary) from time to time continually after the Feast of St. Michael aforesaid, to reside and abide at Hoth, and to serve, officiate, and discharge the cure there in all manner of offices and duties belonging thereunto. Provided always, that at such time and times as the said Mr. Knell, by the occasions aforesaid officiating at Hoth, shall be absent from Reculver, the Curate or Chaplain at Hoth for the time being shall supply his absence and officiate for him at Reculver. Provided further, that upon default of payment of the £18 the year quarterly (as is aforesaid), or within fourteen days next after every quarter day, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Mr. Knell against the aforesaid Thomas Hamon, William Joy, Thomas Rider, and John Austen, or the survivors of them, to take and bring his action at the common law, and them or the survivor of them by due course of law to compel and constrain to the payment thereof. To which agreement it was and is unanimously on all parts condescended, and the same by all consent to stand and take place for their several lives only, without prejudice to either of their successors.

On the 10th day of June 1641 Barnabas Knell appeared in

Court and stated: That the premised order, made in the business between the men of Hoath and him, is not on their part observed and performed; but though he be most willing for his part to submit thereunto, and to do what may be thereby required of him, they expressly refuse either to pay him his tithes in kind, or that composition or consideration in money for the same which by the said order he ought to have of them.

On the 16th of November 1641 Thomas Rider appeared and alleged: That this business, by these bills of complaint in that behalf made and exhibited, is at this present depending in and before the Honourable Commons House of Parliament, who have taken the same into their consideration, but have not as yet decided it, nor declared what they think fit to do therein.* (Fols. 35-39.)

1640. Thomas Paramore of St. Nicholas-at-Wade, for non-payment of his cess made for the reparation of our Church and churchyard, he being therein assessed at £3 19s. 3d., according to the rate of sixpence by the acre, for all his lands in Reculver, Hoath, Hearne, and St. Nicholas aforesaid, or any of them.

Likewise John Bridges of St. Nicholas-at-Wade, for non-payment of £1 19s. 6d. for a cess made in manner aforesaid. (Fol. 69.)

Also William Watts of the same, for non-payment of 16s. 6d. (Fol. 70.)

We, the churchwardens of Reculver, do present the parties following for non-payment of their several cesses for the reparation of the Church and churchyard of Reculver, they being therein cessed at the rate of sixpence the acre for all their lands lying in the chapelry of Herne and parish of Reculver, according to the sums herein specified:—

	£	s.	d.
John Knowler	1	2	0
Francis Stephens	0	9	0
Robert Ewell	0	10	0
Andrew Brise	0	5	0
William Downe	0	4	0
„ more for woodland	0	1	0
Widow Corke	1	11	6
Richard Hewett	0	15	0
Thomas Seath	1	3	6
John Ewell	1	12	0

(Fol. 72.)

* See *Proceedings in Kent*, 1640 (Camden Society), pp. 133-40.

John Keete, for that himself, his fellow churchwarden, and sidesmen of the said parish, for making a defective answer to the articles given them in charge, as namely to the 15th, those negligent in coming to Church, the names of the offenders presentable by that article being left out.

On the 21st day of January 1610-1 appeared in the Court John Keete, who alleged and for his part acknowledges of but one parishioner in this point, and that was in the form, and since, he having by the Minister been admonished thereof, hath amended his fault; and that having conferred with his fellow officers he can hear of no other parishioner presentable in this case. (Fol. 86.)

1641. Bartholomew Tickner of Herne, for the like non-payment of a cess made towards the reparation of our Church as aforesaid, after the rate of sixpence the acre, he being cessed for nine acres, 4s. 6d. (Fol. 91.)

Robert Hamon of Wickham, for non-payment of his cess, he being cessed at 4s. 7d., according to the rate of one penny the acre, for all his lands in St. Nicholas-at-Wade. (Fol. 92.)

1663. We present Robert Knowler of the parish of Herne, annexed to Reculver, for refusing to pay his assessment made towards the reparation of the said Church of Reculver, being assessed at the sum of 10s. (Fol. 264.)

Also Thomas Belsey, 6s. 0d.; Henry Sea, 7s. 0d.; John Wallis, 5s. 0d.; Robert Bailey, 12s. 0d. (Fols. 265, 266.) Vol. 1639—66.

1683. Theophilus Becke, Cleric, Vicar of the parish, for not repairing his vicarage house, and several other matters mentioned in the presentment.

When on the 15th of November he appeared in Court he confessed: That there is some small matter of thatching and other repairs wanting about his barn and stable, and some glazing about the windows of his house, lately broken by a dog getting through, and that he will have them all amended. Whereupon the Judge did monish him to repair and amend his house, barn, and stable, in such parts as it is out of repair, and that he do certify accordingly the next Court after Easter next. And as to his carrying the pulpit cloth out of the Church, and converting it to his own use, he saith that it was very old and not fit to be used, and that the parishioners, having bought a new one, he conceived the old one did belong to him, and did make use of it, not being a fitting thing to longer use

in the Church. And as to his drinking several times to excess within these twelve months last, it appearing to the Judge partly from the confession of the said Mr. Becke, and otherwise from the churchwardens, that the said Mr. Becke did drink to excess upon a certain Thursday last past, and that he was lately at an ale-house in Herne, and there in drinking struck one Allen. The Judge did canonically monish him that for the future he do behave himself more soberly as becometh his order, under the censure of the law, to which the said Mr. Becke submitted himself. (Fol. 108.)

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John Hill and William Allen, the churchwardens, for that the bell-wheels belonging to the Parish Church of Reculver are much out of repair, that the gudgeons of the bells are very much worn, that the churchyard fence is out of repair, as is mentioned in the said presentment, and also there is wanting a linen Communion tablecloth and napkin, a flagon and plate whereon to lay the Communion bread, and likewise a chest with three locks according to the Canon.

When on the 15th of November 1683 the churchwardens appeared in Court, the Judge monished them: That they do provide a linen Communion tablecloth and napkin, a flagon and plate at or before Christmas next, and do certify thereof the next Court day after, and also that they do repair the churchyard fence, the bell-wheels and gudgeons, and likewise that they provide a chest with three locks as the Canon doth require before Easter next, and they do certify thereof the next Court day after. (Fol. 108.)

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DENT-DE-LION GATE, MARGATE.

DENT-DE-LION GATEHOUSE, MARGATE.
WITH A PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF PETTIT.

BY THE REV. C. E. WOODRUFF, M.A.

THE Isle of Thanet, with the exception of the very interesting Norman house at Minster and the beautiful fourteenth-century Grange at Salmestone, cannot boast of much mediæval work outside the Churches. It was therefore a matter of some disappointment to many of our members that, owing to want of time on the second day of the Society's Ramsgate excursion, 1900, "Dandelion Towers," as the Gatehouse is popularly called, was necessarily excised from the programme. We hope that the following brief description, illustrated by a plate prepared from an admirable photograph by Mr. Youens, the Society's Honorary Photographer, may to some extent supply the information that would have been more satisfactorily gained by personal inspection.

This fine early fifteenth-century Gatehouse is all that now remains of what was once probably the most important and best fortified seat in Thanet. Of the history of Dent-de-lion, however, we know very little. The earliest owner that we can find recorded was a member of that great Kentish family of Sandwich, of which Planché remarks that we hear so much but know so little.* In the thirty-second year of King Henry III. (1248) Sir Henry, the son of Simon de Sandwich, did homage for the lands he held of the King *in capite* in the right of his wife Joan, daughter of Sir William de Auberville. Of these lands Dent-de-lion formed part, and on the death of Henry de Sandwich without issue they passed to his niece Juliana, the wife of that doughty

* Planché's *Corner of Kent*, p. 301.

knight Sir William de Leybourne, so intolerant of "ifs" and "buts"—

Gullemes de Leybourne ausi
Vaillans houns sanz més et sanz si.

William de Leybourne died seised of Dent-de-lion in the third year of King Edward II. (1310), when this seat, together with the rest of his vast estates, descended to his granddaughter Juliana de Leybourne, the great heiress known as the "Infanta of Kent,"* who in 1362 granted to the Abbot and Brethren of St. Augustine's Monastery in Canterbury her manor of Dene in the Isle of Thanet.† It is probable that Dent-de-lion was included in this gift, since twenty years later this seat seems to have been occupied by one William de Dandelyon, bedell of Minster Manor, and one of the *Custodes* of the Hundred of Ringslo when the adherents of Wat Tyler broke into the house of William Medmenham of Manston and burned his books and muniments.‡ According to Hasted, William de Dandelyon was succeeded here by his son John Daundelyon, who may have been a brother of Marcellus Daundelyon, Abbot of St. Augustine's in 1426, and the father of John de Daundeleon, buried in the north chancel of the Church of St. John, Margate, in 1445, where his effigy in brass still remains. John Daundelyon left no male issue, and his only daughter is said by Lewis and subsequent writers to have carried the estate in marriage to Pettit of Shalmsford Street in the parish of Chartham. It must be observed, however, that neither in the Pedigree of Pettit drawn up for the Visitation of 1619, nor in the fuller pedigree of that family preserved in Gough's additions to Lewis,§ is there any mention of this alliance. Valentine Pettit of Minster, who died in 1545, married Joan daughter and heir of William Beverley of Fordwich, and their son Henry is the first Pettit that we can positively identify in connection with Dent-de-lion;

* Planché's *Corner of Kent*, p. 302.

† Thomas of Elmham. (Ed. Hardwick.)

‡ *Archæologia Cantuana*, Vol. III., p. 73. A Reginald Daundelyon of Thanet and a William Daundelyon, living 1384, are mentioned in the Plea Rolls of Dover. (Surrenden MSS., Maidstone Museum.)

§ Gough MSS. 1, Bodleian Library.

hence it is not improbable that this estate came to the Pettits from the Beverleys, who may have acquired it after the dissolution of the Abbey in 1538. The Pettits owned Dent-de-lion for more than one hundred years, and continued to reside here until the death of Captain Henry Pettit in 1661-2.

When Lewis published the second edition of his *History of the Isle of Thanet* in 1736, the mansion to which this gate formed so imposing an entry was still standing, for he says that, "in the windows of the dining-room are the arms of Daundelion quartering those of Pettit."* But in the engraving he gives of the gateway nothing can be seen of the house, which probably stood a little to the north, near the site of the house now occupied by Mr. H. T. Wallis.† The Gatehouse therefore formed no part of the house itself, being merely flanked by walls encircling the inner precinct, an arrangement less common in domestic than in conventual buildings. The four square towers—one at each corner—are nearly 40 feet in height and embattled at the top, their cores being formed of blocks of chalk, faced with brick and flint laid in alternate courses. The bricks are 2 inches thick and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and the courses 9 or 10 inches deep. Between the southern towers is the double entry, commanded by crossed loopholes set about 7 feet from the ground. The greater arch has a depressed head, and is 8 feet 9 inches wide; the smaller one, of more pointed form, 4 feet 11 inches. The iron hinges of the great wooden doors remain, but there is no indication of a portcullis, moat, or drawbridge. The inner court (now the farmyard) is reached by a wide single arch 23 feet from the outer one. The intermediate space (now open to the sky) formerly had a flat timber roof, forming the floor of a guard-chamber constructed of the same materials,‡ of which nothing now remains. Access to this chamber was

* Lewis's *History of Thanet*, Second Edition, p. 150.

† Mr. Wallis tells me that within his grounds he is able to trace indications of foundations of considerable extent.

‡ See Lewis, Second Edition, p. 150. Lewis says that, "Over the gatehouse, betwixt the towers, has been erected a building of pannel work for a pigeon-house." Lewis shews this in his engraving, but it seems probable from the plate that this wooden erection between the towers was part of the original plan.

obtained by newel stairs in each of the four towers, the pointed doorways of which remain both above and below, but the steps are left only in the north-west tower.

On the exterior front of the Gatehouse, over the entrance and between corbels representing lions' heads, are the following arms: *Sable, on a fesse indented, voided argent, three lions rampant of the same*, ascribed by Lewis to Dent-de-lion. On the sinister side of the smaller portal is the figure of a demi-lion with a label issuing from the mouth, on which was inscribed "Daundelyone," but this is now obliterated.* Under the south-western tower a chamber was discovered in 1703, in which were some fragments of pottery and glass, and under the opposite south-eastern tower was what Lewis calls "a well prison," but neither of these subterranean apartments is accessible at the present time. The plan and general architectural features of this fine Gatehouse would lead us to infer that it was built in the first half of the fifteenth century. Modern farm buildings now encroach on either side of its time-worn towers, in which a number of pigeons have taken up their abode, but it still retains much of its ancient dignity, and is especially interesting as representing a type of gatehouse of which very few examples remain in the county of Kent.

May we venture to hope that the present owner, by the execution of a few small repairs, especially to the battlements of the towers, may arrest to some extent the ravages of time, and preserve this interesting ruin from further decay. "In this utilitarian age he is indeed a public benefactor who religiously spares the smallest fragment that elucidates the mode of life and social habits of bygone generations."

* Described by a newspaper reporter after the Ramsgate Meeting as "an enormous tooth."

PETTIT OF DENT-DE-LION.

ARMS.—*Argent, on a chevron gules three bezants between three lions' heads erased sable, crowned or.*

Pettit de Blois = Eleanor, da. of . . . Fitzlives, whose mother was da. to
W^m FitzMarshall, Earl of Pembroke temp. Hen. III.

Sir John Pettit = A da. of Sir John Shenishalt.

Sir John Pettit = Alice, da. of Michael Beauchamp.

Uda Pettit. 1. Lionel, Lord = Margaret = 2. John, Duke
Wells. of Somerset.

Martin Pettit.

Sir Michael Pettit, Knt.

Sir John Pettit, Knt. = A da. of Thomas Carminon.

Sir Michael Pettit, Knt.

John Pettit.

Valentine Pettit.

John Pettit, Alderman of London.¹

John Pettit³ (?) of Birchington, d. 1523 = . . .

Thomas Pettit,⁴ d. 1513 = Margaret
bur. at Birchington. . . .

Henry Pettit,⁵ d. 1558 = Cicelly
bur. at Birchington. . . .

John Pettit.⁴

Henry Pettit.⁴

Nicholas Pettit,³ d. 1604 = Agnes . . .

Henry Pettit,² b. 1586.

Margaret, b. 1581.

Hester, b. and d. 1573.

Valentine Pettit,² d. 1545 = Joan, da. of . . . Beverley of Fordwich.
bur. at Minster.

Edward Pettit² = Elizabeth, da. of Alexander Northwood of Margate.

Elias Pettit,⁸ ob. s.p.

A

Henry Pettit, of Dent-de-lion, d. 1599. ⁶	Dennis, da. of . . . Thacher of Ellington; d. 1607. ⁶	Valentine Pettit, ⁷ d. 1561.	Alice = Simon Davy.	Bennetta ⁸ = Thomas Chapman.
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1. Mary, da. of Thomas Clive or Cleeve of Preston next gate, Faversham.	Valentine Pettit, ⁹ d. 1626; bur. at St. John's, Margate.	2. Martha, Hester, d. 1561. ⁶ Henry Pettit, d. 1574. ⁶	Ann, m. 1573 Edward Northwood. ⁶
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Henry Pettit, b. 1595;⁶ = Hannah, da. of Sir Adam Sprackling, Knt.; m. at Barham 1622;¹⁰ d. 1610.

1. Anne, da. of Thomas Finch of Coptree; d. 1656. ⁶	Henry Pettit, known as "Capl" Pettit of Dandelyon ¹² ; d. 1661-2, aged 33 years. ⁶	2. Elizabeth, da. of Richard Best. ¹³
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Valentine Pettit.	Henry Pettit, b. 1649; d. 1663. ⁶	John Pettit, known as "Captain John Pettit"; d. 1700-1. ⁶	Sarah, da. of Major George Sumner, killed at Wye 1648; she d. Dec. 1729, aged 88. (Lewis, p. 158.)	Richard Pettit, b. 1659; d. 1681-2. ⁶
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Valentine Pettit. Mary. Ann. Elizabeth.

Valentine Pettit, b. 1596; Clothworker of London. ⁶	Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Clement Mosse, Comptroller of the Chamber of London 1633. ¹¹	Cleve Pettit, b. 1599. ⁶	Elias Pettit, b. 1602. ⁶
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Valentine Pettit.

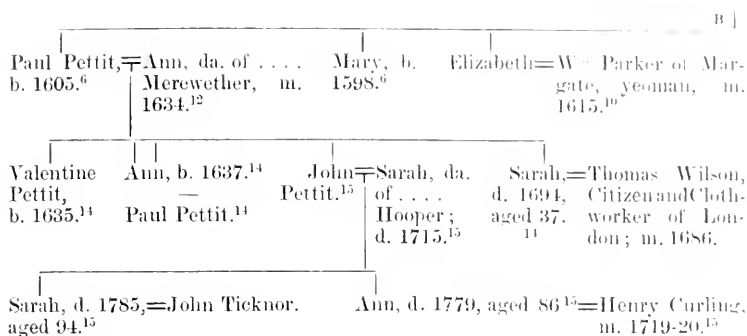
Clement Pettit, d. 1716-7; = Joan, da. of Sir James Ward, Knt., of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, London; d. 1724.⁸

1. Peter, 2nd son of Sir Edm ^d Pri-deaux, Bart., co. Devon; m. 1710. ⁸	Dorothea ¹⁶ = Rob ^t Allen, d. 1741; bur. at Putney, Surrey, aged 58. ⁸	Joan = Edm ^d Lewin, Merchant of London. ⁸
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Colonel James Pettit ⁸ = Judith, da. of Thos. Nunn of Eltham; d. 1729; bur. at Minster. ⁸	Charles Pettit. ⁸
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James Pettit.⁸ Clement Pettit, d. 1740, aged 20.⁸

B



AUTHORITIES.

¹ So far copied from a Pedigree of Pettit in Gough's Additions to Lewis's *Thanet*. (Gough MSS. 4, Bodleian Library.)

² Will in District Probate Office, Canterbury (A Lib. 25, f. 1).

³ *Ibid.* (A Lib. 13, f. 204).

⁴ *Ibid.* (C Lib. 19, f. 18).

⁵ *Ibid.* (C Lib. 27, f. 83).

⁶ *St. John's Registers, Margate*.

⁷ Will in District Probate Office, Canterbury (A Lib. 35, f. 4).

⁸ Gough, as above.

⁹ Will in District Probate Office, Canterbury (A Lib. 66, f. 1).

¹⁰ *Canterbury Marriage Licences*.

¹¹ *Visitation of London, 1634*, vol. ii., pp. 115, 364. (Harl. Soc.)

¹² *Canterbury Cathedral Registers*.

¹³ *St. Paul's Registers, Canterbury*.

¹⁴ *St. George's Registers, Canterbury*.

¹⁵ Dr. Cotton's *History of St. Lawrence, Thanet*.

¹⁶ *Registers of St. Dionis Backchurch, London*.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, MARGATE.

BY CHARLES COTTON, F.R.C.P.,

HON. ASSOCIATE OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

THIS Church, which stands on an eminence less than half a mile from the sea, was originally, like St. Lawrence and St. Peter's, merely a chapel of ease to the mother church of Minster, and was served by the clergy of the Abbey there. We have no earlier record of this chapel than that mentioned in the Chronicle by Thorne, a monk of St. Augustine's monastery at Canterbury, and a native of Minster, who flourished about 1380. He says that in the year 1124 the then Abbot Hugo (the second) and William Corboil, the Archbishop of Canterbury, assigned to the service and repair of the monastery the Church of Minster in Thanet, and the Chapels of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Lawrence, with all the rents, tithes, and other things appertaining to the said church and chapels. In the year 1182 a composition was made between the Abbot and monks of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, and the Archbishop, that *inter alia* the Church of Minster and its chapels should be free both from gifts and procuration of the Archdeacon and his officials, and in 1237 this composition was renewed, and it was settled, "That during the vacancy of the said Churches their keys shall be lodged with the Abbot, and the profits arising or coming from them in that time shall be equally divided betwixt the Abbot and the Archdeacon; that the said Churches shall be subject to the Archdeacon's visitation, and have confirmed to them all the Tithes which they have usually had and received. . . . That the Bells shall be rung as usual in the Churches of the Abbot and Convent whenever the Abbot comes to them; that the Abbot shall not, in any of the Churches of his Patronage, claim of right any Appropriation or Pensions unless it or they be anew granted to him; and that to take away all suspicion

of any sinister or indirect designs or doings in the Abbot or Convent, they shall not, without the consent of the Ordinary, hereafter take to Farm any Church in their gift."

It was also settled, "That the Abbot and Convent shall present to the Lord Archbishop in the Chapels of St. Peter, St. John, and St. Lawrence, fit perpetual Chaplains to the Altarages, provided the several Altarages were worth ten marks, with which the said Chaplains were to be content, on pain of forfeiting that allowance."

These altarages were the customary and voluntary offerings at the altar for some religious office or service of the priest. It was only a portion of these offerings, to the value of ten marks, that the chaplains of these three chapels were presented to or endowed with; for the residue they were to be accountable to the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine, and if they presumed to detain any more of these offerings than came to that sum they were to be deprived of their chapels. For this reason the chaplains were faithfully to swear to the Abbot that they would give them a true account of the offerings made at their several altars, and in nothing hurt their parish of Minster, in respect of legacies or obventions, but would preserve all the parochial rights of the same entire and untouched to the utmost of their power. Ten marks were then equal to about £60 of our money, and though they were to receive no more, they were not prevented the enjoyment of vicarages and glebe lands, given to these chapels, which made some considerable addition to their income.

We may here mention that this appropriation of the Church of Minster with these three chapels, and the advowsons of the vicarages of them, continued with the Abbot and Convent till the dissolution of the monastery in the thirtieth year of the reign of King Henry VIII., when they were surrendered, together with the rest of the possessions of the monastery, into the King's hands.

After the dissolution and the change brought about by the Reformation, this parochial Chapel of St. John Baptist became entirely separated from the mother church of Minster, the vicar of this parish having no further subjection to it in any shape whatever; but by this same change he was likewise deprived of several of those emoluments he had before enjoyed, in right of his vicarage, for all the great and small tithes of this parish were appropriated to Salnestone Grange formerly belonging to the Abbot and Convent,

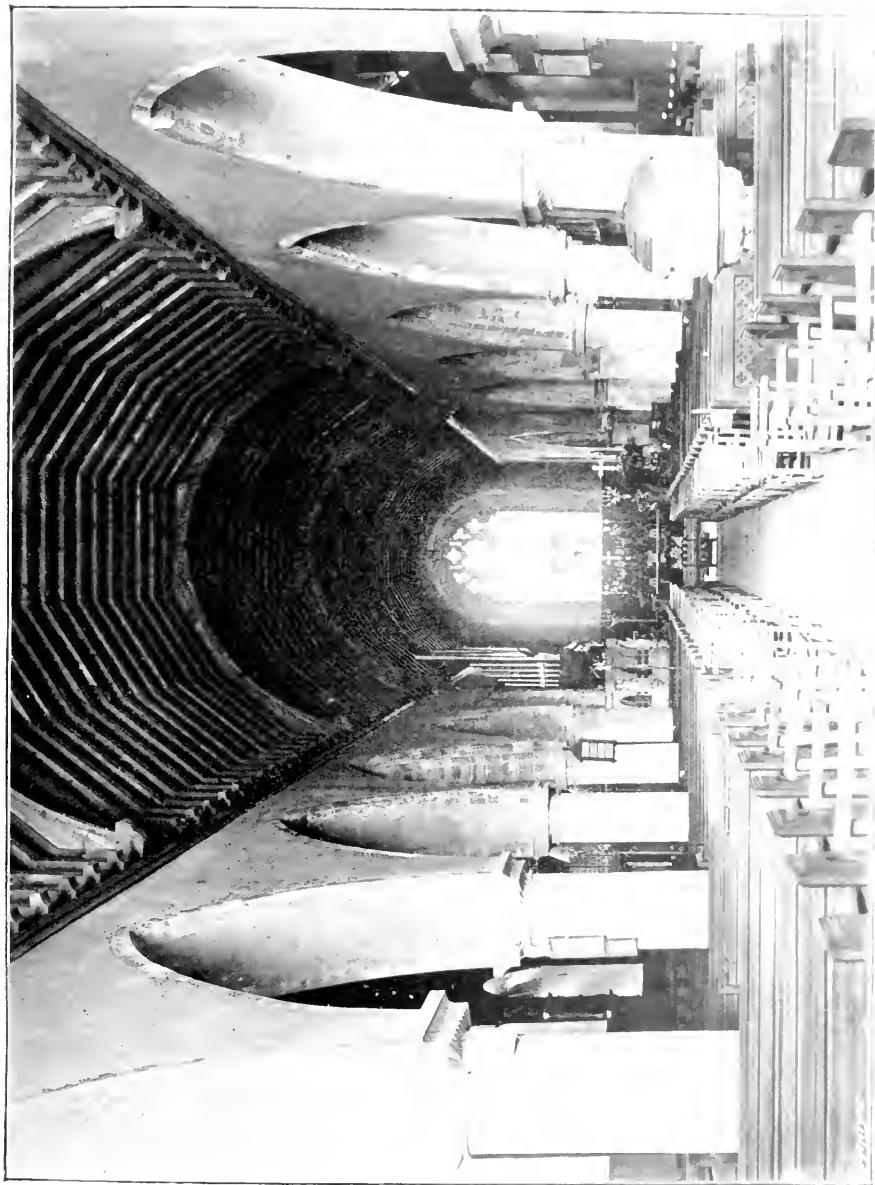
so that the endowment of this vicarage at that time consisted of a payment of two bushels of wheat and a pension of £8, to be paid yearly out of that Grange, besides which he had a vicarage house and a dove-cote and garden, containing an acre and three roods, and eight parcels of glebe land containing altogether about 14 acres.

The advowson of this vicarage, as well as the great and small tithes of this parish, as part of Salmestone Grange, being thus vested in the Crown, application was made to King Edward VI. for some augmentation, which seems to have been granted, though the King died before his intentions were completed: however, this was very soon afterwards done by his successor Queen Mary, by her letters patent, in her first year, which charter, with its seal, is kept among the archives of the Church in a safe in the vestry. This instrument grants to "Thomas Hewett, clerk, vicar of this parish, in augmentation of his maintenance, all manner of tithes of lambs, wool, pigs, geese, flax, wax, and honey, and other small tithes whatsoever, yearly, arising, growing, and being in and throughout the whole borough of Margate within this parish; and all oblations arising on the four principal days and feasts yearly within this parish; and all tithes, personal and paschal, from all the parishioners within it, yearly increasing and arising, to take and enjoy all the aforesaid tithes and oblations and premises to him and his successors for ever; to hold in pure and perpetual alms, in lieu of all services and demands, without any account whatsoever from thenceforward."

Since the first year of Edward VI. the presentation to this benefice has been in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

We will now turn our attention to the fabric itself; and although we have no documentary evidence as to the date of the founding of this chapelry, a careful examination of the oldest parts of the existing building will, I think, lead to the conclusion that the date assigned by tradition is fairly accurate, that certainly there was a chapel here before 1124. The two easternmost bays on the north side of the nave are of Norman construction, and were built in 1160 for the purpose of enlarging the chapel by the addition of an aisle.

We may fairly assume, therefore, that this chapel in the middle of the twelfth century consisted of the present chancel and nave, but only extending from the step of the sacarium towards the west as far as a line drawn across the nave from the south-east



INTERIOR OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S CHURCH, MARGATE.

angle of the tower to the column opposite, and having also a small aisle on the north, divided from the nave by two Norman arches.

The first important enlargement of the Church took place about the year 1180, when the north chancel wall was pierced by two arches, and provision was thus made for the Chapel of St. James.

The north wall of the nave was pierced by four arches, and thus the original Norman north aisle of two bays was lengthened towards the west; the easternmost of these four bays was, however, subsequently renewed in the Early English style.

On the south side the nave wall was pierced by three Transition-Norman arches to form a south aisle, the Church thus consisting of a high chancel, a north chapel dedicated to St. James, and a nave with north and south aisles.

The final enlargement and adorning of the Church took place during the half century before the building was made parochial (1275). This consisted of the lengthening to the east of the chancel to form the present sacarium, the piercing of the south chancel and nave walls to form the Chapel of St. Anne and to enlarge the south aisle, and an extension of the whole west front of the Church by the erection on the north of the Early English tower, and by the addition of one bay to the south aisle; the Church was thus made 150 feet long.

It is very curious to note how the Mediæval architect adapted the new work to the old, and I have been extremely puzzled, as well as interested, to find what is known as the square abacus in use on the caps of the south-eastern and south-western columns, amongst work which appears to be as late as 1230.

Mr. Christian was of opinion that the tower dated from Norman times; Sir Stephen Glynne, on the contrary, states that it is modern. It is difficult for me to put forward an opinion different from two such eminent authorities, but the construction of the tower, its window openings, string-courses, and the tower arch leading into the north aisle, the inner member of which exhibits on either side the roll and round mouldings, lead me to believe that the tower was built about the date previously mentioned, viz., 1230. This also agrees with the date of the respond, made up of a square abacus with roll, round, groove, and hollow chamfer mouldings, terminating with a curious corbelled head, from which the south arcade springs at the west, to form the first arch to the octagonal column mentioned as having the square abacus, and a capital

exhibiting a roll moulding, fillet, and groove, and quarter round, and an octagonal neck. The next three arches on that side are Transition-Norman; they are pointed, their columns are circular, they have the square abacus, and the scalloped capital of the period.

We then come to the Early English addition (about 1250) on this side. Here the arches are pointed, with the inner member recessed and chamfered; the columns are octagonal, the capital of the column nearest the Transition-Norman work is square towards the west and octagonal to the east, and it bears the roll moulding, and the fillet, groove and round, with octagonal neck.

The other capitals are octagonal, and they exhibit mouldings, made up of the roll, and variations of round, and groove, and hollow moulding. The seventh column has a capital ornamented with some very beautiful Early English stiff leafed tracery. It consists of trefoil leaves and strawberries, and is very deeply under-cut; it is a pity that very nearly all the strawberries have been knocked off. The eighth and ninth arches are plain pointed arches, and the capital of the ninth column has a square abacus, smooth chamfer, and fillet, separated by a groove from a quarter round upon an octagonal neck. The tenth arch terminates in a plain square respond, just inside of which, on the north, is a pointed piscina, the head of which is composed of two blocks of very hard chalk. Within the sacarium are plain pointed sedilia, with a chamfered arch, having to the east a trefoil-headed piscina with a modern basin. The present high altar stands upon a slab of Bethersden marble, traditionally stated to be the original high altar stone. In the south wall of the chancel is a very beautiful Early English window with a trefoil head and moulded cusps, the jambs of which are widely splayed, and the sill straight. On the opposite side is a similar window, but here the light and splay have been cut into to allow for the arch of a fifteenth-century doorway, which leads into the present vestry.

The arcade on the north springs from a plain respond a little to the west of the above-mentioned doorway; the first two arches are plain and pointed, and are separated by a short Transition-Norman circular column, with a square abacus and scalloped capital. The organ now fills the second bay, to the west of which is a massive pier, having on its western face recessed and rounded shafts on either side. The third arch springs from a square respond, and is separated from the fourth arch, which has a considerably greater

span, by a column and capital of Norman character; these two arches are semi-circular, and square in section, but the edges of the westernmost are slightly chamfered. The fifth arch is Early English in character (about 1250), and has a recessed and chamfered inner member; the columns which support it are octagonal, and their capitals exhibit a moulding, made up of the roll, the fillet, the groove, and the round. Those portions of the capitals which point on either side to Norman work and Transition-Norman work respectively are square, whereas their opposite sides, which face one another, are octagonal. The next three arches are Transition-Norman; they are plain and pointed, and are supported by two circular Transition-Norman columns, with a square abacus and scalloped capital.

In the south wall of the south-east chapel, or the Chapel of St. Anne, are a pair of Early English lancet windows, which are the most beautiful feature of this chapel; they are widely splayed, with a hollow-hood mould separating and continuous over both, and fine architrave moulding, made up of variations of rounds and hollows, springing from an inverted bell-shaped corbel composed of rounds. The westernmost of these two windows has its panel shortened and its sill cut away to form the arch of the doorway beneath.

In this chapel is an Early English piscina, with a pointed and hollow chamfered arch, square jambs, and a drain; the shelf has disappeared. To the west are sedilia, with seats at different levels; the arch is segmented, and has a chamfered edge, as also have the jambs, which are straight.*

There are remains of two Early English windows in the north wall of the north-eastern chapel, or Chapel of St. James. These were walled up in the fifteenth century, when the treasury was built. This addition is now made into a vestry, but was originally built for the safe keeping of the Church treasures. It has a very massive roof made of ship's timbers; upon the outside it is of stone and embattled, the walls built upon a plinth, and supported by strong buttresses. A massive string-course runs round the building, and in each of its walls are square Perpendicular windows of two lights each, towards the east and north. The roof was flat and covered with lead, and the windows were formerly guarded with a double set of iron bars. After the Reformation, being apparently of no

* This is incorrectly described by Lewis in his *Collections* as an "altar-tomb."

further use as a treasury, it was employed as a storehouse for gunpowder and shot for the use of the fort, and was kept in repair by the deputy of the town, but in 1701 it was fitted up and made use of as a vestry. It is curious that until recently there was no door opening into it but that from the high chancel.

Within this chamber is an aumbry and an iron safe, in which are kept the Registers, Church Books, and the Charter of Queen Mary. The vestry now opens into the Chapel of St. James, through a modern doorway, above which is a Perpendicular window, high up in the east wall of the chapel, and there are two similar windows on the north. This chapel also contains in its south wall a Decorated piscina, and above are the remains of a semi-hexagonal string-course, shewing that this was formerly the outside wall of the Church.

There are now five entrances to the Church: The great west door, under an Early English window, of which some portion of the original framework remains; the north door, approached through a modern flint and teak porch, the windows of which are glazed with some of the painted glass out of the old east window; the south-west door, entered through a restored porch built of flint, has the original Early English Pointed doorway, and on the exterior a hood-mould composed of the round and the hollow; the south-east doorway also dates from Early English times, and is a good specimen of what is known as a shouldered arch. The north-east doorway is quite modern, and opens into the Chapel of St. James.

The exterior walls of the Church and tower are built of flints, the quoins, windows, and doorways of ashlar stone; they were formerly covered with stucco. This was removed during the restoration in the year 1875, when the walls were re-pointed and the stone-work renewed. The south wall is built upon a plinth, and there is an Early English string-course from the south-west porch, upon which the five windows are placed.

The north wall is also built upon a plinth. The windows on this side are situated at various heights, and are all restorations, the two easternmost being particularly good copies of the previous Perpendicular windows which replaced some in the Early English style, the jambs and openings of which are still to be seen.

The tower is built upon a plinth. It contains two stages, and has on the outside two semi-octagonal string-courses, and above is a hollow moulding with gargoyles at each corner, upon which was built a shingle steeple in 1875.

There are now eight bells in the tower, which have lately been re-hung, and one has been re-cast by Messrs. Taylor of Loughborough.*

The west end of the south aisle was formerly partitioned off, and was used as a schoolroom. The font is at the west end of the Church, and stands upon a pedestal, beautifully carved, and steps of stone; it is in shape octagonal, and on the several panels are carved the following Arms: ENGLAND; ENGLAND quartering FRANCE; the CINQUE PORTS; and a Tudor rose. This font probably dates from the time of King Henry VII.

From the wills of fifteenth-century testators we can gather some information as to the lights formerly maintained in the Church. William Rooke, in 1448, left *inter alia* one peck of barley to the light of St. George within this Church. Thomas Draper, also in 1448, left one peck of corn to the light of Corpus Christi. In 1414 John Sandere left 5s. to the high altar, together with the other altars in the same Church; also 20d. to the light in the presence of the image of the crucifix; also to John, the Vicar there, twelve pence; also to the light in the presence of the image of St. John, 8d.; also to the image of St. Anne one quarter of barley in the hands of William Culmerhouse, for the making and sustaining of the light in the presence of the said image.

These lights or tapers were made in two houses called the wax-houses, which stood anciently on the south side of the churchyard, on a piece of ground which I believe has now been included in the churchyard. The wax-houses were burnt down in 1641, and afterwards the Churchwardens leased the ground at a rent of twelve pence a year.

Two fairs were anciently held in this parish yearly, one on the Feast of St. John the Baptist and the other upon St. Bartholomew's Day; and in the year 1513 Etheldreda Barrowe of this parish left directions in her will that provision was to be made for a yearly "Give-ale, while the world endureth," of a quarter of malt, six bushels of wheat, and victual according thereto, to maintain which 15½ acres of land were purchased in Northdown, and called by

* Nos. III. to VIII. were cast by Wm. Mears of London in 1785, and I. and II. by T. Mears of London in 1823. For an account of the old peal, Stahlschmidt's *Church Bells of Kent* (p. 349) may be consulted. The tenor bears the name of Jm^r Daundeleon, recalling the memory of the fifteenth-century donor of the original bell, and the oft-quoted lines:

" John Daundeleon with his Great Dog
Brought over this bell on a mill cog."

the name of St. James's land. This wake or feast took place on St. James's Day, and was called by the country people Northdown Fair. This testatrix also left directions that any residue remaining after her legacies were paid should be spent on the repair of the Chapel of St. James within this Church of St. John the Baptist.

We may now consider briefly the monuments in the Church. The oldest is a coffin-shaped stone of black marble, probably Bethersden. It is an ancient coffin-lid, and now lies just to the north of the pulpit, but was formerly, before the restoration in 1875, at the west end of the Church, inside the second arch of the southern arcade. On the top is wrought a cross, the shaft long and thin, resting on a calvary, and having a head formed of a quatrefoil combined with a square, placed diagonally, but so worn that all traces of detail are lost. This is traditionally stated to be the tomb of St. Ymar or Imarus. This tradition is supported by the statement of Thomas of Elmham, who, writing about the year 1407, says, "They translated the body of St. Ymar, a monk of Reculver, to the Church of St. John the Baptist, which is in Thanet." Canon Jenkins conjectured that St. Ymar was one of the monks murdered by the Danes, but nothing is certainly known of his history. This stone was appropriated in a barbarous manner as a tombstone for an individual who died in the year 1700, the initials J.M. and that date having been cut upon the face of it, but at the restoration of the Church these obnoxious disfigurements were carefully removed.

THE BRASSES.

Upon the restoration of the Church in 1875, the brasses with their ledger-stones were all removed from their original positions and placed in the chancel. The following is a brief description of them, starting from the west:—

1. A brass, with a Latin inscription to Thomas Cleve, gent., who died 1604.
2. Rachel Blowfeild, wife of John Blowfeild, and daughter of Thomas Craner, gent. She died 24 August 1600.
3. William Norwood, died January 1605. A Latin inscription under a shield of arms, and set in Bethersden marble.
4. This is also set in Bethersden marble, and has a shield of arms over, for Alexander Norwood, who died 1557; Alexander his son, who died 1583; Joanna his wife, who died 1605.
5. The ledger-stone of Capt. John Pettit of Dandelion, who died 1700. Under a brass, bearing a shield of arms, is an inscrip-

tion to Henrye Pettit, gent., who died 7 March 1599, and Deo'nis Pettit, widow of Henry Pettit, gent. She died 12 September 1607.

6. A ledger-stone inscribed, "Here under lies buried Thomas Fliit, who departed this life the . . . And Elizabeth Twaytts his wife, who died 28 Juli 1582."

The brass to which this inscription refers is now placed in a frame on the wall by the south-east door. It was formerly on the floor, near the font. Thomas Fliit's date of death has never been filled in. This brass is a palimpsest. Upon the other side are seen vine-leaves and grapes, with scroll-work flowing through the design, bearing a portion of an inscription in Flemish, which reads, "The year of our Lord, as it is written." There are also shields of arms and pictorial subjects alternately. The only perfect shield bears: Semée of crosses-crosslet, buttonée and fitchée, charged with three helmets. The pictures are a girl in a vineyard catching butterflies, and two figures on stilts.

7. An inscription with lower portion of a female figure over, for John Sefowll and Saven his wife. John died 17 March 1175.

8. A shield of arms over a full-length figure, for William Cleay-broke of Nash Court, Esquire, who died in 1638. He is represented in a full suit of armour of the period, with a ruff.

9. An inscription, surmounted by the effigies of a man and woman, commemorates John Parker and Johane his wife.* John died 9 July 1441.

10. An inscription, surmounted by the representation of a ship in full sail, to Roger Morris, one of the six principal Masters of Attendance of His Majesty's Navy, who died 13 October 1615.

11. A brass to Nicholas Canteys, who died 7 February 1431. The figure on this brass is in perfect preservation. An anelace is suspended from his girdle; his shoes are embroidered with quatrefoils.

12. This brass represents Richard Nottfelde as a skeleton. There have been four shields of arms, which have disappeared. The inscription below records that he died 30 March 1446.

13. A full-length effigy, with inscription below, of John Daundelyon, gentleman, who died 3 May 1445. This figure is in complete armour, but the spurs and the blade of the sword are not original. Part of the plate has also been restored, for the word gentleman is spelt with a B. The four shields of arms, which formerly ornamented the stone, are now gone.

* The man is in civilian attire, with a dog at his feet; the lady has the wimple head-dress.

14. A full-length brass, with inscription below, to Peter Stone, who died 5 May 1442. The figure is vested in a similar tunic to Nicholas Canteys (No. 11), with an anelace at the left side.

15. An inscribed brass to Joane Parker, wife of William Parker. Joane was buried 12 October 1613.

16. A heart, from the top of which issue three scrolls, with legend thereon and inscription below, now placed on the south of the sacarium, commemorates Thomas Smyth, formerly Vicar, who died 3 October 1433. The heart and scrolls bear the words, "Credo quod redemptor meus vivit—de terra surrecturus sum—in carne mea videbo deum salvatorem meum." This brass is a palimpsest. On the other side is inscribed in Latin, "Pray for the souls of John Dalton and Alicia his wife, which Alicia died on 23 January 1430."

17. On the north side of the sacarium is the full-length brass, with inscription below, of Sir Thomas Cardiff, Vicar for fifty-five years. He died 16 January 1515. The figure is represented in the vestments of a priest—alb, stole, maniple, and chasuble.

On the north wall of the chancel is a large brass, inscribed with the names of the successive Vicars of this parish, beginning with Adamus de Essex, 1203.

The following brasses have apparently disappeared :—

(1) Nicholas Chewney, S.T.D., Vicar for twenty years, who died 7 September 1685.

(2) Luke Spracklinge, gent., and Mary his wife. The said Luke died 15 April 1591.

(3) John Smith, surmounted with a figure in brass, formerly in the Chapel of St. Anne.

This imperfect account of a beautiful and venerable Church would not be complete were I not to record that in January 1823 a meeting was held at the York Hotel, Margate, for the purpose of receiving plans for the erection of a new Church in the place and on the site of the old one, under the chairmanship of the then Vicar. Two premiums were offered, one of twenty guineas and one of ten guineas, and five plans were tendered. At an adjourned meeting, however, so decided a majority of the parishioners attended to oppose the measure that the meeting was adjourned *sine die*, and the old Church saved.

DOVER CHAMBERLAINS' ACCOUNTS, 1365-67.

BY THE REV. S. P. H. STATHAM.

THE Accounts of the Commonalty of Dover exist, with almost an unbroken regularity, from the year 1365. The gap of the most importance occurs during the reign of Philip and Mary, although there is an occasional hiatus at other periods. From 1365 to the end of the reign of Henry VIII., the original documents are now preserved amongst the Egerton MSS. and Add. MSS. in the British Museum, and may be found under the numbers: Egerton Manuscripts, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2107, 2109; and Additional Manuscripts, 29,615, 29,616, 29,617, 29,618, 29,810. Under these references will be found not only the original records themselves, but a carefully-indexed abstract, compiled, as I am inclined to believe, by the Rev. John Lyon, some time Minister of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Dover, and author of the well-known history of the town. The Mayor and Corporation of Dover have had the Accounts which remain in their possession, and which date from the first year of King Edward VI., bound in nine volumes, and they are carefully preserved in a special case, erected for the reception of all their muniments, in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall.

The following matter is a translation of the first few folios of Additional Manuscript No. 29,615, and covers the period embraced between 8 September 1365 and 7 September 1367, or two full years. As at that time the Mayor was elected on 8 September, the Accounts were naturally compiled to cover his year of office. The Corporation of Dover have commenced the laudable work of procuring a transcription of all the Town Records now existing at the British Museum, and Mr. I. Jeayes, Assistant in the Manuscripts Department, is now employed upon carrying out their

scheme. The translation now published has been made from Mr. Jeayes' transcription, although it should be stated that the translator has also consulted the original. The words contained between the square brackets have been supplied by the translator, either from similar passages in other parts of the Accounts, or from other sources.

The Accounts from which these two years are taken are the original documents as compiled at the time. They are written on stout white paper. There is no water-mark. They are in a fair state of preservation, but the original binding having perished at some unknown period, they have been carefully rebound, the more damaged folios being framed in modern paper. The handwriting, which is typical of the fourteenth century, is probably that of the Common Clerk, who certainly kept the Accounts at a later date, as the entries are made by the same hand for a considerable time.

It may be noted that although the Mayor was primarily responsible for the funds of the Commonalty, it was the custom to elect four of the Jurats as *Custodes* (Chamberlains they are called when the entries came to be made in English) to assist him in receiving and disbursing the revenue of the town.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONALTY OF DOVER.

[The account of Alexander] Hurtin,¹ John Pocok,² Thomas Coumbe . . . Thomas Lief,³ and Peter de Petham, for receipts [passing] through their hands for the business of the Commonalty of the town of Dover from the feast [of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary⁴] the Virgin in the 39th⁵ year of the reign of King Edward, the third from the Conquest, to the [same] feast in the 40th year of the reign of the abovesaid King.

Forfeitures. *Inprimis.* In account for iijs. iiijd. received from Nicholas Glovere for a forfeit for his pigs running in the road contrary to the common ordinance, etc.; and for xxs. received from John Piers in part payment of xlis. for

striking William with his sword, *i.e.*, William Lovekoe; and for vis. viij*d.* received from Nicholas Geldebard for drawing a knife on the wife of Walter de Oerise; and for ij*s.* iij*d.* received from Matilda Undener for chattering against the wife of Richard Donnowe; and xxxiiij*s.* in part payment of xls. received from John Girold⁶ for striking John Larkins. Total lxxvi*s.* iij*d.*

Outrent. And for xxvi*s.* viij*d.* received from Thomas Frere, through Henry Blank, for outrent of the preceding year; and for ij*s.* id. received from William Sawyer for outrent; and for ij*s.* for the same received from the widow of Thomas Huntedl; and for ij*s.* iij*d.* received from Adam Lief.

Total xxxiiij*s.*

Malitot Taxes on Mills. And for xxiiij*l.* vs. received for the malitot taxes⁷ to the Sunday next after the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist for three quarters and one week; and for x*s.* received from John atte Regge⁸ for the year last past; and for xv*s.* received from the same John for three quarters of that year; and for ii*s.* received from John Scot⁹ for the malitot for three quarters of that year; and for ii*s.* received from Simon Hood through the same; and for ij*s.* received from Thomas Beneit, tanner, for his malitot for two quarters [of that year]; and for xix*s.* received from the Prior of Dover¹⁰ for the malitot [on his mill] this year; and for xiiij*s.* iij*d.* received for the malitot on the mill [of the Earl of Oxford¹¹ in] Dover; and for xxix*s.* iij*d.* received for the malitot on the mill [of the Master of the *Domus Dei*, by] the hand of John By the farmer there; and for xiiij*s.* viij*d.* [for the malitot] on the mill of Wardedieu, by the hand of William atte Water; [and for x*s.* received for the malitot] on Dover mill for the last assessment, etc.

Total xxix*l.* vis. iij*d.*

Malitots on Taverns and Hostelries. (Fol. 4^b.) And for xxi*s.* received from John Giles¹² for the malitot [on his tavern]; and for x*s.* received from Henry Blank for the malitot on his tavern and for . . . a portion of "blanket" sold to William Monin; and for xij*d.* received from . . . for the malitot on one pipe of wine which Clara sold in the tavern of John Monin¹³ . . . ; and for ii*s.* iij*d.* received from Nicholas atte Hall¹⁴ for the malitot of the hostelry for this [year]. Total xls. iij*d.*

Malitot on Fish. And for xxxis. received from John Tanner for his malitots on his fishings for Haryngfare; and for xxxiijs. ix*d.* received from the said John for common fish sold on two occasions, and for his malitot for Schotfare; and for xis. ix*d.* received from Peter Waleware for Schotfare; and for xis. xi*d.* from William Peny for the same; and for vis. id. received from John Wilde, collector of the malitot on fish for two occasions.

Total iv*li.* xvs. vij*d.*¹⁵

Cartage. And for ijs. received from John atte Steghele for the malitot on "Carriage"; and for xij*d.* received from Thomas Craketate¹⁶ for the same.

Total iijs.

And for lvs. iiij*d.* received from the Mayor of Faversham¹⁷ for his share of Schupeweye; and for xls. received from the Limbs of Mergate for the preceding time, to wit, at the feast of Saint Michael in the 39th year; and for xls. received from Goreshende for the aforesaid time; and for xxs. received from the Mayor of Folkestone for the same; and for vis. from John Elys of Kyngesdown for the arrear of the last assessment there.

Total viij*li.* is. iiij*d.*

[And for] . . . received from Alexander Hurtyn for the malitot on ships; and for . . . ; and for xv*li.* vs. ix*d.* received for the malitot . . . ; and for xlijs. vij*d.* received for the aforesaid malitot.

Total xxvij*li.* viijs. viij*d.*

. . . vi*li.* xvis. vij*d.*¹⁸

Common Expenses. (Fol. 5.) For carrying a certain Common Chest¹⁹ from the Mayor's house to the Church of Saint [Peter]²⁰ and carrying it back *vid.* For a common horn-blowing on three occasions this year iiij*d.* For carrying letters to Mergate seeking money there viij*d.* For paper and wax bought this year vis. iiij*d.* For the expenses of a man coming from Faversham and carrying money from the same *vid.* For a new pad-lock bought for the Common Chest and for an iron hasp xvij*d.* *Item*, for the expenses of William Athirle staying at Mergate with his hackneys in March xvij*d.* *Item*, given to a certain man from Romene bringing the money for the Yarmouth (Jernemuth) bailiff *vid.* *Item*, for John Tent and hackneys going to Romene for the same cause x*vid.*

Total xiijs. id.

Various Payments and Purchases. *Item*, for the expenses of the Mayor and William Denne at London for the Parliament held there, for 10 days in May, *ex.* Paid to William Denne²¹ for the arrear of his last account *vi*l. *xs.*; and for a certain Common House bought from Alexander Hurtyn *vi*l. *xiijs.* *iiij*d. For wine at the time of taking seisin of the said house,²² and for vaulting over the brook (*vult' super brocum*) and shutting the door *ijs.* For a certain large parchment book bought *xxs.* And for payment made to divers commoners for an old debt *iijs.* *Item*, for payment made to John atte Regge for an old debt *xvs.* Total *xxij*l. *xijs.* *iiij*d.

Schupeweys, Yarmouth, and Presents. Paid to Roger de Beere, Bailiff for the Yarmouth Fair this year, *lxvjs.* *viiij*d. *Item*, paid to Sir Ralph Spigurnel,²³ Constable of Dover Castle, for the premises done at Schupeweys in September this year *viiij*l. *vis.* *viiij*d. For the expenses of the Mayor and Jurats at Schupeweys with hackneys *xxxijs.* For a present sent to the aforesaid Constable against the feast of Christmas *lvs.* *iiij*d. Given to a certain boy bearing letters for a Brodhull from Ria *iiij*d., concerning the Yarmouth bailiff. Total *xvj*l. *is.*

Salaries and Clothing. *Item*, for the salary of the Common Clerk for a year *xls.* For the stipend of the Piper for a year *xxs.* For oblations to the Clerk and Sergeants at Christmas and Easter terms *iijs.* In clothing for the Clerk aforesaid, the Sergeants, and the Common Piper *xlixs.* Total *vli.* *xiijs.*

Brodhull Expenses. And for the expenses of Simon Monyn,²⁴ Thomas Spisour,²⁵ and Roger . . . for . . . days and a half at Romene at a Brodhull held there . . . *xvs.*; given to a certain boy bearing letters for the said Brodhull [*iiij*d.]. *Item*, given to a certain boy bearing letters for a certain Brodhull to be held at Hethe on Saint Hilary's day *iiij*d. For the expenses of the Mayor, Thomas Spisour, Simon Monyn, at the said Brodhull at Hethe *viijs.* *iiij*d.; and for the expenses of Simon Monyn living in London on the common business for 15 days *xls.*; and for the expenses of the Mayor and Simon Monyn at a Brodhull held at Romene in April *ixs.* *iiij*d. *Item*, given to a certain boy bearing letters for the said Brodhull *iiij*d.; for the expenses of Simon Monyn, John Gerold on one occasion, and John Gerold and John atte Halle on another occasion, at a Brodhull held at Romene in July and August *viijs.* Total *iiij*l. *is.* *vij*d.

Payments. *Item*, paid to the Warden of the murage for the gate of Walgate and for the tower over the brook, for the mason's pay and for other charges for the same, to wit, from the tax granted by the last assessment for 11 weeks, *i.e.*, to the feast of S. Michael; and also from other monies received besides the tax from the said assessment, also from other monies levied after the feast of S. Michael as appears in the next account, *xxixli. iijs. vijd. ob.*

Total as above.

Gifts. *Item*, given to Alan, a messenger of the Lord King in October, *xxd.*; *Item*, to Tailfer *xxd.*; *Item*, to John Parys, messenger of the Lord King, *xijd.*; *Item*, to another messenger of the Lord King *ijs.*; *Item*, to a certain messenger bearing letters from Parliament *xijjd.*; *Item*, to another bearing letters about fishermen crossing to the fishing *xijd.*; *Item*, to another messenger bearing letters for sweet wines *xijd.*; *Item*, given to Tynet, messenger of the Lord King, *iijs. iiijd.*; *Item*, given to a messenger of the Lord Prince in July $\frac{1}{2}$ mare; *Item*, to a messenger of the Lord King in the same month $\frac{1}{2}$ mare; *Item*, given to Thomas Skynnere, Bourdeour²⁶ of the Lord King, $\frac{1}{2}$ mare; *Item*, given to divers runners of the Lord King arriving on various occasions *vs.* this year; given to Boyt and his companions the trumpeters at Christmas *xijd.*; given to Lenham and his companions the minstrels of the Earl of Huntingdon *xd.*; *Item*, given to Boffet *xijd.*; *Item*, given to John Rusteler and others on the feasts of Corpus Christi and the Ascension *iijs. iiijd.*

Total *ijli. vis. iiijd.*²⁷

Total of all the expenses and payments *iiij^{xxli.} xs. xid. ob.*²⁸

And the expenses exceed the receipts *iiijli. xiijs. iiijd.*

THE 40TH YEAR.

(Fol. 6.) [The account] of Nicholas atte Halle, Mayor of the town of Dover, from the feast of the Nativity [of the Blessed Mary the Virgin²⁹] in the 40th year of the reign of Edward, the 3d after the Conquest, [to the same] feast next ensuing, one year having passed, *i.e.*, in the 41st year.

Rents of Assise³⁰
and Locages. *Inprimis*, in account for *iiijs. viijd.* for rent of assise received from Thomas Gretchobbe for a certain orchard called *La Tegute* opposite the tenement of John Robyn; and for *xvid.* received for a certain orchard which Nicholas Soltene holds next Bardesbrok at Stonebrok;

and for xvi*d.* received from Adam Couperre for a certain orchard annexed; and for iii*d.* received from Robert Swanton for a certain plot of land at Castlediehe; and for iii*d.* received from Richard Clerk for a plot of land opposite his capital messuage; and for vi*d.* received from Nicholas Magote³¹ for a certain hemp orchard in Georges Ward; and for vi*d.* received from Richard Horspoh³² for a certain other hemp orchard there; and for vi*d.* for rent from Alice Hardy for a certain other orchard there; and for vs. received from Cecilia Beng³³ for locage of the cellar under the Common House, to wit, for the terms of Christmas, the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, and the Nativity of S. John Baptist, etc.

Total xiijs. vi*d.*

Contributions
of the Limbs. And for vi*l.* received from Richard Bartelote, Mayor of Faversham, as his share of the costs incurred for maintaining and sustaining the liberty of the said Port of Faversham, from the time of the last preceding payment until the feast of Easter in the 41st year (the Jernemuth quarrel accounts for the vi*l.* above³⁴); and for es. received from the men of Mergate for the same until the feast of Easter; and for xls. received from the men of Goreshende in full receipt until the feast of Easter aforesaid, etc.; and for xls. received from William Perkyn, Mayor of Folkestone, for all expenses incurred before the feast aforesaid; and for xls. received from the men of Kyngesdonne for their share of the whole sum to be contributed before the feast of Easter, etc.

Total xviii*l.*

(Fol. 6^b.) Imprest on the
Malitots. And for xiijs. iii*d.* received from John Monyn for the imprest . . . from the festival Sunday in Lent until the said day for one year . . .; and for xiijs. iii*d.* received from John Beneyt for the same; from Walter Elys for the same [xiijs. iii*d.*]; from Henry Blanke xiijs. iii*d.* for the same; from John Giroid for the same xs.; and for xxs. received from John atte Regge for the same; from Thomas Coumbe for the same xs.; and for vis. vii*d.* received from John atte Stegle for the same; from John Scot for the same ijs. iii*d.*; and from Simon Hood for the same ijs. Total vi*l.* vis. iii*d.*

Malitots bought for
the whole Year. And for xiijs. iii*d.* received from John Pokoe for a fine for his malitot and his wife's this year; from John Mannyng through the same vs.; from William Merle for the same ijs. iii*d.*

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From John Bonere ³⁵ . . .	ijs.	From William Coke, sen. . .	xs.
„ Thomas Mertoun ³⁶ . .	vs.	„ Henry Marregge . . .	iijs. iiijd.
„ Henry Marchal . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ marc.	„ William Petham . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ marc.
„ Thomas Merle . . .	xs.	„ William Trippe . . .	vs.
„ John Crabbere . . .	xld.	„ John Quacheman ⁴⁰ . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ marc.
„ Thomas Harry ³⁷ . . .	xld.	„ Rob. Wreth . . .	xld.
„ Thomas Beneit . . .	viijs.	„ Thomas Crakefare . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ marc.
„ Simon Coke . . .	xiijs. iiijd.	„ Nicholas Tailleur . .	xld.
„ Thomas Lord ³⁸ . . .	xld.	„ William Hikke . . .	xs.
„ William Oxford . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ marc.	„ John Thomas . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ marc.
„ John Stretende . . .	xld.	„ William Abbot . . .	vs.
„ Peter Cocchere . . .	xiijs. iiijd.	„ Giles Cacherel . . .	vs.
„ William Tilmanston ³⁹		„ Ralph Banshan . . .	xs.
for himself and his		„ William Coke, jun. . .	xld.
mother . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ marc.	„ Richard Seforde . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ marc.
„ William Hamewode . .	vs.	„ John Denys . . .	xs.
„ John Pichiere for his		„ Alexander Lymberner	ijs.
wife . . .	ijs. iiijd.	„ John Petyu . . .	ijs.
„ Henry Pecham . . .	xld.	„ Thomas Lief . . .	xs.
„ Henry Schopper . . .	xld.	„ John Nelot ⁴¹ . . .	xld.
„ William Bedeford . .	vs.	„ William Poltone . .	ixs.
„ John Godhiewe . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ marc.	„ John Engeland . . .	viijs.
„ James Stretende . . .	ijs.	„ Alexander Bontyng . .	ixs.
„ William Wolle . . .	xld.	„ Clement Merle . . .	xld.

Item, received from Richard Horspol and John Common [Malito]t. Sampson for the malitots of Sailors and Carriers and small boats, sold to them in gross for this year, *iiijl.* *Item*, from John Pichiere and Simon Blobbere for the fishing malitot sold to them as above *iiijl.* *Item*, from the tax of the Common Malitot from Lent ls. *iijd.* Total *xli. xs. iijd.*

Malitots of (Fol. 7.) And for *viijl.* received for the malitot Ships and Bouts. of Ships and boats for this year, collected by Nicholas Magote, etc. Total *viijl.*

Malitots of Mills. And for *vis. viijd.* received for the malitot of the mill of the Lord Prior, in part payment; and for *vis. viijd.* received for the malitot of the mill of the Master¹² of the *Domus Dei* of Dover, in part payment; and for *vis. viijd.* received for the malitot of the mill of the Earl of Oxford, in part payment; and for *vis. viijd.* received for the malitot of the mill of John Wardedien, in part payment. Total *ili. vis. viijd.*

Outrent. And for *iiijl. vis. xld.* received from William Deghere for Outrent, as appears by a certain indenture, in part payment. Total *iiijl. vjs. xld.*

And for xxvis. viij*d.* received from John Giles, taverner, in part payment of xls. for striking William Oxenford with a stick; and for iijs. iiij*d.* received from the wife of Simon Plomer for chattering with, etc.; and for iijs. iiij*d.* received from Emma Lorkynes for chattering; and for iijs. iiij*d.* from Johanna Bedeford for the same; and for iijs. iiij*d.* received from the wife of John Tilour. Total ij*l.*

And for xvs. vi*d.* received from John atte Halle in part payment of his malitot for the tavern in La Cheritone. Total xvs. v*d.*

Sum total of receipts lxx*l.* vijs. i*d.*

(Fol. 7^b.) For carrying the Common Chest and the Expenses. horn-blowing for the election of the Mayor viij*d.* Total viij*d.*

For rent paid to Alexander Hurtyn for the Payment of Rent. Common House for the year. xs.

For rent paid to the Priory of Dover for the same house for the year. ixs. Total xivs.

And at a Brodhull held at Romene in the week next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary, about Schupeweye, and for the Jernemuth bailiff, to wit, for the expenses of Thomas Spisour and John atte Halle. vis.

And for the wages of the Mayor and ij Jurats at a Brodhull held there in October for the fair of Jernemuth. xis.

Item, given to a certain boy bearing letters for the said Brodhull. iv*d.*

Paid to James Colbrand, Bailiff for Jernemuth this year.

lxvis. viij*d.*

And for a Brodhull held at Romene on Charges for Jernemuth Fair [and] for SS. Simon and Jude day, viz., Thomas Spisour the quarrel there. and John Beneyt. vis.

And for a Brodhull held at Romene, and for the expenses of the Mayor, William Denne, and Thomas Spisour staying there for ij days. xs.

For three hackneys, paid to the Mayor of Sandwich for preparing and sending writs to Jernemuth. xvvis.

For letters sent by Thomas Pessch to Mergate, Kyngesdoune, and Folkestane for the men of Jernemuth. xij*d.*

For letters sent by the same Thomas to Faversham, Goreshende, and Mergate for the men of Jernemuth. xij*d.*

Item, to William Pakkere for carrying a letter to Folkstane for the same. ivd.

For the expenses of William Denne and John Beneyt at a Brodhull held at Romene in April for the agreement of Jernemuth. vs.

For the expenses of the Mayor and T. Spisour at a Brodhull at Romene in June, with hackneys. vs. iiijd.

For the expenses of the Mayor and others at a Brodhull held at Romene in July, with hackneys. vijs.

Given to a runner bearing letters for the said Brodhull. iiijd.

For the expenses of the Mayor, Thomas Spisour, and others at a Brodhull held on the Monday after the feast of the Beheading of S. John. xs.

Given to a boy bearing letters for the said Brodhull. iiijd.

Total vij*li*. vis. iiij*d*.

(Fol. 8.) And for the expenses of the Mayor and Bailiff and xij Jurats with them at Schupeweye on the Thursday next before the feast of Saint Michael, with hackneys hired, etc. xxxvjs.

And for a present sent to the Lord Constable against Christmas. lvijjs.

Total iiij*li*. xivs.

Costs of the House. And for repairing the Common House, to wit, for the wages of the mason, carpenter, and plasterer employed, for tin, for a certain *spera* for making certain walls and casements there, together with boards, wood, nails, planks, and other things bought for the same, as appears in a certain schedule in detail. xlvs. vid.

Total ij*li*. vs. vid.

Gifts. Given to ij messengers of the Lord King in October. ijs.

Item, given to the messenger of the Lord Archbishop in November, by P. Rede. ijs.

Item, given to Tailfer, messenger of the Lord King, at Christmas. xxd.

Item, given to Alan, messenger of the Lord King. ijs.

Item, to John Scot, harper. xxd.

Item, to the Trumpeter of Sir Stephen de Valoynes on Christmas Day. xij*d*.

Item, to ij other trumpeters on Christmas Day. xij*d*.

Item, to a certain runner of the Lord King in January. xij*d*.

<i>Item</i> , to Boffett the trumpeter.	xij <i>d</i> .
<i>Item</i> , to a certain lad bearing letters from Faversham.	iii <i>j</i> <i>d</i> .
Given to "Long" Richard of Sandwyche bearing letters for a Brodhull.	vii <i>j</i> <i>d</i> .
<i>Item</i> , given to John de Parys, messenger of the King in June.	xij <i>d</i> .
<i>Item</i> , to a certain runner of the Lord King in the same month.	iii <i>j</i> <i>d</i> .
	Total xvs. vii <i>j</i> <i>d</i> .
Extraneous (Fol. 8 ^b .) <i>Item</i> , for the expenses of the Mayor and Expenses. Jurats and others at Canterbury at the enthronement of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. ⁴³	xxiijs.
<i>Item</i> , for a certain pensell for the trumpet of Alan Trompoun, with the arms of the Cinque Ports.	$\frac{1}{2}$ marc.
<i>Item</i> , given to a certain trumpeter of the Lord King.	xx <i>d</i> .
<i>Item</i> , to John Parys, messenger of the Lord King.	xi <i>j</i> <i>d</i> .
<i>Item</i> , for bearing letters to Hethe by John Pessch.	iii <i>j</i> <i>d</i> .
Given to a certain man bearing letters for a Brodhull in April.	vii <i>j</i> <i>d</i> .
And for letters carried to Faversham for an Arrayer.	vi <i>d</i> .
Given to the minstrels at the feast of Corpus Christi and at the feastes of the Ascension.	ijjs. iii <i>j</i> <i>d</i> .
Given to Reginald of the Lord King's chamber.	vis. vii <i>j</i> <i>d</i> .
<i>Item</i> , given to Typet, messenger of the Lord King on two occasions.	xiijs. iv <i>d</i> .
<i>Item</i> , given to Perceval and other minstrels of the Lord King in July.	iijs. iv <i>d</i> .
	Total lixs. vi <i>d</i> .
Robes.	
For the robes of the Clerk and Sergeants.	xljs.
For the clothing of the Piper John Rustler and of Alan Trompoun.	xiijs.
	Total ij <i>l</i> i. xvs.
Salaries.	
For the salary of the Common Clerk, <i>per annum</i> .	xl <i>s</i> .
For the salary of the Piper, <i>per annum</i> .	x <i>s</i> .
For the Clerk's and Sergeants' oblations at Christmas and Easter.	iiijs.
	Total ii <i>j</i> <i>l</i> i. iv <i>s</i> .

NOTES.

¹ A man of importance in Dover. He was Bailiff in 1336 and 1342 (Dov. Corp. MSS.). On 4 August 1331 he was appointed by letters patent to the office of Bedel to Dover Castle *vice* Richard de Dover, deceased (P.C.). In May 1336 he is spoken of as the Deputy of William de Clynton, Constable of the Castle (Rymer). In 1384 he was dead, as "Margaret, daughter of the late Alexander Hurtyng," is spoken of (Add. MS. 2091, Brit. Mus., f. 29). William Hurtyng, his father perhaps, was Mayor in 1329.

² He is described as *clericus* in Add. MS. 2091, f. 4.

³ He was still a Jurat in 1385. This year he acted as one of the Chamberlains (*Custodes*).

⁴ 8 September, the regular date for the election of the Mayor.

⁵ 1365.

⁶ Mayor of Dover in 1377. He succeeded John Monyn as Bailiff on 9 February 1385, being appointed by letters patent for the term of his life, and was admitted to the office at Easter, "in the Chapel of S. Mary in the Church of S. Nicholas" (Add. MS. 2091). He died before 1426.

⁷ Malitot, maletot, maltolte, or malteut, originally a toll of 40s. paid on every sack of wool. It appears to be used in the Cinque Ports as a general name for local taxes.

⁸ John atte Capel le Ferne. This spot was called later Mauregge, and when the Church was built, Capel le Ferne. (*Cf.* p. 82, Henry Marregge.)

⁹ Described as a labourer; dead before 13 November 1384. His wife's name was Johanna (Add. MS. 2091, f. 46^b).

¹⁰ Sir John, Prior of Dover, is mentioned in 1383; Sir William Beaumont, Canon of Dover Priory, and William the Clerk of the Priory, about the same date (Add. MS. 2091).

¹¹ In *Liber Rubens de Scaccario* (Hall), p. 596, under "Terra ejusdem Henrici," *i.e.*, de Essex, "de Honore de Hageneth," we find "Comes Albericus" holding two knight's fees. This Honor formed part of the "Honor of the Constable" of Dover Castle, and suggests a reason for the Earl of Oxford holding land in Dover.

¹² Mayor in 1383, 1390, 1392, 1399, and 1401 (Dov. Corp. MSS.). He is described as a mariner in Add. MS. 2091. It is curious to note that many of the leading Dover men in those days were connected with the "liquor interests."

¹³ Son of another John Monyn, Mayor in 1386, 1387, 1388, and 1396. In 1328 John Monyn, senior, was granted one fee in Dover for services rendered to the Queen, and three years later he received a message in the town. He was the King's valet (*vide* note ⁶ and *History of Dover*, Statham).

¹⁴ Mayor of Dover in 1358, 1362, 1366, and 1367 (Dov. Corp. MSS.).

¹⁵ The total should be £4 15s. 6d.

¹⁶ This name appears as Craketare in other places.

¹⁷ This entry proves that Goreshende, etc., were limbs of Dover at a much earlier date than has been usually supposed.

¹⁸ What this sum means it is impossible to decipher; it is not added to the total of receipts. It may be a note of sums due, but unpaid, to the "Chamberlains."

¹⁹ This chest contained the Mayor's official documents, etc. It was invariably carried to the election from the outgoing Mayor's house, and back to the new Mayor's.

²⁰ St. Peter's Church was the regular place for "Horn-blowings," and the Mayor was therefore elected there. In 1501 it was demolished, and St. Mary-the-Virgin was thenceforth used for the same purpose. A meeting summoned by blowing the "Common Horn," *i.e.*, a "Horn-blowing," was attended by all the Freeman, and must not therefore be confused with a Common Council which met in the Common House or, as it was termed later, the Common Hall, and was attended by the Mayor, the twelve elected Jurats, and certain officers of the Commonalty.

²¹ Mayor in 1364 and 1365 (Doy. Corp. MSS.)

²² This seems to refer to some ceremony on taking possession of a new house, a kind of "house-warming." It would be interesting to know whether this "Common House" adjoined the old "Guilddhall" spoken of in the Domesday Book. The purchase was evidently not a complete one, as for several years Alexander Hurtyn receives 10s. rent; this may have been only for the term of his life, as it was not paid in 1382. The Priory of Dover also receives rent, 1s., for the "same Common House," and I imagine that a part of the "Priory of St. Martin of the Old Work" was used conjointly with other buildings as the Common House.

²³ Appointed 7 July 1364; succeeded in June 1369 by Sir Richard de Pembrugge, K.G.

²⁴ Mayor in 1370.

²⁵ Mayor in 1368 and 1369. He was dead before March 1384. His wife's name was Leticia (Add. MS. 2091).

²⁶ Jester, literally a "humbug."

²⁷ Total should be £2 6s. 5d.

²⁸ Should be £80 11s. 0½d.

²⁹ 8 September 1366 to 7 September 1367.

³⁰ Rents of Assize seem to mean Rents due to the Commonalty of Dover for tenements, etc., leased to them by an assize or writ of indenture.

³¹ He was a Jurat in 1384-5, but seems never to have been Mayor.

³² It is probable that Horspol Ward took its name from this family, or both family and Ward from the same. This is the only place where I have found this patronymic. A few years later Nicholas Magote rents both orchards. Rope-making was a prominent industry in Dover.

³³ Probably dead in 1383, for another person is then returned as paying rent for the cellar.

³⁴ This note is in the original MS. (vide *Cinque Ports*, by M. Burrows).

³⁵ A butcher by trade.

³⁶ Attorney-at-law.

³⁷ Rector of St. John the Baptist later on.

³⁸ A wood merchant, or perhaps a carpenter.

³⁹ Dead in 1383.

⁴⁰ His wife's name was Agnes.

⁴¹ A seller of wax and paper; dead in 1384.

⁴² Valentine de Bere. (The authority for Notes 35-42 is Add. MS. 2091.)

⁴³ Simon Langham, enthroned 1366.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY WALL-PAINTING AT UPCHURCH.

BY CUMBERLAND H. WOODRUFF, F.S.A.

IN the course of some repairs to the church in 1839 a remarkable painting was discovered on the wall of the south aisle of the nave at Upchurch. The work was again plastered over, to be re-discovered when the church was under restoration in 1875. The design was then carefully copied, and plates from the drawing are given in *Archæologia Cantiana* (Vol. XI., page 42), accompanied by some illustrative notes by the late Canon Scott Robertson. These plates are now reproduced, together with an attempt to elucidate the subject of the painting. Canon Robertson describes the figures as follows: "High up, beneath the wall-plate of the south wall, there is a long series of figures, boldly sketched with broad black outlines, but very sparingly coloured. These figures form six distinct scenes, and extend along the whole wall, between the south door and the arch of the south chancel. The space thus occupied by the painting is about 17 feet long by 4 feet wide. The figures vary from 2 feet 9 inches to 3 feet in height."

The painting has been mutilated for the purpose of inserting a Decorated window,* which, as Canon Robertson pointed out, suggests the Early English date of the work, and that this series of painted figures adorned the south aisle of the fabric in the thirteenth century. The drawing was submitted to Mr. J. G. Waller, a good authority on wall-

* The date of this window is accurately fixed by another of like design, and evidently inserted at the same time, in the wall to the westward. Over the apex of this window a stone bears the date CCCC (1300), a rare example of an early dated window.

paintings, and he expressed his opinion that the subject was of unusual interest, and gave his description of the painting as it apparently read. Mr. Waller added that the Bishop, the important person in these scenes, ought to be nimbed, and that he had no doubt of being able to find out the subject, but that it would require some research. I am not aware whether Mr. Waller's attention was again called to the matter, but it does not appear that any further attempt at explanation was made.

An Upchurch will, proved in the Archdeacon's Court and preserved in the Registry of the Probate Office at Canterbury, gave a clue to the interpretation of the legend.

The will of Peter Danyell, made in 1478, mentions the light of *St. Sperablis* in this church. No saint answers to this name in the Calendar, but just as the painting itself had probably been covered over and hidden when the church was remodelled at the beginning of the fourteenth century, so the name of the saint commemorated seems to have fallen into like oblivion. I think a careful examination of the painting will prove that the Upchurch testator's unknown saint was none other than St. Spiridon (or Spiridion), bishop of Trimithus in Cyprus in the fourth century: a great Eastern saint, but not one whom we should have expected to find in this place.

The following short account is taken from Messrs. Smith and Wace's *Dictionary of Christian Biography** :—

“Spiridon (Spyridon, Spyridion, Spiridion), Bishop of Trimithus in Cyprus, one of the most popularly celebrated of the Bishops attending the Council of Nicea, although his name is not found in the list of signatures. He was the centre of many legendary stories which Socrates tells us he heard from his fellow islanders, one or two of which he has preserved (*Socr. H. E.*, i. 12). Spiridon was a married man, with at least one daughter, named Irene. He was a sheep-farmer, and continued to exercise his calling after, for his many virtues, he had been called to the episcopate.

* Vol. iv., pp. 725, 726, ed. 1887.

"Spiridon is mentioned by Athanasius as among the orthodox Bishops at the Council of Sardica (Athanas., *Apol.* ii., p. 768). According to Dean Stanley his body, which had been buried in his native land, was removed to Constantinople, whence, on the taking of the city by the Turks, it was again transmitted to Corfu, where it is annually carried in procession round the capital as the patron saint of the Ionian Islands (Stanley, *Eastern Church*, p. 126).

"Spiridon is commemorated in the Latin church on December the 14th, and in the Greek on December the 12th."

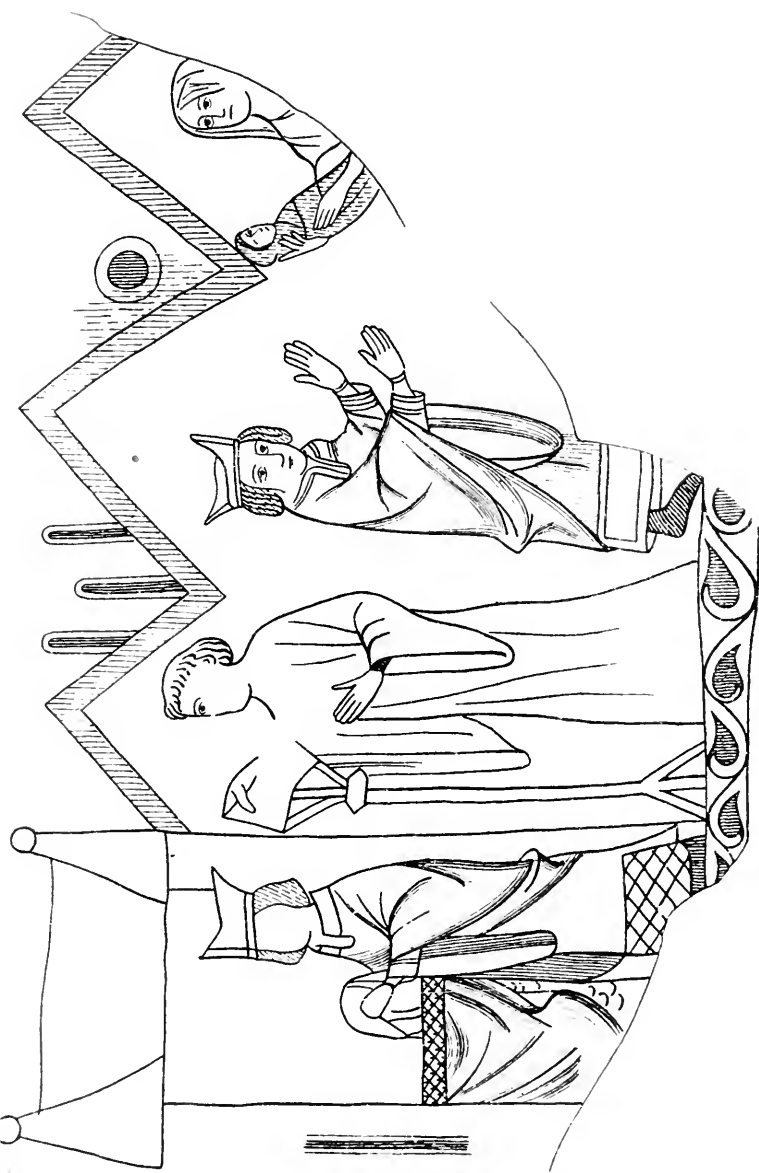
To this we may add that the Saint's miraculous powers gained him the name of "Thaumaturgus," and the devotion of his flock that of "Our Father," and that he is spoken of as a Confessor under the Emperor Maximian.

Legendary stories of St. Spiridon are related by Sozomen and Socrates in their continuations of the ecclesiastical history of Eusebius, but none of these are depicted in the wall-painting. Our Upchurch draughtsman apparently followed another stream of tradition. His inspiration is to be found in the compilation of Simeon Metaphrastes. This writer, born in the tenth century at Constantinople, was chief secretary of the Emperor Leo and master of the Palace. By order of the Emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus he made a collection of lives of saints. Of these the principal lives have been inserted in Greek and Latin in the Acts of the Bollandists, and with Latin translations in the collections of Lippoman and Surius.

From the work of Surius, a Carthusian monk of Cologne, published at that place in 1581, and entitled *De Probatiss Sanctorum Historiis*, I have translated those portions of the legend of St. Spiridon which the wall-paintings illustrate, passages to which the scenes more immediately refer being in italics. Surius, it should be added, expressly quotes the authority of Simeon Metaphrastes.*

Turning to the plates, we see what is intended for a rude representation of a church, with a Bishop (A) at the altar, and

* The heading runs thus: "Vita et certamina Sancti Patris Nostri Spiridonis, archiepiscopi Trimmythuntis, authore Simeone Metaphraste," etc.



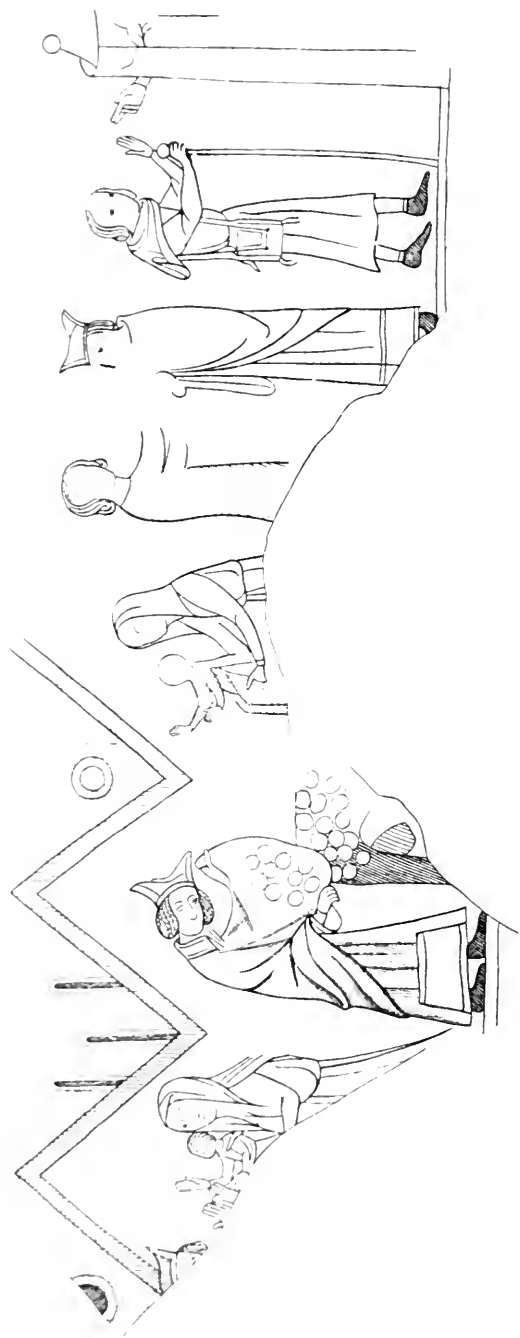
A

B.

C.

D.

EASTERN PORTION OF WALL PAINTING IN UPCHURCH CHURCH



M.

L.

K.

I.

H.

G.

F.

E.

MIDDLE AND WESTERN PORTIONS OF WALL PAINTING IN THE SOUTH AISLE OF UPCHURCH CHURCH

a Deacon (b) at the lectern. The legend offers the following elucidation of the scene :—

In the island there is a certain town called Erythra, not far from the chief city Constantia, for it does not exceed the distance of thirty stadia. The great Spiridon, having come thither for some purpose, enters the church to pray, and bids a certain Deacon, of the number of those at that place, to offer up a short supplication. For he was wearied by his journey, which was long, especially as it was summer-time, and the great heat fatigued him. But the Deacon was so slow, and of set purpose from self-conceit prolonged his prayers, to gain therefrom, as would seem, empty glory for himself. Regarding him sternly, he who was otherwise of most gentle disposition said in rebuke, "Be silent." *Straightway the Deacon, as though tongue-tied, and deprived of speech, became dumb, the course of the prayer which was being intoned by him being suddenly cut short.* But when the Saint had supplied what was wanting, the Deacon fell at his feet—miserable, who a little before had been lofty in his own eyes ; dumb, who before overflowed with words, and took delight in ill-timed delay. Fear fell upon those inhabitants of the village who were present, and the report caused those who were absent to assemble, and numbers came in a continued stream, impelled not only by admiration of the Saint, but also by pity for the sufferer, especially his relations and friends, who also implored that generous spirit to pardon him who was condemned to dumbness and loosen his bond. See what that man of perfect and charming virtue does. Being constrained by their prayers that he should relent, although the Deacon still needed chastisement (for this, too, he saw by the Spirit), he wisely divides the penalty, permitting him indeed to use his tongue for all kinds of speech, yet not altogether freely, and not clear and resonant as before, but blunt and weak, stammering and stuttering, teaching him no more to take conceit in his tongue, and not to boast himself about words, when it is not becoming for a good man to boast even of deeds.

The Bishop is next seen with hands upraised (c), and a woman (d) is holding up to him a dead child. In the next scene* (e and f) the Bishop has restored the child to life.

* The painting at this place has been mutilated by the insertion of the Decorated window, but it is probable that the space between the figures d and e was originally occupied by an Early English lancet window, as it is unlikely that a third figure intervened between d and e.

The writer thus records this miracle :—

But our discourse must retain the memory of other miracles, adorned with the joyous flower of graces, and breathing forth great profit with truth. The Saint, leaving his palace, is hospitably entertained by a certain lover of Christ. A foreign woman, unskilled in the Greek tongue, draws near, *bearing her dead son in her hands*, and lays him at the Saint's feet; moreover, she fell on her face weeping piteously, and, addressing to the bystanders words unintelligible by reason of her strange tongue, spake with her tears alone, shewing how she wept for her son, and besought the Bishop to raise him up. The compassionate heart of the Saint is distracted at this sight, and is divided between forbearance and pity for the woman. For when he considered her grief and the warmth of her love, he was induced to attempt a miracle, and pray to God that the child should be restored to life. But regarding on the other hand the boldness of his prayer, being a modest and diffident man, of pious and cautious heart, he shrank back and hesitated, thinking the attempt an impudent one. *Wherefore he determined to take counsel of one of those with him, by name Artemidorus*, a Deacon at that time, a man diligent in the exercise of all things pertaining to virtue. The Saint then asked him what he should do. He answered, what was entirely fitting for the one to say and the other to hear, "Why, O father, hast thou asked the question? What else can be done, especially by you, than to call upon Christ, the giver of life, who has already in many cases evidently heard your prayers? Lest otherwise, the Emperor having been made whole at your hands, the poor and lowly shall be judged to be despised." The Bishop obeys that most excellent advice, and with heart inflamed with pity, eyes full of tears, knees bent to earth and watering it with his weeping, cries full eagerly and piteously, beseeching the good Christ of his mercy to give the child back alive to the wretched woman, and in accordance with Holy Scripture to make a mother glad for her son. He, then, who by the hands of Elisha and Elijah breathed spirit into the son of the woman of Sarepta and the Shunamite's son, and bestowed life upon them, in like manner heard the prayer of Spiridon, *and the boy who lay dead was seen crying before the eyes of his mother*. Tears of joy flowed from my own eyes. And no less what remains to be told affected my mind when called to memory. Do ye, too, give ear. When the mother saw her dearest child alive (hidden are Thy judgments, O Christ!), unable to endure the excess

of joy, she fell to the ground and expired. For lo! not only may mortal grief be excessive, but we know that joy, too, overleaps the bounds. Ye too, I well know, are affected, being turned from joy to grief. For men are by nature pitiful. But the great Spiridon is near who shall change your sorrow into joy. *Again he takes counsel of Artemidorus*, and the modest man is prevailed upon to give the mother to the son. Looking up to heaven, with mind intently fixed upon the Lord who dwells therein, and praying to Him who breathes life into the dead, and transforms and changes all things by His will alone, he says to her who lay on the ground: "*Arise and stand upon thy feet.*" *But she on a sudden, as one whom sleep rather than death had overcome, arose, and standing before him received her child into her arms. The child, as we have said, was alive and leaped in his mother's arms.* The great Saint was unwilling, on account, as I said, of his extraordinary modesty, that these things should be declared abroad. Of a surety he imposed silence on Artemidorus and on the woman by him. But Artemidorus, after the Saint's death, thinking it a shameful thing that pious men should be defrauded of so beautiful a story, not to say so great a miracle, discloses it to the ears of the faithful.

Omitting the figure at α, which illustrates an independent legend, and which we shall deal with presently, it will be seen that the figures η, ι, and κ also belong to the above story. It was a puzzle to account for the apparent repetition of the mother and child (η), but this of course represents the mother's restoration to life. The figures ι and κ would seem to be the Saint taking counsel of Artemidorus, though it must be confessed that the figure ι, if correctly delineated, hardly appears to represent a deacon.

The next scene (γ) shews us the Bishop emptying certain circular objects out of his chasuble, of which we shall find the interpretation in the following account:—

[After relating a story of a rich man, who in a time of scarcity had refused to give corn to a sufferer, and whom the Saint punished by causing a violent tempest and rain to flood his barns and scatter his store, the legend continues:—]

But another husbandman, a friend of the Saint, being sore pressed by hunger, also had recourse to that penurious rich man, who still possessed many other barns full of corn, thinking that his

former misfortune had taught him a salutary lesson. But it seemed, although he had lost his corn, he had in no wise got rid of his miserly habits or cruelty, and was no whit better than before. Now, although the husbandman promised to return what he should receive with increase in summer, the rich man had only made his former promises in order to feed fools with hope. "Without money," he said, "you shall not have one grain, no, not the shadow of a grain." The poor man in despair follows the example of his predecessor, and betakes himself to Spiridon as to a common treasure-house, tells him what he has suffered, and what answer the rich man had given him. But the Saint, having administered sufficient consolation, sends him home. Nor did his pity extend to words alone. Next day the great Prelate himself came to the poor man, *carrying with him certain gold coins of no light weight*. What that gold was and how it had been found by the Saint the story will forthwith disclose. The great Spiridon placed the gold in the poor man's hands, saying: "Take this, and having deposited so acceptable a pledge with the rich man, receive from him what you require." Joyfully he took the gold and made all speed to his wealthy neighbour. The latter seeing what he bore in his hands, just now so harsh and implacable, with ears deaf to prayers, all of a sudden is transformed to the sight and becomes complaisant and kind. Having received the money, he bestows such a quantity of corn that the other not only filled his own house, but had enough left to sow his fields. What he sowed produced such abundant increase that he paid his debt to the lender, received from him the gold which had been given in pledge, and gratefully restored the same to the Saint. Thus the poor man paid his debt. Our story has now its own debt to discharge, shewing, as was promised, what that gold was at first and whence it had been taken. When the Saint had received what he had given, "Come, my brother," he says, "and let us together make restoration to Him who has so kindly lent." So saying, and taking the gold, he leads the way to a certain garden which used to supply the great Saint's hunger with some scanty pot-herbs. Standing on the summit of the bank, and touching the hedge, he lifted his eyes to heaven. "My Lord Jesus Christ," he said, in the presence and hearing of the other, "who by Thy will alone dost create and transform all things, who of old didst turn Moses's rod into a serpent before the eyes of the king of Egypt, as formerly Thou hast changed this gold from a living being into this form, grant now that it be restored to that shape in which it was at

first, that this man, too, may know that Thou carest for Thine own, and may learn from experience what is in Holy Scripture, that whatever God wills He has performed all." Having thus prayed (who, O Lord, shall declare the greatness of Thy wonders?) the gold became a serpent, breathing and crawling, and moved and twined about the fence from which it had been first taken by the Saint's hands and so marvellously changed into that gold. When the husbandman beheld this portent, beyond all human thought, seized with trembling he fell upon his face, scattering dust upon his head, tears flowing from his eyes, as one unworthy not only of so great a gift and grace, but unworthy of the sight alone, or even of the hearing. But the Saint raises him from the ground and gives strength both to his mind and body. The serpent in the meantime passing through the hedge entered the hole from which he came at first—a miracle altogether beyond the necessity of amplification by discourse, for it sufficiently shews of itself what it is, and Nature having her own superiority has no need whatever of Art.

The last scene represents a traveller (L), with wallet and staff, receiving the benediction of the Bishop (X) from the door of a church. The building is very rudely indicated, but that a church is intended is shewn by comparison with the first picture in the series (A), which is clearly meant for a church.*

Finally, the legend relates how, after the Saint's death, one who had an ardent devotion for St. Spiridon, and was accustomed to make a pilgrimage to his shrine on his feast day, was once accorded a manifestation of the Saint's visible presence, who accompanied him on his homeward journey, warding off an impending storm until he had reached his own roof, and then proceeds as follows:—

The feast day of the great Spiridon was being celebrated, but this man was prevented from coming to the place—a grave misfortune as it seemed to him—and he asked that he should not be deprived of his accustomed visit and grace. What was the result? His prayers were not yet ended, when he seemed in a vision to go

* Canon Robertson, following Mr. Waller, supposed this scene to represent an anchorite giving the benediction from his cell, and he founds an inference on this supposition as to the high level of the window of the recluse's cell (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XI., p. 39).

to the church, and at the same time perceived the presence of the Saint, and shared as before in the bright light and rapture. The Saint appeared to him to enter the church, and having prayed, to have remained with him through the whole of his ecstasy. *And when the Saint had given his benediction to all present he at length retired.*

With regard to the absence of the nimbus from the head of St. Spiridon, we may remark that it is not invariably found in thirteenth-century representations of saints. In the church of All Saints, Frindsbury, by Rochester, the figure of St. Edmund of Abingdon, Archbishop of Canterbury, identified by his name S. EADMU[ND] painted above, has no nimbus. Mr. St. John Hope dates this figure from 1256.

It would not be easy to account for the commemoration of the wonder-working Eastern Saint in so unexpected a quarter, but we may conjecture that, directly or indirectly, the Crusades brought his fame and cult to our shores. Possibly an Upchurch shipmaster in peril in the Levant may have attributed his delivery to the intercession of St. Spiridon, and caused his legend to be depicted on the wall of the Kentish church.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, MINSTER, ISLE OF THANET.

LIST OF VICARS.

BY THE REV. T. SHIPDEM FRAMPTON, M.A., F.S.A.

THE Church of Minster, which fully justifies the encomium passed on it by Sir Stephen Glynne, of being "unquestionably one of the very finest Churches in the county," is believed with good reason to occupy the site of the Conventual establishment founded by Abba, Ermenburga, or Domneva, the mother of St. Mildred, in the time of Archbishop Theodore, about the year 670.

After the destruction of the Nunnery by the Danes, whose incursions commenced in Thanet as early as the latter half of the eighth century, the site fell into the hands of the King, and was subsequently granted by Canute to the Monastery of St. Augustine, at Canterbury, in the possession of which it continued until the sixteenth century.

The late Canon Jenkins, whose most interesting Paper on "St. Mary's Minster in Thanet, and St. Mildred," will be found among the Transactions of the Kent Archaeological Society,* says: "The whole of the present Church is due to that architectural and religious zeal of the monks of St. Augustine's, which almost every church affiliated to their Abbey testifies." In further reference to the building itself, it may be well to add that its gradual development and striking architectural features have been admirably sketched and described, with appropriate illustrations, by the late Canon Scott Robertson, in a valuable Paper immediately preceding that of Canon Jenkins.†

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XII., pp. 177—196.

† *Ibid.*, pp. 167—176.

The accompanying List of Vicars has been compiled almost entirely from the original Registers, which are preserved in Lambeth Palace Library :—

VICARS.	PATRONS.
WILLIAM, mentioned in 1275. (Decem Script., col. 1922.) ¹	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.
PETER DE GATEWYK, inst. 25 Jan. 1286-7. (Reg. Peckham, f. 31 b.) ²	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.
JOHN, mentioned 18 Feb. 1300-1. (Close Roll, 29 Edw. I., m. 14.) ³	
MARTIN LOTRICH, inst. 14 June 1328. (Ch. Ch. Cant., Reg. Q., f. 137 b.) ⁴	

¹ The information which is given concerning the movements of Archbishop Kilwardby about his diocese during his six years' episcopate is very scanty indeed, but William Thorn, the Isle of Thanet chronicler, a native of Minster, has recorded the fact that on 9 September 1275 the Archbishop consecrated a burial-ground at the "capella" of St. Lawrence, and that an agreement was made between William, perpetual Vicar of the mother church of Minster, and John, Vicar of St. Lawrence, with regard to the funerals which were henceforward to take place in their respective parishes, and the fees arising from them.

² In the entry of the institution of this Vicar he is described as "magister" and "presbyter." It may have been in his time that the *Tacatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas IV. was compiled, by which it appears that the Church of Minster, with its "capella," was valued at £133 6s. 8d., and the vicarage at £20. This was in the year 1291-2. About a century later the valuation was two hundred marks and thirty marks respectively, which was practically the same as before. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535-6 the vicarage was valued at £33 13s. 4d.

³ At the end of the thirteenth century, or in the first year of the following one, an event happened which must have closely affected the Vicar of Minster and his parishioners. In company with sixteen other Kentish Incumbents he incurred the sentence of excommunication, at the instance of Archbishop Winchelsey. Nothing is said about the nature of their delinquency, nor is any reason assigned for such severe treatment. It is, however, significant that they were, without a single exception, holders of benefices in the patronage of St. Augustine's, and the thought occurs that they may have been concerned in the fierce controversy which that Prelate had with the Abbot and Convent, in which they would naturally be disposed to take their patrons' side. Be this as it may, they were all excommunicated; they continued contumacious; the assistance of the secular arm was invoked; they were arrested, with the exception of five who were returned as "non inventi," and incarcerated at Canterbury. It is not stated how long they were detained, but on 18 February 1300-1 a royal writ was issued from Lincoln to the Sheriff of Kent, ordering him to release them on bail. The two other Thanet incumbents included in the sentence were Walter, Rector of Stonor, who was "non inventus," and Edmund, Vicar of St. Lawrence.

⁴ The institution of this Vicar took place during the vacancy caused by the death of Archbishop Walter Reynolds. He was both "magister" and "presbyter."

VICARS.

PATRONS.

JORDAN DE BIZLE, resig. 1342. (Lewis's

History of Tenet, 2nd Edit., p. 100.) ⁵

JOHN DE FRENDISBURY, 1342. (*Ibid.*)

JOHN DE LICHFELD. ⁶

THOMAS BARKER, or BARLER, adm. 8 Jan. 1355-6, on d. of the last. (Reg. Islip, f. 271 b.) ⁷ Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.

STEPHEN BOLES, exch. with the last, 4 Oct. 1356. (*Ibid.*, f. 273 b.) ⁸ Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.

RICHARD DE SELLYNGG, adm. 30 Aug. 1361, on d. of the last. (*Ibid.*, f. 289 a.) ⁹ Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.

⁵ The names of Jordan de Bizle and John de Frendisbury are given on the authority of the Rev. John Lewis, who inserted in his *History of Tenet* a very complete list of Vicars of Minster, obtained for the most part from the MS. papers of one of his predecessors in the vicarage, the Rev. Henry Wharton, which are now preserved in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth Palace.

⁶ No record of the date of institution of John de Lichfeld has been discovered. His name occurs only on the occasion of his successor's appointment.

⁷ Previously Rector of Willesborough, which was another of St. Augustine's benefices. His tenure of office was brief, as within the year he effected an exchange with Stephen Boles for the vicarage of the adjoining parish of Monkton, which also belonged to the Monastery.

⁸ Shortly before his death he comes under notice in connection with a dispute which arose about certain rights of burial, with his neighbour William, Vicar of St. Lawrence, in July 1360.

⁹ This Vicar was only in Deacon's Orders at the time of his institution, but was ordained priest very shortly after, in the Chapel of the Archbishop's manor at Otford, on Saturday, 18 September 1361. He appears to have effected an exchange of benefice with John de Teukesbury, Rector of Ringwoold, where he died in 1369. John de Teukesbury, as Rector of "Rydelyngweld," obtained licence to be non-resident for a year in 1352, and again in 1355. After a brief stay at Minster he exchanged with John Colyns, Rector of Hardington, or Harlington, in the diocese of London, which he held for about two years, and then resigned. He, or a namesake, was a voluminous writer.* After Richard de Sellyngg, Mr. Lewis inserts in his list of Vicars the names of "William de Stodmershe, resig. 1363," and "Valentine atte Paecke, *alias* Paske, adm. fuit Julii 22, 1363," omitting altogether that of John de Teukesbury. It is not easy to see how William and Valentine can have been here, unless each held another benefice with that of Minster, which is not very probable. William de Stodmersch, who, though doubtless a native of this county, came from the Winchester diocese, was admitted to the rectory of Norton, by exchange of benefice, on 9 January 1358-9. He remained there until 22 July 1363, when he exchanged for Faversham

* See Newcourt's *Repertorium*, i. 631, note a.

VICARS.

PATRONS.

JOHN DE TEUKESBURY.

JOHN COLYNS, exch. with the last, 16 Jan. 1363-1. (*Ibid.*, f. 303 *b.*) Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.JOHN DE KYNGESLOND, adm. 29 Sep. 1368. (Reg. Langham, f. 106 *b.*) Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.STEPHEN SCHERLEFELDE, adm. 28 April 1378. (Reg. Sudbury, f. 125 *a.*)¹⁰ Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.ADAM DUNS, exch. with the last, 6 Dec. 1378. (*Ibid.*, f. 127 *b.*)¹¹ Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.ALAN WELDE, adm. 25 Mar. 1386. (Reg. Courtenay, I., f. 261 *b.*)¹² Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.WILLIAM DREYE, adm. 28 July 1393. (*Ibid.*, II., f. 213 *b.*) Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.JOHN CURTEYS, adm. 7 July 1401, on d. of last. (Reg. Arundel, I., f. 277 *b.*)¹³ Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.

with Valentinus atte Pathe, and where he continued until his death. Valentinus atte Pathe had been admitted to the vicarage of Faversham on 29 August 1357. He retained it less than a year, for on 11 April 1358 he was admitted to the Church of Frittenden, another benefice in the patronage of St. Augustine's, which, however, he resigned in the same month to return to Faversham. There he remained until his exchange with William Stodmerssch for Norton, which he held until 15 November 1364, when love for Faversham again prevailed, and he returned thither by effecting an exchange with Richard Wykyng, the successor of Stodmerssch.

¹⁰ After holding office for less than eight months he exchanged for two churches in Canterbury. In the record of this transaction his name is given as "Cherlefeld," which is the more correct form. On leaving Canterbury in 1384 he accepted the vicarage of Kennington, near Ashford, another benefice belonging to the Monastery, which he held for ten years; he then exchanged with William Pyke for the chantry of John Denys, in Tekham Church, which he retained until the year 1411, when he resigned.

¹¹ Adam Duns, who as a Deacon held the united churches of St. Mary Bredin and St. Edmund, Canterbury, for four days, was ordained priest at Otford within a fortnight of his institution to Minster.

¹² Contemporary with this Vicar, and perhaps related to him, was William Welde, who was chosen Abbot of St. Augustine's on the death of Michael Peckham in 1386, though a long delay ensued before he entered upon office.

¹³ Hasted, speaking of the chancel of Minster Church, says: "In it are 18 *collegiate stalls*, in good preservation," and adds in a note: "On the seat of the first stall, at the *south* side, on *two labels*, is this name, JOHANNES CURTEYS, in old *English* letters."* This interesting memorial

* See also *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XII., p. 174, where an illustration of this given.

VICARS.

PATRONS.

JOHN WRASTLYNGWORTH, exch. with the last, 9 Aug. 1419. (Reg. Chichele, l. f. 117 <i>b.</i>) ¹⁴	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.
WILLIAM PETYTE, exch. with the last, 21 Oct. 1421. (<i>Ibid.</i> , f. 130 <i>a.</i>) ¹⁵	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.
THOMAS MARCHALL. ¹⁶	
WILLIAM PALMER, exch. with the last, 1 April 1444. (Reg. Stafford, f. 76 <i>b.</i>)	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.
THOMAS MOOME, adm. 23 Jan. 1446-7, on d. of the last. (<i>Ibid.</i> , f. 91 <i>b.</i>) ¹⁷	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.

of a Vicar, whose stay here exceeded in duration that of any of his predecessors, must have witnessed the coming and going of some thirty-four Vicars.

¹⁴ The career of this cleric affords an illustration of the restlessness and love of change which characterized the parochial clergy in the fifteenth century. In 1410 he became Rector of Buckland, Herts; he exchanged thence for Stoke Newington in 1414; two years later he obtained the rectory of Greenford Magna, which he resigned by exchange, in 1418, for St. Peter's, Sandwich. After staying there little more than a year, he came by exchange to Minster, whence, after a tenure of office of just over two years, he went, by exchange with William Petyte, to Blisworth, then in the Lincoln diocese, where he disappears from view.

¹⁵ He comes under notice in Archbishop Arundel's Register as Archpresbyter of the Collegiate Church of Ulcombe, from which he went by exchange to Faversham. After a considerable stay of sixteen years he left by exchange for Blisworth, whence, in less than five months' time, he effected another exchange for Minster.

¹⁶ On quitting this vicarage Thomas Marchall became Rector of Great Mongeham, in the Archbishop's gift, by exchange with William Palmer, who had come there, also by exchange, from Smarden.

¹⁷ Thomas Moome's life-work was already far advanced when he accepted this vicarage at the hands of the Abbot and Convent, for he had long held preferment in the diocese. On 8 October 1417, when he was "in Decretis Baccalaureus," he was admitted to the vicarage of Hackington, near Canterbury, on presentation by Archdeacon Wakering. In January 1420-1 Archbishop Chichele gave him the Church of Deal, at which time he was "in Decretis licentiatu8." In April 1429 the Prior and Convent of Leeds presented him to their rectory of Acrise. In March of the following year, while still holding Deal, the Archbishop gave him the Church of Bishopbourne, "per viam commendæ." In February 1431-2 the same Archbishop conferred on him the rectory of Ruckinge. And, to crown all, towards the end of the year 1435, he was collated to the provostship of Wingham, which had become vacant by the death of Matthew Ayshton. On resigning Minster, Archbishop Stafford assigned him a life annuity of twenty marks, which, presumably, was charged on the vicarage, and must have pressed heavily, though perhaps not for long, on his successor. The vigilant eye of the biographer does not seem to have lighted on this favourite of two Archbishops and two Religious Houses, and his name has not found its way into the list of the Provosts of Wingham.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
ROBERT LYNKEFELD, adm. 14 Jan. 1450-1, on resig. of the last. (<i>Ibid.</i> , f. 107 <i>b.</i>) ¹⁸	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.
DAVID STEWARD, exch. with the last, 10 July 1463. (Reg. Bourghier, f. 87 <i>b.</i>)	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.
JOHN HUTTE, exch. with the last, 11 June 1464. (<i>Ibid.</i> , f. 88 <i>b.</i>) ¹⁹	The King for this turn.
ROBERT WAYNFLETE, adm. 3 Oct. 1474, on d. of the last. (<i>Ibid.</i> , f. 111 <i>a.</i>) ²⁰	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.
JOHN WYLLYAMSON, adm. 16 May 1492, on resig. of the last. (Reg. Morton, 11., f. 151 <i>b.</i>) ²¹	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.
HUGH HOGHE, adm. 22 Oct. 1493, on d. of the last Vicar. (<i>Ibid.</i> , f. 156 <i>a.</i>)	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.
JOHN WILLIAMSON. ²²	

¹⁸ Robert Lynkefeld, after a comparatively long residence of twelve years and a half, left for the diocese of Norwich, by effecting an exchange of benefice with David Steward, Rector of Polstead.

¹⁹ In less than a twelvemonth Minster saw another change, but this time the new Vicar came from the neighbouring parish of St. John's, which he had held since November 1457. When the exchange took place there was a vacancy at St. Augustine's, owing to the death of its Abbot, and in consequence the King presented to the vicarage of Minster.

²⁰ This Vicar's acquaintance with parochial work in East Kent must have been very varied. We are able to trace his steps for thirty-two years of his clerical life, during which time he held five benefices belonging to his Monastery, of which he was a Frater and Canon, and one town parish in Sandwich. We find him resigning East Langdon in 1460. Next, after two years' disappearance from sight, comes his institution to Chislet, with which he seems to have held Northbourne. He then effected an exchange for St. Peter's, Sandwich; and after holding Brookland, in Romney Marsh, for seven years, he finally accepted Minster, on resigning which a pension for life was assigned him. Contemporary with him, and doubtless fellow-townsmen, were William Waynflete, Provost of Eton, Bishop of Winchester for nearly forty years, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, and William Waynflete, Abbot of the Premonstratensian Monastery of Langdon.

²¹ John Williamson, "Capellanus," was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Willesborough 25 May 1479, on presentation by the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's, and he held it until 7 April 1481, when the same patrons presented him to their rectory of Swalediffe. Master John Wylliamson was "in Decretis Baccalaureus" when he came to Minster.

²² It seems not improbable that this Vicar was identical with John Wylliamson, who was instituted in 1492. It is true that Hugh Hoghe is stated in the second Register of Archbishop Morton to have succeeded on the death of the last Vicar, but this may have been a clerical error for *resignation*. If so, Williamson came back subsequently. This theory is supported by the fact that each was "in Decretis Baccalaureus," which was not a very

VICARS.

PATRONS.

PETER LYGHAM, adm. 29 April 1522, on d. of the last. (Reg. Warham, f. 374 a.) ²³	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.
JOHN OLYVER, LL.D., adm. 11 June 1529, on resig. of the last. (<i>Ibid.</i> , f. 397 b.) ²⁴	Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.

common degree. Archbishop Morton conferred on him a prebend in the Collegiate Church of Wingham on 10 April 1496. He retained this for twenty years, when he was succeeded in it by Thomas Bole on 27 March 1516. On this occasion the information is given that it was the prebend of "Wymyngswelde" which he had occupied. This was the second of the subdiaconal prebends, founded by Archbishop Peckham, the other being that of Ratling. During the time of Williamson's tenure of this canonry the visitation of Archbishop Warham took place, which, as far as concerned Wingham, was held in the great chancel of that Church on 16 September 1511, on which occasion "Master John Williamson, Canon of the said College, exhibited his [collation] of his prebend, etc., and said that it was appointed that each Canon should have a Vicar-Choral in priest's orders; but that Archbishop Bourghier, in the time when M. Thomas Rotherham was Provost, seeing that each Vicar had only £4 a year, appointed that there should be four Vicars in priest's or deacon's orders, and four secular clerks, as he had heard say."^{*}

²³ He is mentioned by Anthony Wood in his *Fasti* as B.C.L. in 1513, and D. Can. Law in 1516. A prebendal stall at Wingham, conferred on him by Archbishop Warham, appears to have been the earliest preferment he held in the diocese. On resigning this he was succeeded by Master Richard Benger, Doctor of Decrees, on 3 February 1523-4. He next comes under notice as Vicar of Minster, which he held for seven years. On 9 June 1526 the Archbishop gave him the Church of Saltwood, with Hythe, and, probably, about the same time, the vicarage of Lydd, both which he retained until his death. At Saltwood he succeeded Master Edmund Chollerton, S.T.B., who resigned on a retiring pension. On 15 July 1533 he was collated by the Bishop of London to the prebend of Willesden, in St. Paul's Cathedral, but resigned it the following month for that of Wenlakesbarn, which he retained to the end. He was Dean of the Arches, and Official of the Court of Canterbury. At the time of his death, in 1538, he was also Master of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury. In his will he is connected with "Cosmys Blene." The vicarage of Blean has been in the patronage of the Master of Eastbridge Hospital for nearly seven centuries. It does not appear that Lygham was ever Vicar, but he may have been staying there in his last illness.

²⁴ Anthony Wood mentions him as taking the degree of D.C.L. 23 June 1522, and adds that, in February 1532, he succeeded Dr. John Hlygden as Dean of King Henry VIII.'s College at Oxford, better known afterwards as Christ Church. He held at one time the Rectory of St. Mary Mounthaw, London, but resigned it in 1527. Twenty years later he was one of the Masters in Chancery. He was also a Prebendary of Sarum, and Rector of Wolstanton in Staffordshire, to which, with Minster, he left bequests by his will. He died at Doctors' Commons in May 1552. During the time he held Minster the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* was compiled, which furnishes the following melancholy information:—"Johannes Olyvers clericius Vicarius de Mynster non residet, et David Reynolds ejus deputatus est egrotus." Dr. Olyver, if ever in residence, might have

* Dr. Maitland in *The British Magazine*, vol. xxix., p. 38.

VICARS.

PATRONS.

- SETH TRAVIS, inst. 29 Jan. 1547-8, on The Archbishop.
resig. of the last. (Reg. Crammer, f.
404 *a.*)²⁵
- JOHN WILBORE, inst. 7 Feb. 1549-50, on The Archbishop.
d. of the last. (*Ibid.*, f. 410 *b.*)²⁶
- NICHOLAS WENDON, M.A., inst. 30 Sept. The Archbishop.
1557, on resig. of the last. (Reg. Pole,
f. 73 *b.*)²⁷
- JOHN BUTLER, LL.B., inst. 20 Oct. 1561. The Archbishop.
(Reg. Parker, l., f. 351 *a.*)²⁸

listened to the sound of the present fourth bell, which is of unusual interest, and was cast by William Oldfeild, bell-founder, of Canterbury, who flourished 1538-58. It bears the curious trade-mark of that founder, with his initials and device.*

²⁵ He compounded for First Fruits 31 January 1547-8.

²⁶ Archbishop Crammer's Register furnishes the information that on 23 June 1545 John Wyldbore, *alias* Dygon, S.T.B., was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Preston by Wingham; and Cardinal Pole's Register tells us that he resigned that benefice in 1557, in which year he also retired from Minster. On 3 September he obtained permission from the Archbishop to negotiate with his successor respecting an annual pension for himself, which was to issue from the fruits of the vicarage.

²⁷ The following account of this Vicar is given in Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses* †:—He "matriculated as a sizar of Michaelhouse in November 1546, was a member of that college when it was absorbed in the greater foundation of Trinity College. He proceeded B.A. 1550-1, commenced M.A. 1554, and subscribed the Roman Catholic Articles 1555. On 17 April 1559 he was admitted Archdeacon of Suffolk, and in or soon after June 1561 was presented by the Queen to a canonry of Norwich. He was admitted an Advocate of the Court of Arches 4 Oct. 1567, having previously commenced LL.D. in some foreign University as is supposed. He was Rector of Witesham, Suffolk, commonly resided at Loude in that county, and was accustomed to appear in public in a cloak with a Spanish cape, having a rapier by his side. In 1570 he was ejected from his canonry at Norwich for not being in orders, but was nevertheless allowed to retain his archdeaconry till 1575, about which time he avowed himself a Roman Catholic, and went to Louvaine, ultimately proceeding to Rome. He occurs in a list of fugitives for Religion dated 23 Jan. 1576-7."

²⁸ His earliest preferment in the diocese seems to have been the seventh Prebendal Stall in Canterbury Cathedral, which had become vacant by the death of Hugh Glaser, and to which he was presented by the Queen 12 May 1559. In September of the following year he was presented to the neighbouring rectory of Kingston, which had also become vacant by the decease of the previous Rector. He held these with Minster until his death. In his will he expressed a wish to be buried in the Chapter House

* See Stahl-schmidt's *Church Bells of Kent*.

† Vol. i. 384.

VICARS.

PATRONS.

- JOHN HILL, S.T.B., inst. 31 March 1570, The Archbishop.
on d. of the last. (*Ibid.*, f. 398 b.)²⁹
- JAMES BROMMELL, M.A., inst. 21 March 1594-5, on resig. of the last. (Reg.
Whitgift, H., f. 326 b.)³⁰
- RICHARD CLERK, S.T.P., inst. 19 Oct. 1597, The Archbishop.
on d. of the last. (*Ibid.*, f. 349 b.)³¹

of the Cathedral, beside Mr. Newton, which was duly observed. It appears that he was the owner of several houses and land in and about Calais, in one of which he had dwelt, and all which he bequeathed to different persons, should that town again come into possession of the English.*

²⁹ He was a member of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1550, his M.A. in 1555, and B.D. on 12 December 1561. He became domestic Chaplain to Archbishop Parker, who, in 1563, gave him the Church of Chiddingstone, then in the Shoreham deanery, and one of his Grace's "peculiars," which he held for ten years. He was then presented by John Baker, gent., to the rectory of Frittenden, which, however, he retained less than a year. The Archbishop collated him, on 26 July 1567, to the sixth Prebendal Stall in Canterbury Cathedral, which he held for the remainder of his life. And on 12 November 1573 the same Archbishop gave him the vicarage of Lydd, which he retained until his death in 1595. He was buried in the Cathedral.

³⁰ There is a doubt about the correct spelling of this Vicar's name, Bromel, Bromell, Brommell, and Bromewell being found. He compounded for First Fruits 24 March 1594-5, and was buried at Minster 19 June 1597.

³¹ The vicarage of Minster seems to have been the earliest preferment held by Dr. Clerk in this diocese. His patron, Archbishop Whitgift, selected him to be a Six Preacher in May 1602, in the room of Francis Lyndley, deceased. On 4 December 1611 Archbishop Abbot gave him the perpetual vicarage of Monkton with its annexed Chapel, which had fallen vacant by the death of John Waddingham, at which time he resigned the living of Snargate, in Romney Marsh, for which he had compounded 14 June 1609. He held Monkton with Minster for the remainder of his life. He was nominated by King James I. to be one of the translators of the Bible.† It is stated on the Table of Benefactions, belonging to the parish, that he gave by deed, in 1625, £100 to be lent to four several parishioners of Minster, sober men, of good and honest conversation, and born in Minster, whose fathers were deceased, for terms not exceeding three years. He likewise bequeathed £20 to the churchwardens to be lent to any young beginner there for three years, and "then to repay it, to be lent to a new man." He also left 40s. more to the poor. It having been found difficult to carry out the intentions of the donor, the trustees at different times purchased house property with the capital, and distributed the rent derived therefrom to the benefit of poor parishioners in the shape of clothing, or other necessities.

* Hasted, and P.C.C. Wills, 17, Holney.

† The portion assigned him and his nine collaborators, who sat at Westminster, was Genesis to 2 Kings, inclusive.

VICARS.

PATRONS.

MERIC CASAUBON, S.T.B., inst. 4 Oct. The Archbishop,
1634, on d. of the last. (Reg. Laud,
f. 310 a.)³²

³² Meric Casaubon, the second son of Isaac and Florence Casaubon, was born in the year 1599, at Geneva, where his father had been born exactly forty years previously. His early instruction was received at Sedan, but in the year 1611 he was brought over to England, where his father had settled the year before, and was then sent to Eton, on the foundation. After three years he went to Oxford, and was admitted to a studentship at Christ Church, which he was allowed to hold for thirteen years. He took his B.A. degree in 1618, and his M.A. in 1621. At the early age of twenty-five he was collated by his father's friend, Bishop Andrewes, to the rectory of Bleadon, in Somersetshire, which he held for five years. On 19 June 1628 he was instituted to the ninth Prebendal Stall in Canterbury Cathedral, on the King's presentation. He also received preferment from Archbishops Abbot and Laud, the former giving him the Church of St. Mary-in-the-Marsh 20 December 1630, which he held for three years; and the latter the rectory of Old Romney in January 1633-4, and also Minster and Monkton in the autumn of the same year. His literary activity shewed itself early, for when he was only twenty-one he published a book in defence of his father against the calumnies of his religious opponents. Three years later he issued another vindication of his father, which he wrote by the express command of the King; and he formed a design of continuing his father's unfinished *Exercitationes* against Baronius. In 1636 he was created S.T.P. at Oxford by order of Charles I., who was then residing at the University. About the year 1644 he was deprived by the Parliament of all his preferments, but it is evident that his merits were recognized by Oliver Cromwell, for five years later he received a message from him to come to Whitehall to confer about matters of moment. Cromwell's business with him was to request him, Royalist as he was, "to write a History of the late war, desiring withal that nothing but matters of fact should be impartially set down." Meric declined, on the very natural ground that he would be forced to make such reflections as would be ungrateful, if not injurious to his lordship. Casaubon also received a proposal from Christina, Queen of Sweden, through the Swedish Ambassador, that he should accept "the government of one or the inspection of all the Universities, with a good salary, and £300 a year settled on his eldest son during life." This offer he also declined. He lost his first wife in the year 1649, but married a second about two years later, who brought him a fortune, and upon the Restoration he recovered his preferments. In the autumn of 1662 he seems to have resigned Minster in favour of Ickham, which was given him by Archbishop Juxon, and which he held for the remainder of his life. He died in July 1671, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. A large number of works—about twenty-five—own him as their author or editor, of which more than half were published during the time of his sequestration. His father Isaac in the year 1597 began his *Ephemerides*, a curious diary, in which he scrupulously recorded, not the events, but the studies of every day up to within a few days of his death. The *Ephemerides* are full of expressions of devotion, pious ejaculations, and earnest prayers, the outpourings of an intensely religious soul.* They consisted originally of seven volumes; one was unfortunately lost by Meric's elder brother John, but the remaining six subsequently came into his possession, and he gave them to the Library of Canterbury

* See Canon Overton's article in *Dictionary of National Biography*.

VICARS.

PATRONS.

RICHARD CULMER, M.A., appd. c. 1644. The Parliament.
(Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 15,669-70.)³³

Cathedral, where the original MSS. are still to be seen, bound in a single volume. His father died when Meric was still a boy, but he had the happiness of being with him at his first Communion, the entry for that day being thus commenced—"1614, Kal. Mai. Hic dies eximius mihi et filio Merico illuxit. Nondum ille sacre Domini cœnæ fuerat particeps. Visum est non amplius differendum, quando ille annum decimum quartum ageret . . . Volui . . . servari in eo ritum Anglicanum, ut priusquam admitteretur ad *κοινωνίαν* examinaretur et ab Episcopo confirmaretur. Is Episcopus fuit Eliensis *ὁ πάππς*.* Ego actioni interfui, et post preces, post concionem, post confirmationem ego cum filio sacram *μερίδα* a manu D. Eliensis accepimus, multum mirati in illo eccellente Presule exactam vetustatis imitationem quantum fieri potest."

- ³³ He was born in the Isle of Thanet, and passed his school-days at Canterbury, from which he proceeded to Magdalen College, Cambridge, in 1613. He took the degree of B.A. four years later, and that of M.A. in 1628. His first parochial charge appears to have been at Goodneston, of which, however, he was subsequently deprived. He doubtless refers to this when, in a letter to Sir Edward Dering, dated 8 January 1610-1, he writes:—"I have had very ungracious dealing from the Lambeth Patriarch, by whom I have bene deprived of my ministry, and all the profits of my Living three yeares and seven monthes, having my selfe, my wife, and seven children to provide for; such is the Prelates tyranny for not consenting to morris daunceing uppon the Lords day."† Owing to this and other causes he became a most bitter enemy to Episcopacy. He is said to have assisted Dr. Robert Austin, the Rector of Harbledown, and later on, 4 February 1642-3, was "recommended" for Chatham. On 21 October 1644 he was appointed by the "Supreme Court of Parliament" to the office of a Six Preacher at Canterbury. His fanatical iconoclastic proceedings in the Cathedral are too well known to require more than a passing reference. His appointment to Minster was evidently most unpopular with the parishioners. As early as 29 May 1645 we hear of an order made for witnesses to be summoned to attend at Westminster in a month's time, to give evidence on the Articles which had been preferred by them against him. And, on the other hand, complaints are made by him of being unable to obtain payment of tithes, which the Committee of the House of Commons met by referring him to a Justice of the Peace. The backwardness of the parishioners in paying him their tithes reacted detrimentally on Mrs. Frances Casaubon, wife of the sequestered Vicar, who was unable to obtain payment of the "fifth" portion of the revenues of the benefice, which was the amount usually assigned by the Committee for the sustenance of the wife and family of a sequestered Incumbent. An entry in the *Register Book of the Proceedings of the Committee of the House of Commons* states that Richard Culmer was appointed by the Deputy Lieutenants of the county "to officiate the Cure of the Church of Hackington, in the steede of Mr. Gough, Rector of the said Church, imprisoned for his delinquency," but he threw it up, and another appointment was made. On Dr. Casaubon's recovery of preferment Mr. Culmer retired from the parish, though not from the island. His stormy life closed at the house of his friend and neighbour, Nicholas Thorowgood of Monkton, who wrote in his diary thus:—"March 20, 1662. My loving faithful friend old

* Lancelot Andrewes.

† *Proceedings in Kent*, 1610, p. 120.

VICARS.

PATRONS.

JOHN CASTILION, S.T.P., inst. 9 Oct. 1662. The Archbishop.
(Reg. Juxon, f. 138 *a*.)³⁴

HENRY WHARTON, M.A., inst. 12 Nov. The Archbishop.
1688, on d. of the last. (Reg. San-
croft, f. 425 *b*.)³⁵

Mr. Culmer died in my vicarage-house at Monkton, where he was since he was put by as minister at Minster, the next place, having been ill some time before; and on the 22d, I preached his funeral sermon from Rev. xiv. 13."

³⁴ He was the son of Douglas Castilion, Rector of Stratford Tony, Wilts, and was entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, but took his degree of B.A. from New College. He was created B.D. from Christ Church in 1646, and D.D. in 1660.* On 9 July 1660 he had letters of presentation from Charles II. to the first Prebendal Stall in Canterbury Cathedral, in the place of William Bray, S.T.P., deceased. His next preferment, from Archbishop Juxon, was the vicarage of Minster. Archbishop Sheldon gave him Mersham 20 April 1665, on the resignation of that benefice by George May for the rectory and vicarage of Newchurch. And on 13 November 1676, on the promotion of Dr. Thomas Lamplugh to the bishopric of Exeter, the King presented him to the deanery of Rochester. On this occasion he is spoken of as a Chaplain in Ordinary to the King. Dr. Castilion died 21 October 1688, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. His wife Margaret, who was a member of the old Kentish family of Digges, of Chilham Castle, survived him nearly twenty-eight years.

³⁵ He was the son of the Rev. Edmund Wharton, Vicar of Worstead, Norfolk, where he was born 9 November 1664. At the age of six he was sent to a public school for a twelvemonth, after which he received instruction from his father, until, at the age of fifteen, he was entered as a pensioner at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, of which his father had been a Fellow. He then obtained a scholarship, which he was permitted to retain after he had ceased to reside. As an undergraduate he is said to have studied seldom less than twelve hours a day. He took his degree of B.A. in 1683-4, "having deservedly the first place given him by the then Proctor of the University, the learned Rev. William Needham, Fellow of Emmanuel College, afterwards his dear friend and fellow-Chaplain at Lambeth." He was ordained before the usual age, in consideration of his extraordinary erudition, by Thomas White, Bishop of Peterborough, in February 1686-7. When still very young he made the acquaintance of Archbishop Sancroft, who became his patron, and employed him extensively on important literary work. It is said that the Archbishop, in addition to appointing him his domestic Chaplain, gave him the rectory of Sundridge, but no institution to this benefice appears to be recorded in the Register at Lambeth Palace. Within a year, however, of his obtaining Minster, his patron collated him to the rectory of Chartham, near Canterbury, which had fallen vacant by the death of Dr. James Jeffreys, and where he resided during the latter portion of his too-brief life. He had undermined a naturally sound constitution by excessive application to his studies, and in the autumn of 1694 signs of consumption appeared which, notwithstanding a visit to Bath, in the hope that the disease might be arrested, speedily brought a

* See Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*

VICARS.

PATRONS.

- THOMAS GREEN, S.T.P., inst. 2 April 1694. The Archbishop.
on d. of the last. (Reg. Tenison, I.,
f. 192 *b.*)³⁶
- JOHN LEWIS, B.A., inst. 10 March 1708-9. The Archbishop.
on cess. of the last. (*Ibid.*, II., f.
195 *a.*)³⁷

most promising life to an end on 5 March 1694-5. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was a true son of the Church of England, and his premature removal was regarded as a national loss. His literary labours embraced a very wide range of subjects. His great production, *Anglia Sacra*, which was published in two folio volumes in 1691, is still regarded as a valuable standard work. Wharton was the first student who thought of drawing up Lists of Incumbents, with the view of illustrating the continuity of the Church of England, to which the late Archbishop Benson so happily directed the attention of his clergy. Wharton's lists for Minster and Chartham are among the most complete which are to be met with in the larger edition of Hasted's *History of Kent*. The late Bishop Stubbs, in the Preface to his *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*, says of him:—"This wonderful man died in 1695, at the age of 30, having done for the elucidation of English Church History—himself but one of the branches of study in which he was the most eminent scholar of his time—more than any one before or since."

³⁶ Thomas Green was born in Norfolk about the year 1658. His University career was passed at Cambridge, where he became, in 1698, Master of Corpus Christi College, over which he presided for eighteen years. He then accepted the vicarage of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. His patron, Archbishop Tenison, gave him a Prebendal Stall at Canterbury in 1705-6, and on the death of Dr. John Battely conferred on him the Archdeaconry of the diocese and the rectory of Ickham on the same day, 28 October 1708. He thereupon resigned the vicarage of Minster. On the promotion of Dr. Trummell to the Bishopric of Winchester, Dr. Green was nominated to the See of Norwich, and consecrated 8 October 1721. He was translated to Ely in September 1723. He died at Ely House, Holborn, 18 May 1738, and was buried in Ely Cathedral. He published several Sermons.

³⁷ He was born at Bristol in 1675, and was educated at the grammar schools of Wimborne and Poole in Dorsetshire. In 1694 he proceeded to Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1697. He was licensed to the curacy of Acrise, where he resided in the family of Philip Papillon, Esq., by whom he was so highly appreciated that on the death of the Rector he obtained the benefice for him, and he was instituted 4 September 1699, on presentation by the King. In the summer of 1706 he resigned Acrise on being collated by Archbishop Tenison to two benefices which had been held by Francis Peck, the sinecure rectory of Eastbridge in Romney Marsh, and Saltwood with Hythe; the former he retained for the remainder of his life, but resigned the latter for the vicarage of Minster. He speaks of himself as "Curate" of St. John Baptist, in the Isle of Thanet, since 1728. In 1719 Archbishop Wake conferred on him the Mastership of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury, which he held till his death. He died in January 1746-7, and was buried in the chancel of his church. Archbishop Wake spoke of him as "vir sobrius, et bonus predicator." Mr. Lewis was a most voluminous writer, his tastes inclining him more especially, though by no means exclusively, to

VICARS.

JAMES TUNSTALL, D.D., inst. 10 Feb. The Archbishop.

1746-7, on d. of the last. (Reg. Potter,
f. 298 *a.*)³⁸

FRANCIS DODSWORTH, M.A., inst. 28 Nov. The Archbishop.

1757, on cess. of the last. (Reg.
Hutton, f. 46 *a.*)³⁹

PATRONS.

biography and topography. Of the former class the best known are his lives of John Wicliffe, William Caxton, Reginald Peacock, Bishop of Chichester, and John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. Of the latter, the most important were his *History of Tenet*, of which two editions were printed, in 1723 and 1736, the later one being considerably augmented; and *The History and Antiquities of the Abbey and Church of Farresham*, etc., which is likewise a valuable contribution to the history of the district with which it deals. He is also said to have composed more than a thousand Sermons, which, however, he ordered his executor to destroy, "lest they might contribute to the laziness of others." As already stated, Mr. Lewis held the position of Master of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury, in the Chapel of which is preserved an excellent portrait of him, from which was taken the likeness which faces the title-page of the second edition of his *History of Tenet*. The oldest portion of the Communion Plate at Minster, consisting of two Patens* and a Flagon, was presented to the Church during Mr. Lewis's time.†

³⁸ He was born about the year 1708, and at the usual age was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he subsequently became a Fellow. The dates of his degrees were: B.A. 1727, M.A. 1731, B.D. 1738, and D.D. 1744. On 21 October 1711 he was elected Public Orator, and held that position for about five years. He appears as Treasurer of St. David's in May 1746. Archbishop Potter, who appointed him his domestic Chaplain, collated him to the rectory of Great Chart, on the resignation of Dr. Ward, three days after he had instituted him to Minster. He resigned his benefices in Kent in favour of the valuable vicarage of Rochdale, Lancashire, which was in the gift of the Archbishop. Notwithstanding his parochial and other public engagements, he found time to write and publish several works, a list of which is given in Darling's *Cyclopædia Bibliographica*. He died 28 March 1762, and was buried in the chancel of St. Peter's Church, Cornhill.

³⁹ Like his immediate predecessor, he was of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1752, and M.A. three years later. His earliest preferment in the Canterbury diocese seems to have been the sinecure rectory of Hollingbourne, to which he was collated by Archbishop Hutton 16 November 1757, and which he held for sixteen years. As Rector of this Church, he was patron of the Chapelry of Bredhurst, to which he made two nominations, that of Robert Ingram in 1758, and, on his resignation, that of his own younger brother Frederick in 1763, who subsequently married his wife's sister. These two ladies, Anne, who was married in 1758 to Francis, and Catherine, who in 1772 became the wife of Frederick, were the only daughters of Francis Barrell, Esq., of London, the owner of an old estate, mentioned in Domesday Book, in the parish of Hollingbourne. About a fortnight after his collation to

* These Patens are no longer at Minster.—EDITORS.

† See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI., p. 417.

VICARS.

PATRONS.

NICHOLAS SIMONS, M.A., inst. 7 Jan. 1807, The Archbishop.
on d. of the last. (Reg. Sutton, II.,
f. 10.) ⁴⁰

JOHN EDWARD NASSAU MOLESWORTH, The Archbishop.
D.D., inst. 30 April 1839, on d. of the
last. (Reg. Howley, f. 754.) ⁴¹

FREDERICK VERNON LOCKWOOD, M.A., The Archbishop.
inst. 21 Jan. 1840, on cess. of the last.
(*Ibid.*, f. 758.) ⁴²

this rectory Archbishop Hutton gave him the vicarage of Minster, and on 18 December 1773 he was instituted to the living of Dodlington, on presentation by the Archdeacon of Canterbury, upon which he appears to have resigned Hollingbourne. Mr. Dodsworth also held preferment out of the diocese. In 1775 he obtained the prebend of Dunnington, in York Minster, which he retained until his death; and five years later he was appointed to the office of Treasurer of Salisbury, which he likewise held till his death, which occurred on 18 October 1806, at the age of seventy-five. A tablet to his memory is affixed to the wall near the belfry in Dodlington Church.

⁴⁰ He was born 5 January 1751, and in due course was entered at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1776. He was elected to a Fellowship at Clare, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1779. On 6 January 1807 he was instituted to the rectory of St. Margaret's, Canterbury, which had become vacant by the resignation of Henry William Champneys, on the presentation of the Archdeacon, Dr. Houstoune Radcliffe. On the following day Archbishop Manners-Sutton gave him the vicarage of Minster. The same Archbishop collated him to the rectory of Ickham 15 May 1822, where he succeeded his former Patron, Archdeacon Radcliffe. He then resigned his benefice in Canterbury, but retained that of Minster till his death, which occurred 20 April 1839. He was buried in Ickham Churchyard, on the north side of the chancel.

⁴¹ Of Trinity College, Oxford; B.A. 1812, M.A. 1817, B.D. and D.D. 1838. His earliest preferment appears to have been the vicarage of Wirksworth, Derbyshire, to which he was instituted in December 1828. On 11 April of the following year Archbishop Howley collated him to the united churches of St. Martin and St. Paul, Canterbury, which he held for ten years. He was also one of the Six Preachers of Canterbury Cathedral. After holding Minster less than a year, he resigned in favour of the important living of Rochdale, Lancashire, which was in the Archbishop's patronage, and numbered a population of 100,000. Dr. Molesworth held this preferment till his death in 1877. He was the author of numerous *Visitation* and other *Sermons*, in addition to several publications of a controversial nature, and articles in *Reviews*.

⁴² He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, and M.A. in 1828. On 6 March 1827 Archbishop Manners-Sutton collated him to the rectory of Mersham, vacant by the resignation of John Lonsdale, which he held until Archbishop Howley gave him Minster. In January 1828 he obtained the prebend of Asgarby, in Lincoln Cathedral, which he retained until 1845. In November 1838 he was instituted, on the Queen's presentation, to the fifth Prebendal Stall in

VICARS.

PATRONS.

- ROBERT THOMAS WHEELER, M.A., inst. The Archbishop.
23 July 1851, on d. of the last. (Reg.
Sumner, f. 563.)⁴³
- ALBERT HURT SITWELL, M.A., inst. The Archbishop.
2 Dec. 1869, on cess. of the last.
(Inst. Bk.)⁴⁴
- ARTHUR ELLISON MOLINEUX, M.A., inst. The Archbishop.
30 Oct. 1893, on resig. of the last.
(*Ibid.*)⁴⁵

Canterbury Cathedral, vacant by the decease of William, Earl Nelson. He held this until his death, and was succeeded in it by Arthur Penrhyn Stanley. He was also at one time Chaplain to the House of Commons. He died 1 July 1851, at the early age of 48. During his incumbency much was done in the way of renovating the Church of Minster.

⁴³ Of Trinity College, Dublin; B.A. 1810, M.A. 1844. His earliest clerical experiences were gained in Lancashire. After a residence of eighteen years at Minster, he resigned in favour of the rectory of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, one of the Archbishop's "peculiar." In the following year he was constituted Dean of Bocking. He published a sermon, *Distinctive Truth*, and *Visitation Sermons*. In the year 1863 a complete restoration of the Church was effected.

⁴⁴ Like his predecessor, he was of Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1855, and M.A. in 1858. He was ordained by Dr. Tait, when Bishop of London, and was his Chaplain 1859-69, a position he continued to occupy for some time after his Patron was translated to Canterbury. He was for six years Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Stepney, and in 1864 was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

⁴⁵ Of Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. 1869, M.A. 1871. He held the vicarage of Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire, in the patronage of his College, 1877-83, and was then presented to the vicarage of Caversham, Oxfordshire, also belonging to Christ Church, which he held for ten years. At the beginning of the year 1901 Mr. Molineux was appointed Rural Dean of the Westbere Deanery, by the Archbishop, in succession to the Rev. Canon Bartram, who left the deanery on being presented to the vicarage of St. Mary the Virgin, Dover.

CHURCH PLATE IN KENT.

BY THE REV. C. E. WOODRUFF, M.A.

ABOUT fifteen years ago the late Canon W. A. Scott Robertson printed, in the sixteenth Volume of our Society's Transactions, a chronological list of the Church Plate in the various parishes of the county, prefaced by forty pages of valuable introductory matter. This admirable piece of work, however, was incomplete in two respects: the list did not include *all* the churches (from some parishes no returns were received); and further, no pieces of plate acquired after the year 1760 were entered. In the following volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* (Vol. XVII.) Canon Scott Robertson commenced a full inventory of the plate in each parish, taken in alphabetical order. Unfortunately, owing to failing health he was unable to complete what he had begun so well, and his inventory—carried no further than the letter C—ends with an account of the sacred vessels belonging to Canterbury Cathedral. The present writer having been requested by the Council of our Society to continue and, if possible, complete the list of church plate within the county, has considered it advisable to abandon the arrangement previously adopted, and to group the parishes, not alphabetically, but in their respective deaneries—a plan very generally followed by other archæological societies, and one which seems to offer a better prospect of ultimately making the inventory complete. The first instalment, which is now offered to our Members, comprises the church plate of the deaneries of East Charing, Osprunge, and Westbere; and the thanks of the Society are due to the incumbents of the various parishes for their obliging courtesy in making the necessary returns, and in permitting the examination of the sacred vessels in their keeping. In the Deanery of East Charing

great assistance has been rendered by the Rev. H. W. Russell, Rector of Hothfield, and in that of Westbere by Mr. C. H. Woodruff. The Rev. J. A. Boodlle, Rural Dean of Ospringe, has given kindly help in that deanery; while to Mr. F. C. Jackman of Faversham we are indebted for the excellent photographs of the interesting Elizabethan cups at Faversham and Oare. The style of printing adopted has been copied from that used by the Rev. T. S. Cooper in his *Inventory of Surrey Church Plate*, commenced in Vol. X., and continued in subsequent volumes of the Surrey Society's Collections, as it seemed to afford a clear and concise model.

During the last fifteen years so much has been done to facilitate the reading of the marks on Old English plate (especially by Mr. Wilfrid Cripps in the later editions of his valuable work on the subject), that it seems no longer necessary, when the marks are clearly those of the London Hall, to do more than state the fact, and give the date in accordance with Mr. Cripps's table of date-letters.

The deaneries now dealt with afford no specimens of any great rarity. There are no pre-Reformation vessels; indeed, within the whole county the late Canon Scott Robertson could only discover two Mediaeval patens, and not a single chalice, but several of the pieces are of considerable interest and beauty, notably the fine standing cup at Charing, the Elizabethan cups at Hothfield and Oare, and the Elizabethan pear-shaped flagons at Westwell.

Modern vessels have been added to the church plate of several parishes during the past fifteen years. Some of them are of considerable value, and good specimens of revived Mediaeval taste, while others leave not a little to be desired in this respect; but in no case have we to lament the alienation of ancient vessels consecrated to sacred uses in order to make way for a pseudo-Mediaeval set from the "Church furnisher."

It may not be out of place here to offer a word of advice as to the cleaning of old silver. Those who have examined many pieces of church plate are only too familiar with the scratched surface which so often mars the beauty of the hammered silver, caused by constant rubbing with plate

powder in order to produce a polish. With the church plate of Stinsford in Dorsetshire are preserved the following instructive directions, dated 1737: "To keep the Gilt Plate clean, from the silversmith who made it" (the celebrated Paul Lamerie), "clean it now and then with only warm water and soap, with a sponge, and then wash it with clean water, and dry it very well with a soft Linnen Cloth, and keep it in a dry place, for the damp will spoyle it."* With which we may compare the instruction given by the silversmith who made the church plate for Carlisle Cathedral in 1679: "Be careful to wipe with a clean soft linnen cloath, and if there chance to be any stains or spotts that will not easily come off with a little water, the cloath being dipped therein, and so rub the Chalice and flagons from the topp to the Bottome, not crosswise, but the Bason and Patens are to be rubb^d roundwise, not acrosse, and *by no means use either chalke, sand, or salt.*"† "These simple directions" (says Mr. Cripps) "are still as good a guide as those can wish for who value their old silver and silver-gilt plate."

The weights, unless otherwise stated, are given in avoirdupois. As the object in giving the weight is merely to facilitate identification, it has not been thought necessary to reduce to troy weight.

O.E.P. = *Old English Plate*, Sixth Edition, by W. J. Cripps, F.S.A.

G.A. = *Gilda Aurifabrorum*, 1890, by W. Chaffers.

* *Church Plate of Dorset*. 1882. Nightingale.

† Cripps's *Old English Plate*, Sixth Edition, p. 15.

EAST CHARING DEANERY.

ASHFORD, CHRIST CHURCH.	EGERTON.
„ ST. MARY.	GREAT CHART.
BOUGHTON ALPH.	HOTHFIELD.
BOUGHTON MALHERBE.	KENNINGTON.
CHARING.	LITTLE CHART.
CHARING HEATH.	PLUCKLEY.
EASTWELL.	WESTWELL.

ASHFORD, CHRIST CHURCH (CHAPEL OF EASE).

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{5}{6}$ inches; diameter, $3\frac{1}{6}$ inches mouth, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches foot; weight, 14 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1844. Maker's mark, R.H.

The sacred monogram within rays appears on the bowl. The stem is of baluster shape.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $16\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1835. Maker's mark, P.S. (Paul Storr).

Sacred monogram in the centre.

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 11 inches; diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $50\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

Marks as on No. 2.

A tankard-shaped vessel with spout and lid, surmounted by a Latin cross.

The Plate was presented by the South-Eastern Railway Company, and "S.E.R." has been roughly scratched on the pieces.

ASHFORD, ST. MARY.*

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, $15\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

No Hall Marks. Maker's mark, C.B. (*circa* 1620). Plain bell-shaped bowl, plain collar; a simple moulding between the collar and the bowl.

2. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, $14\frac{5}{7}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1632. Maker's mark, an escallop shell in a shaped stamp.

Round the inside of the foot is inscribed "Ashford, An^o Dom. 1633, 13 oz. 12 dwts., Cost £3:16*sh*." Of similar shape to No. 1.

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 14 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $55\frac{6}{7}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1710 (new sterling). Maker's mark, Bo., a mitre above and a mullet below the letters, in a shaped stamp (John Bodington).

Tankard-shaped with domed lid surmounted by a round knob. On the front of the drum is inscribed "Ashford, March 27, 1711," with the sacred monogram surrounded by rays. Beneath the foot is engraved "51 . 13."

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Weight, $57\frac{6}{7}$ ozs.

Measurements, marks, and inscription as on No. 3.

5. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 6 inches; weight, $5\frac{2}{7}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1784. Maker's mark, H.B. (Hester Bateman).

Plain, with a beaded rim.

6. *A Paten of Silver.*

Marks and measurements as No. 5.

7. *A Paten of Silver.*

Marks and measurements as No. 5.

* The Church Plate of this parish was fully described by the late Canon Scott Robertson in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVII., p. 252.

8. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.** Height, $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight, $25\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1896. Makers' mark, W.K. (Keith and Co.).

This is a very handsome Chalice of Mediæval shape. The plain conical bowl, which is set in a small engrailed calix, is supported by a hexagonal stem having traceried openings both above and below the knop, which is jewelled with six amethysts. The spread of the foot has six compartments, upon one of which is a Crucifix in relief, and on the others circular bosses set with amethysts. There is a cresting at the junction of the stem and foot, and the spread of the latter terminates in a vertical edge pierced with quatrefoils, below which is a sexfoil with mullet points between the convex lobes.

Under the foot is the name of the makers, "Keith and Co., London," and the following inscription: "Presented by the Vicar to the Parish Church of Ashford, Kent, in memory of his uncle Thomas Walker, September 1896. *Requiescat in Pace.*"

The Rev. P. F. Tindall was collated to the Vicarage of Ashford in 1888.

9. *A Paten, silver-gilt.** Diameter, 7 inches; weight, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

Plate marks and inscription as on the last.

10. *An Alms-dish of Brass.** Diameter, $19\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

On the upper surface of the rim is inscribed, "We offer unto Thy Divine Majesty." In the centre is a cross between the emblems of the four Evangelists.

11. *An Alms-plate of Silver.* Diameter, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 14 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1780. Makers' mark, ^{D.S.}_{R.S.} (Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp).

The rim has a beaded moulding; in the centre of the field is the sacred monogram within rays. On the reverse is engraved, "Ashford Parish, 1785."

In the Inventory of 1552 we find the following entries: "Esshetisford. One Chalice with a paten of sylver, double gilt, waying xiiij ounces." This was retained for the use of the parishioners, but the Churchwardens sold "ij chalices with their pattens of sylver, 1 pax of sylver, 1 payer of sensers of sylver waying iij ounces, etc. xiii s^s x^d." (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VII., p. 102.)

* Not included in the Inventory printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVII., p. 252.

BOUGHTON ALUPH, ALL SAINTS.*

1. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, 9 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot 5 inches; weight, $22\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Marks of the year 1637. Maker's mark, R.W., with a mullet (?) underneath the letters in a shaped stamp. This mark occurs as early as 1605 on a rose-water dish belonging to the Clothworkers' Company (*O.E.P.*, Sixth Edition, p. 375).

A plain cup; the bowl is 5 inches deep. On its stem is the usual round moulding instead of a knop. On the foot is inscribed, "The gift of Cap^t Robert Moyle of Buckwell, Esq., to ye Church of Boughton Aluph."

2. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, 10 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1637. Maker's mark, R.W.

Inscribed on the foot, "The gift of Cap^t Robert Moyle of Buckwell, Esq., to ye Church of Boughton Aluph."

3. *A Flagon of Silver, gilt.* Height, $10\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 56 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1650.

A straight-sided tankard-shaped vessel, with a nearly flat lid; the handle is well curved and the lid flange small. It is inscribed on the foot, "The gift of M^{rs} Priscilla Moyle, widow, to the Church of Boughton Aluph."

Captain Robert Moyle of Buckwell was a great-great-grandson of Walter Moyle of Buckwell, whose brother, Sir Thomas Moyle, possessed Eastwell Park. The donor died on 23 February 1639-40, aged 43. His widow Priscilla, the donor of No. 3, was the daughter of Dr. Fotherby, Dean of Canterbury. She also gave one of the church bells now in the tower of the Church; her bell is dated 1653. She died in 1661, aged 67.

The Church also possesses two Pewter Plates, diameter $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches, inscribed "Parish of Boughton Aluph, 1807."

Marks, a crowned rose and the words "Made in London," also X under a fleur-de-lis, and the words "Superfine Hard Metal."

* Vide *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVII., p. 293. The following Inventory, however, includes several particulars not contained in the earlier list.

BOUGHTON MALHERBE, ST. NICOLAS.

1. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth 5 inches, of foot 8 inches; weight, 22 ozs.

The only marks are the letters O.V.O. upon a shield.

This handsome cup has a bowl which is nearly cylindrical, engraved with the arms of Thomas, second and last Lord Wotton of Marley, viz.: "Argent, a cross patée, fitché at the foot sable," impaling those of his wife Mary, one of the four daughters and coheirs of Sir Arthur Throckmorton of Paul's Perry, viz., "Gules, on a chevron argent three bars-gemelles sable," all surmounted by an earl's coronet and enclosed within feather mantling. The baluster stem has a large knop set in calix of acanthus-like foliage, beneath which is a band of depressed leaves between two bead mouldings. The foot is multifoil, with cinquefoils at the spring of each convex lobe.

2. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, 8 inches; weight, 9 ozs.

No marks.

The broad rim is ornamented with a wreath of flowers in *repoussé* work.

Canon Scott Robertson conjectured that these pieces of plate were given to the Church of Boughton between the years 1660—75 by the Countess of Chesterfield, daughter of Lord Wotton (who died 1630), in memory of her father and mother. Katharine Wotton married first Henry, Lord Stanhope, eldest son of the Earl of Chesterfield, who died during his father's lifetime, and his widow was remarried to John Vander Kerkhoven, a Dutchman. She was created Countess of Chesterfield in 1660, and resided for many years with her husband in Holland. Hence it seems probable that the Chalice and Paten were made in that country.

3. *A Chalice of Plated Ware, with a cover.** Height, 12 inches.

Ornamented on the bowl and cover with vine-leaves and grapes in *repoussé* work.

4. *A Chalice of Plated Ware.** A duplicate of No. 3.

5. *A Bread-box of Plated Ware.** Height, 1 inch; $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches square.

Nos. 3, 4, and 5 were presented to the Church by the Rev. E. Moore, Rector of the Parish from 1843 to 1893.

* These vessels are not included in the Inventory printed in *Archæologia Cantuana*, Vol. XVII.



BOUGHTON MALHERBE, NO. 1.



BOUGHTON MALHERBE, NO. 2.

6. *An Alms-dish of Brass.** Diameter, 16 inches.

This handsome and interesting dish was probably made at Nuremberg early in the sixteenth century. The rim is ornamented by *repoussé* work, between which and the central depression is a double inscription in old German. That on the outer side seems to be, "Ich wart geluk alzeit," which may perhaps be translated, "I look for happiness always." The inner legend is repeated four times, but the lettering is very indistinct.

It was probably given to the Church by Lady Chesterfield at the same time as the Chalice and Paten mentioned above.

7. *An Alms-dish of Brass.** Diameter, 12 inches.

Inscribed, "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth unto the Lord."

8. *An Alms-dish of Brass.** Diameter, 15 inches.

Inscribed, "In usum Ecclesie Scti Nicholai de Boeton Melherb."

CHARING, SS. PETER AND PAUL.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $9\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1688. Maker's mark, T.C., with a dolphin above and a fleur-de-lis below the letters (O.E.P., p. 388).

This plain little cup is of good proportions and of convenient size. The bowl is almost cylindrical, with a slight lip and flat bottom, whence springs the spreading foot. There is no knop.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Diameter, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

The same marks as on No. 1.

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 13 inches; diameter of mouth, 4 inches; weight, $54\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1705 (new sterling). Maker's mark, E.A.

A plain tankard-shaped vessel, tapering slightly towards the mouth, with domed hinged lid, surmounted by an acorn-shaped finial. Inscribed round the drum, "Charing Church in the County of Kent, 1706."

* These vessels are not included in the Inventory printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVII.

4. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, 8 inches; weight, $15\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1707 (new sterling). Maker's mark, E.A.

Inscribed on the under side, "Charing Church."

5. *A Cup with Cover, silver-gilt.* Height, 19 inches; diameter of mouth $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 37 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1599. Maker's mark, I.E., over three pellets, in a circular shield (recorded *O.E.P.*, Sixth Edition, p. 415).

Inscribed upon the upper part of the bowl, "The Gift of Mrs Elizabeth Ludwell to the Parish Church of Charing for the use of the Communion Table, 1765." This beautiful "Standing Cup" was not made for sacred purposes, nor is it so used at the present time. The egg-shaped bowl is ornamented with escallop-shells in *repoussé* work, which is repeated on the Cover and foot; the former is surmounted by an open-work pyramidal spire. The baluster stem is richly chased, and has a disc round its upper part united to the richly-chased knob by three scroll brackets, terminating above in griffins' heads. The egg-and-tongue moulding appears on the lower edge of the Cover and foot. This cup bears some resemblance to the "Edmonds' Cup" belonging to the Carpenters' Company, of which Mr. Cripps gives a wood-cut (*O.E.P.*, Sixth Edition, p. 310); "it forms," he says, "a link between the Elizabethan and the plain baluster stems which are so often found in the seventeenth century."

6. *A Two-handled Cup with Cover of Silver.* Height, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight of Cup $51\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., of Cover 19 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1676. Maker's mark, H.I., with a trefoil between two pellets above (? Samuel Hitchcock).

Inscribed on the Cover, "Gift of Mrs Ludwell to the Parish Church of Charing for the use of the Communion Table, 1765." This heavy porringer (capable of holding a gallon of wine) is quite unsuitable for sacred use, but is a good specimen of the *appliqué* work in vogue from 1675—85 (*O.E.P.*, p. 274).

The bowl is set in a calix formed of acanthus-leaves formed of thin plates of silver, and similar ornamentation is used on the Cover, which is surmounted by a finial on which are chased four sheeps' heads. On one side of the bowl are the arms of Dr. John Ludwell, surrounded by stiff mantling, "Gules, on a bend argent, between two castles, three eagles displayed." And on the other side, within a lozenge, are the same arms, impaling "Azure, a lion rampant argent between eight fleurs-de-lis or, for POOLE."



CHARING, NO. 5.
1599.



CHARING, NO. 6.
1676.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ludwell (*née* Poole), in addition to these two fine pieces of plate, bequeathed to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Charing £2650 for the maintenance of a free school in this parish, and amongst other charities elsewhere she founded two exhibitions in Oriel College, Oxford, with preference to candidates from the parish of Charing. Mrs. Ludwell died 1765, and a memorial tablet on the north side of the nave of Charing Church commemorates her various benefactions.

In 1552 the Churchwardens made the following return to King Edward VI.'s Commissioners: "Imprimis, a Challyse with a patent of sylver, parcell gylt, waying xiiij ounces." "Item, sold to Master John Brent a chaleys and a pax of silver, weying xxj ounces & hault a quarter, for v^{li} vi^s viij^d."

CHARING HEATH, HOLY TRINITY.*

1. *A Chalice of Plated Ware.* Height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

2. *A Paten of Plated Ware.* Diameter, 5 inches.

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 11 inches; diameter of mouth 3 inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 24 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1870. Maker's mark, A.S.

4. *A Brass Alms-dish.* Diameter, 16 inches.

EASTWELL, ST. MARY.

1. *A Flagon of Silver, gilt.* Height, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 75 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1712 (new sterling). Maker's mark, P.E., under a mullet, for Edmund Pearce, entered 1704. (*O.E.P.*, p. 397.)

Inscribed under the foot, "Eastwell Church, 1843." This very handsome flagon is straight-sided, with hinged lid and handle, the whole being covered with chased *reponssé* work, the most prominent feature being the winged heads of cherubs, repeated several times on the lid and drum.

* This is a new ecclesiastical district formed out of the parishes of Lenham and Charing in 1874.

2. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth and foot, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $28\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

The marks, badly stamped upon the foot, are: Lion passant, sovereign's head, and J.C.E. in a shield. There is no date letter.

Inscription and ornamentation as No. 1.

3. *A Paten of Silver (?), gilt.* Height, 3 inches; diameter, $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, $25\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

No marks.

Inscribed as No. 1. This Paten, which stands on a rather high central foot, is unusually large. In the centre of the slight depression is the sacred monogram surrounded by elaborated chasing.

4. *An Alms-plate of Silver, gilt.* Diameter, 10 inches; weight, $23\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1739. Maker's mark, G.W., in black letter, under a triple plume (George Wickes, King's Arms, Panton Street, entered 1739). (*O.E.P.*, p. 403.)

Inscribed on the under side, "This Plate, with Flagon, Chalice, and Patine, presented to Eastwell by Emily Georgiana, Winchelsea and Nottingham. 1843."

Round the first depression, which has a gadrooned edge, is a conventional pattern in relief. In the centre of the second depression is the sacred monogram surrounded by rays. The donor of this handsome set of plate was Emily Georgiana, second wife of George William Finch-Hatton, ninth Earl of Winchelsea, and daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B. Lady Winchelsea died in 1848, and was buried in a small chapel erected at the south-west end of the nave of Eastwell Church, where her remarkable effigy in white marble, the work of Macdonald of Rome, represents her seated in an attitude of meditation.

It seems probable that when Lady Winchelsea in 1843 decided upon giving a new set of plate to the Church, she selected two pieces from the family plate chest, viz., the Flagon, made 1712, and the Alms-Plate 1750, and to complete the set ordered a new Chalice to match the Flagon, and a "Patine." At the same time the sacred monogram may have been engraved upon the old vessels in order to give them a more ecclesiastical appearance.

In the Inventory made for King Edward VI.'s Commissioners in 1552 the Vicar and Churchwardens of Eastwell made the following return: "First iiij Chaleys of Sylver, parcell gilt, waying in all twenty and eight ounz." (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VIII., p. 144.)



EASTWELL, NO. 1.

1712.

EGERTON, ST. JAMES.

1. *A Chalice of Silver, parcel gilt.* Height, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $9\frac{6}{7}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1562. Maker's mark, R.D., linked in a plain shield, for Richard Danbe (*O.E.P.*, Sixth Edition, p. 363).

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, 1 inch; diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $3\frac{6}{7}$ ozs.

Marks as on No. 1.

The bowl of the cup is bell-shaped and has a single band of conventional foliage, between raised mouldings, about midway between the lip and base. A band of similar character is engraved on the Paten-cover between fillets, filled in with zig-zags. The stem is divided by a small plain knop, and terminates above and below in a vertical edge. The foot is of ogee shape. The band of foliage on the cup and cover are gilt; probably this was done when these vessels were mended and set straight by Messrs. Carrington of Regent Street in 1900.

3. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $15\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1683. Maker's mark, E.M., with a pellet between the letters and a smaller x. above and below, in a four-lobed stamp.

This plate has a slightly raised rim; on the under side are the letters $\overset{\text{H.}}{\text{S. E.}}$.

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 12 inches; diameter of mouth 3 inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $26\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1853. Maker's mark, E.E. over J.B.

A straight-sided vessel with spout, handle, and ogee-shaped lid with finial, and a single band of moulding encircling the drum below the lower junction of the handle.

The base is inscribed, "Presented to the parish of Egerton by Amy and Mary Austen May 26th, 1854."

5. *A Spoon of Silver.* Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $2\frac{1}{8}$ ozs. London Hall Marks of 1781 (?). Maker's mark, S.Z., in an oval stamp.

On the handle are the letters ^{E.P.} G H. P W. From the Churchwardens' Accounts we learn that this spoon was purchased for 17s. 6d. in 1781-2 by Geo. Harrison and Pell Wilson, Churchwardens.

6. *A Flagon of Pewter.* Height, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

In 1552 Egerton retained two Chalices of Silver, gilt, weighing respectively 24 and 23 ozs. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VIII., p. 116.)

GREAT CHART, ST. MARY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 13 ozs. 15 dwts.

London Hall Marks of 1761. Makers' mark, T.W., with a C. above and W. below, for Whiphram and Wright.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 6 ozs. 7 dwts.

Marks as on No. 1.

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of foot $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 47 ozs. 2 dwts.

Marks as on No. 1.

4. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight, 13 ozs. 9 dwts.

Marks as on No. 1.

All the above pieces are inscribed, "The gift of Mrs Eleanor Toke* of Godinton in the Parish of Great Chart in the County of Kent. 1762."

5. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 7 inches; weight, 8 ozs. London Hall Marks of 1771. Maker's mark, in a shaped stamp, A.L., a cup above and a mullet below, for Aug. Lesage. (*O.E.P.*, p. 348.)

There is a ring at the side for the celebrant's finger.

* The wife of Nicholas Toke and daughter of John Cockman, M.D.; she died 1763.



HOTHFIELD, NO. 1.

1562.

6. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 7 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 3 inches; weight, 8 ozs. 12 dwts.

London Hall Marks of 1799. Maker's mark, in a shaped stamp, J.E. (for John Emes, 1796—1808). (*O.E.P.*, p. 408.)

Inscribed on the bowl are the arms of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, with C.C.C.C. underneath. The cup was a College prize won by the Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, editor of D'Oyly and Mait's Bible, and given to this Church in 1875 by his son, the Rev. Charles John D'Oyly, then Rector of the parish.

HOTHFIELD, ST. MARY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth and foot $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, $11\frac{5}{8}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1562-3. Maker's mark obliterated.

This interesting cup has a straight-sided bowl which spreads considerably towards the lip. Round the bowl is a very handsome triple band of foliage, the character of which may be seen from the wood-cut given in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI., p. 341, and from the accompanying plate. The stem, divided by a small round knop, is united to the bowl by a frill-like disc, above which is a little band of chased saltires between pellets, and a similar band unites the stem to the base, which is ornamented with a band of foliage between fillets filled in with zig-zags.

In the Inventory of Church goods 1552, there is mention of "on Chalice of silver weyinge xvj uncs di, and a quarter" (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. IX., p. 272). What became of it is not known. In 1609 the churchwardens made the following answer to one of the Visitation Articles: "We have yett noe fonte, but this summer we hope to have one. We have a comely pulpitt cloth & cushion, a Communion cupp of silver, but no surplice." From this it seems probable that the cup had only recently been obtained, as a fire had destroyed part of the Church and most of its contents ten years before.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter, $8\frac{9}{16}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, $16\frac{3}{7}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1703-4 (new sterling). Maker's mark, in a shaped stamp, G., with a smaller A. within, over a pellet, the mark of Francis Garthorne, entered 1697 (*O.E.P.*, p. 396).

In the centre, surrounded by feather mantling, is engraved the coat of arms of Thomas, sixth Earl of Thanet, viz., "Sable, an eagle

displayed ermine," impaling the arms of his wife Catherine, daughter and coheir of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, viz., "Sable, three bucks' heads caboshed argent." On the under side is the following inscription: "The gift of ye Right Hon^{le} Thomas, Earl of Thanet, to ye Parish Church of Hothfield in Kent, A^o Dⁿⁱ 1708."

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $13\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, $60\frac{1}{3}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1707 (new sterling). Maker's mark, G., with a smaller A. within, over a pellet.

A straight-sided tankard-shaped vessel with hinged lid, etc., of the usual type. The same inscription and coat of arms as on No. 2 is engraved on the drum.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts for the year 1762 is the following entry: "Received for the old Plate 15s." The proceeds helped to pay for the re-founding of the bells. There is no evidence as to what "the old Plate" was.

KENNINGTON, ST. MARY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth and foot, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 10 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1634. Maker's mark, an escallop shell (*O.E.P.*, p. 372).

This is a perfectly plain vessel with bowl shaped like a truncated cone, and trumpet stem.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, 1 inch; diameter $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches, of foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 5 ozs.

Marks as on No. 1.

Inscribed: "Kennington, 1634." The Paten forms a cover to the cup.

3. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 14 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1871.

A pretty modern cup of Medieval shape. The bowl is conical and inscribed, "I will receive the cup of Salvation and call upon the name of the Lord. In memory of parents greatly loved, A.D. April 27th, 1871, given to the Church at Kennington in the County of Kent by Charles Pemberton Carter." The stem is divided by a chased knop, and spreads out into a sexfoil base, on which is engraved the sacred monogram and a cross.

4. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, 8 ozs. Marks as on No. 3.

Inscribed round the rim: "O Lamb of God that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us." On the under side is engraved the arms of CARTER of Kennington House, viz., "Azure, two lions rampant combatant or." Motto: "A posse ad esse."

5. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 7 inches; weight, 7 ozs. Marks as on No. 4.

Inscribed round the rim: "Unto you therefore which believe He is precious." CARTER arms and motto.

6. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $25\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. Marks as on Nos. 4 and 5.

A flask-shaped vessel with spout, handle, and lid, surmounted by a cross. Round the globe, between raised bands, is the following inscription: "He that believeth in Me shall never thirst." At the base the same inscription occurs as on No. 3.

7. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, 10 inches; weight, 17 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1872. Makers' mark, H.L. over K.L.

In the centre is the sacred monogram. Round the rim is the legend, "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord." CARTER arms and motto.

The Carter family was formerly seated at Wincheombe, near Crundale. Mr. Charles Pemberton Carter, the donor of Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, is the younger son of the late Dr. Henry Carter of Kennington Hall.

8. *A Flagon of Pewter.* Height, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

A tankard-shaped vessel of the usual type with hinged lid, surmounted by an acorn-shaped ornament. The following letters are engraved on the Flagon: R.L., C.W. (Churchwarden), K.P. (Kennington Parish). Also the words "London superfine" between two saltires surmounted by crowns.

9 and 10. *Two Pewter Plates.* Diameter, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Inscribed I.M., K.P. Under each plate is the maker's name, "John Anderson," enclosing a mural crown, from which issues a demi-lion.

In 1552 the Church of "Kenynghon" possessed "one Chalceys beyng doble gilt, wayeing xi ounces" (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. IX., p. 275).

LITTLE CHART, ST. MARY.

1. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 10 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1619. Maker's mark, in a shaped stamp, I.S., over a pellet. (*Cf. O.E.P.*, Sixth Edition, p. 377.)

This Paten is quite plain except for three lines round the upper surface of the slightly raised rim, and a similar ornamentation upon the under surface of the foot. It was evidently intended to be used as the cover of a chalice.

2. *A Chalice of Plated Ware.* Height, $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

3. *A Flagon of Plated Ware.* Height, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

4 and 5. *Two Patens or Alms-dishes of Plated Ware.* Diameter, 9 inches.

On the drum of the Flagon is the following inscription: "Chart Parva. This Flagon, with the Chalice and two Plates, were the gift of J. B. Backhouse, Rector, 1829."

On each piece is engraved the sacred monogram with cross and nails within rays.

The Rev. J. B. Backhouse was collated to the Rectory in 1811; he had previously held the Vicarage of Cheriton.

6. *A Chalice of Silver.** Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth and foot, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, $10\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1619. Maker's mark, I.S., over a pellet in a shaped stamp.

The bowl of this well-proportioned cup is deep and straight-sided, with a slight lip. The stem is divided by an annular knop between plain mouldings, and swells out to a vertical edge, where it joins the ogee-shaped foot. On the bowl are engraved the arms of Darell of Calehill, viz., "Azure, a lion rampant argent, crowned or, armed and langued gules;" above, the following inscription, "The gift of St Robert Darell, Knighte, 1619." Sir Robert Darell was the second of the ten sons of John Darell, Esq., of Calehill, by his wife Ann, daughter of Robert Horne, Bishop of Winchester. Sir Robert Darell married first Alice Peyton, and secondly Jane Tolvervey. His eldest son, Sir John, married first Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Dering, and secondly Bridget Denne. Sir Robert's daughter Mary married Sir Francis Clerke of Ulcombe. Sir Robert died 1645-6, aged 76.

* This cup is not at the present time in use in the Church, but is in the keeping of one of the churchwardens.



PLUCKLEY, NO. 1.

PLUCKLEY, ST. NICHOLAS.

1. *A Chalice of Silver, gill.* Height, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 8 ozs.

The only mark is R.H.

The bowl of this interesting cup is like a shortened bell. On the baluster stem are three cherubs' faces in relief. The foot is sexfoil, and its spread divided into six compartments, upon one of which a crucifix is engraved. An overlapping leaf ornament runs round the lobes of the foot.

Canon Scott Robertson, in his chronological list, placed this vessel under the year 1621 (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI., p. 382).

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver, gill.* Diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

No marks.

This cover is very thin; it has no central foot or button. The sacred monogram, etc., within rays, is engraved on the convex side.

3. *A Chalice of Silver, gill.* Height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $15\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1629. Maker's mark, R.S. in an oblong shield.

The deep straight-sided bowl has an engraved band of overlapping leaves, with three floral ornaments above and below, round its centre. The short stem is divided by a plain annular knop.

In 1552 the Church of Pluckley possessed "one challyse of silver weying x ounces & a hault" (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. X., p. 289).

4. *A Paten of Silver, gill.* Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $11\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1697. Maker's mark, B.A., with mullet above and quatrefoil below, in a shaped stamp.

5. *A Paten of Silver, gill.* Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $5\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1791. Maker's mark, P.O.

6. *A Flagon of Silver, gilt.* Height, $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 6 inches; weight, $36\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1791. Maker's mark, I.R.

A tankard-shaped vessel of the usual type, with domed lid, thumb-piece, and handle. The sacred monogram, etc., surrounded by rays, is engraved on the drum.

7. *An Alms-basin of Silver.* Diameter, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $16\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1794. Maker's mark, I.R. (probably John Robins).

The sacred monogram, etc., is engraved on the face.

8. *A Spoon of Silver-gilt, perforated.* Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

Marks as No. 7.

9. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 9 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1887. Maker's mark, A.S.

The sacred monogram, etc., within rays, is engraved on the bowl. The foot is hexagonal and cusped.

10. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1881. Maker's mark, G.L. (George Lambert).

11. *An Alms-basin of Brass.* Diameter, $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The sacred monogram within a sexfoil in the centre. Round the rim are the words, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

WESTWELL, ST. MARY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver-gilt, with a cover.* Height, 9 inches; diameter of mouth $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $25\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. The cover is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, weight 6 ozs., and is surmounted by a cross.

London Hall Marks of 1634. Maker's mark, R.C., with a pheon beneath.

The bowl is bell shaped and quite plain. The stem is divided by a plain knop; the foot is of the usual shape of the period. Under the edge of the foot is engraved "R. T. Westwell."



WESTWELL, NOS. 3 AND 4.
1594 AND 1597.

2. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Diameter, 9 inches; weight, 9½ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1685. Maker's mark, E.G., with a mullet above and below, in a four-lobed stamp.

On the rim of the face is the following inscription: "*Patina dñe Deo dicata in usum paroch. de Westwell in Com. Kanc. Ex dono Ric'i Godden Ar. et Annæ uxoris eius. Anno Dni. 1688.*"

3. *A Flagon of Silver, gilt.* Height, 11¾ inches; diameter of mouth 3½ inches, of foot 4½ inches; weight, 38½ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1594. Maker's mark, I.M., over some oblong-shaped object, and a pellet in a plain shield (recorded *O.E.P.*, p. 373).

4. *A Flagon of Silver, gilt.* Height, 11¾ inches; diameter of mouth 3½ inches, of foot 4½ inches; weight, 40 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1597. Maker's mark, a two-headed eagle displayed between the letters T. S. (*O.E.P.*, p. 373).

These very handsome pear-shaped Elizabethan flagons are sufficiently described by the accompanying Plate. They may be compared with the flagon at Biddenden, engraved in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVII., p. 282, and with a flagon at Worplesdon in Surrey made in 1598, of which an illustration is given in vol. x. of the Surrey Archæological Society's Collections. They were presented to the Church of Westwell before 1630 by Gregory Baker, concerning whom the following quaint entry is found in the oldest of the Church Registers: "1630, Gregory Baker, born at Ripple in the Parish of Westwell in the County of Kent, seeing all went into the city, and none into the temple (where, because he had found great consolation, he desired to make some poor oblation), gave to this Church at Westwell 2 guilt flagons, and a gilt communion Cuppe with a cover, weighing in all one hundred and three ounces, Rev. John Viney being at that time Vicar there."

The Baker family purchased the manor of Ripple from the Darells of Calchill in 1553.

In 1552 the Vicar and Churchwardens of Westwell, in reply to King Edward VI.'s Commissioners, said that they possessed "one chalyce of silver parcel gilt xix unces" (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIV., p. 298).

OSPRINGE DEANERY.

BADLESMERE.	LYNSTED.
BOUGHTON BLEAN.	NEWNHAM.
BRENTS.	NORTON.
DAVINGTON.	OARE.
DODINGTON.	OSPRINGE.
DUNKIRK.	OTTERDEN.
EASTLING.	PRESTON.
FAVERSHAM.	SELLING.
„ ALMSHOUSES' CHAPEL.	SHELDWICH.
GOODNESTONE.	STALISFIELD.
GRAVENEY.	TEYNHAM.
HERNHILL.	„ ST. ANDREW'S
LEAVELAND.	MISSION CHURCH.
LUDDENHAM.	THROWLEY.

BADLESMERE, ST. LEONARD.*

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 6 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of 1574.

The bowl, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, is ornamented with a narrow belt of foliage between two fillets, interlacing at three points. At each point of intersection a small fleur-de-lis projects both above and below the belt. Upon the moulding, which forms the knop of the stem, there is a belt of hyphens without fillets. Beneath the foot are scratched the following numbers: "123" and "939."

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of 1735. Maker's mark, T.R. (Thomas Rush).

Inscribed: "E. Sacris Ecclesie Parochiali de Badlesmere in Com. Cant. A.D. 1736."

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Marks, the same as on No. 2.

* The Church Plate of this parish is described in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVII., p. 257.

BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN.*

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $10\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1679. Maker's mark, D.G., with a mullet above and below in a six-lobed stamp (*G.A.*, p. 124).

The plain straight-sided bowl is supported by a very thick stem, divided by a narrow rim of silver in place of a knop.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Diameter, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight, 4 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1679.

Inscribed in script letters, "Boughton Bleane, 1680."

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 32 ozs.

The Hall Marks are, (1) lion passant, (2) W.G., in script capitals in a shaped stamp, probably the mark of William Grundy.†

This flagon, which is kept in its original wooden case covered with leather, is ewer-shaped with a square foot, upon which is inscribed, "Boughton sub Blean, Cant. | *Henrico Heaton, Vicario.*" And on the neck, "*Maria filia | Doctissimi Johanni Johnson | unper Vicarii | Dedit | A.D. 1776.*"

The Register shews that Maria, daughter of John Johnson, Vicar, and Margaret his wife, was baptized July 18th, 1693. The Rev. John Johnson, who is here commemorated, was a celebrated divine who wrote "The Unbloody Sacrifice," and other well-known books. A native of Frindsbury, where his father was Vicar, he was Vicar of Boughton from 1687 to 1697, when he became Vicar of Appledore, and subsequently in 1707 Vicar of Cranbrook, where he built against the south wall of the nave aisle of the Church a curious and highly-inconvenient baptistery, by means of which he hoped to reconcile to the Church his Anabaptist parishioners. The Rev. John Johnson died 1725.

Henry Heaton was Vicar of Boughton Blean from 1752 to 1777. He was likewise Rector of Ivychurch, Prebendary of Ely, and Master of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury.

* Described in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVII., pp. 294, 295, with an illustration.

† The Hall Marks were placed upon the curved lid. It is probable that after being punched the lid did not fit, and a little of the metal had to be cut away, for the lion is cut in two, suggesting that the leopard's head and date letters have been entirely cut off.

4. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 7 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 15 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1871.*

Of Mediæval design, slightly jewelled.

5. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 6 ozs.

Marks as on No. 4.

A facsimile of the ancient Paten at Clyffe-at-Hoo, and it bears the same inscription, "*Benedicamus Patrem et filium cum spiritu sancto.*"

6. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $10\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, 20 ozs.

Marks as on No. 4.

Flask-shaped on a sexfoil foot; it is slightly jewelled. These modern vessels were given to the Church by the late Mr. Edward Neame of Selling Court on the reopening of the Church after restoration on December 15th, 1871. The Vicar of the parish at that time was the Rev. E. H. Lee, who had previously been for nineteen years Curate in charge of Clyffe-at-Hoo, hence the copy of the Mediæval Paten of that parish.

Mr. Edward Neame, who died in 1887, was a son of Mr. John Neame of Selling, the donor of the whole of the Church Plate now at Selling.

7. *An Alms-dish of Pewter.* Diameter, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Inscribed underneath, "Boughton Blean, 1739." In the Churchwardens' Accounts for 1739-40 is the following entry: "Decr 1st, p^d Mr Sharp the pewterer, as by his bill, 12^s."

8. *An Alms-dish of Brass.* Diameter, 17 inches.

This handsome dish was presented to the Church of Boughton by the late Dr. Harvey Goodwin, Bishop of Carlisle 1869-92, whose daughter is the wife of the Venerable W. Maxwell Spooner, Archdeacon of Maidstone, who was Vicar of Boughton from 1875 to 1887.

Round the central depression is the following inscription in Greek capitals, the second half of Hebrews, xiii. 16: "ΤΟΙΑΥΤΑΙΣ ΓΑΡ ΟΥ ΣΤΑΙΣ ΕΥΑΓΕΣΤΕΙΤΑΙ Ο ΘΕΟΣ."

* Not 1862, as given in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVII., p. 294.

9. *An Alms-dish of Brass.*

This is an old brass dish of German workmanship, probably of seventeenth-century date. In the centre is a representation of the spies, with a very large bunch of grapes.

BRENTS, ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.*

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, $10\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1880.

Conical bowl and foot. The baluster stem has four square projecting bosses on the knop.

2. *A Paten of Silver (?)*.

The only marks are S.S. in an oval stamp.

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $10\frac{1}{16}$ inches; diameter of mouth $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight, $23\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1880.

Tankard shape, with hinged lid.

DAVINGTON, ST. MARY MAGDALENE.

1. *A Chalice of Silver, parcel gilt.* Height, 7 inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 13 ozs.

Birmingham Hall Marks of 1849. Makers' mark, J. H. and Co.

The Chalice is of late Mediæval design, parcel gilt. Round the conical bowl is the following inscription: "St Mary Magdalene, Davington. Humbly offered by Katherine Willement, March xxv, mccccxlix." The hexagonal stem is divided by a six-lobed knop, and spreads out into a sexfoil foot.

* This is an ecclesiastical district formed out of the parishes of Faversham and Preston in 1881. The Church was erected at the sole cost of the late Mrs. Hall of Syndale as a memorial to her husband, W. Hall, Esq., who died in 1876.

2. *A Paten of Silver, parcel gilt.* Diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 8 ozs.

Marks and inscription as on No. 1.

3. *A Cruet of Ruby Glass, mounted in silver gilt.* Height, 14 inches.

No Hall Marks. Inscription as on No. 1.

The glass pear-shaped body is supported by a base of silver with sexfoil foot, and its neck is ornamented with a pierced and chased silver collar. The hinged lid, in the form of a coronet, is surmounted by a pelican vulning herself. The upper part of the handle is filled in with tracery in the form of a catherine wheel.

4. *An Alms-dish of Latten.* Diameter, 11 inches.

Ornamented with vine-leaves and grapes in *repoussé* work.

Davington Priory was founded by Fulk de Newenham in 1153 for Benedictine nuns. After the dissolution of the smaller religious houses in 1537 the estates of the Priory passed through the hands of many owners until the lands, Church, and donative were purchased by Thomas Willement, F.S.A., in 1845.

Mr. Willement, who was a well-known antiquary and herald, restored the Church and part of the ancient Priory, in which he resided until his death in 1871. His wife Katherine, the donor of the above plate, died 4 August 1852.

A small Paten of latten, said to have been found in the grounds, is preserved at Davington Priory; its central depression seems to contain a representation of the Trinity, with the legend, "*Benedicamus patri et filium et sanctum spiritum.*"

The Church of Winterbourne Gunner, Wilts. possesses a plated Paten and Flagon inscribed, "T. Bennett, Patron of Davington, 1792."

Thomas Bennett purchased Davington Priory from Henry Jenkinson Sayer towards the latter end of the eighteenth century; he died in 1813, bequeathing the estate to his daughter Mary, the wife of Robert Turner, with remainder to her five children.

The vessels given to Davington Church by Thomas Bennett in 1792 were given to the Rev. E. G. Griffith, Rector of Winterbourne Gunner, by Thomas Willement.*

* Nightingale, *Church Plate of Wilts.*, p. 35.

DODDINGTON, ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, 9 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1632. Maker's mark, I.M., over a bear passant, in a plain shield (*O.E.P.*, Sixth Edition, p. 381).

There is no inscription or ornamentation.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver for the above.* Height, 1 inch; diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of the foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $3\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

The plate marks are the same as on the Chalice.

Inscribed on the foot, "The Communion Cup, Doddington, 1633."

3. *A Paten of Silver, on a foot.* Diameter $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of the foot $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, 10 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1700 (new sterling). Maker's mark, A.N., for William Andrews, Mugwell Street (*G.A.*, p. 170).

Inscribed on the foot, "Deo Salvatori S. Doddington."

4. *A Paten of Silver, on a foot.* Diameter 9 inches, of the foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, 14 ozs.

London Hall Marks for the year 1724. Maker's mark, R.B., in an oblong shield, for Richard Bayley, Foster Lane (*G.A.*, p. 170).

Inscribed beneath the foot, "Deo Salvatori S. Doddington."

5. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 10 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{3}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 40 ozs.

London Marks for the year 1734. Maker's mark, T.E., in a lobed escutcheon with a mullet above (probably Thomas England).

Inscribed beneath the foot, "The Communion Flaggon of Doddington, Kent, 1734." A jug-shaped vessel with hinged lid, spout, and scroll handle.

DUNKIRK, CHRIST CHURCH.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 3 inches; weight, 8 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1840. Maker's mark, J.A. over J.A., in a four-lobed stamp.

The bowl is bulb-shaped on a plain stem and foot.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, 2 inches; diameter, 7 inches; weight, 10 ozs.

Same marks as No. 1.

3. *An Alms-plate or Credence Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 9 inches; weight, 16 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1841. Makers' mark, $\begin{smallmatrix} E. & E. \\ J. & W. \end{smallmatrix}$ in a four-lobed stamp.

4. *A Flagon of Plated Ware.* Height, $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

5. *A Plate of the same.* Diameter, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Inscribed with the sacred monogram and "Christ Church, Ville of Dunkirk."

Dunkirk, formerly an extra-parochial liberty in the Forest of Blean, was the scene of the "Courtenay Riots" in 1838. The Church was built in 1840. The first Vicar was the Rev. J. W. Horsley.

EASTLING, ST. MARY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 8 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1637. Maker's mark, P.B., between two crescents in an escutcheon (*O.E.P.*, p. 381).

The bowl is shaped like an inverted truncated cone, with very slightly splayed lip, and is inscribed, "The Communio [*sic*] Cupp of the Parish of Eastling in Kent, 1638." The stem is divided by a plain annular knop.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; diameter 10 inches, of foot $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches ; weight, 16 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1683. Maker's mark, E.R., in script, linked within a shield.

A large plain Paten on a foot, inscribed round the first depression, "For the use of the Communion Table of ye Parish Church of St Mary Eastling in Kent, given by M^r Michael Jones and M^{rs} Sarah Loads, M^{rs} Jane Hollyway, An. Dom. 1708."

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 5 inches ; weight, $4\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1725. Maker's mark, T.L., between two cinquefoils (probably Timothy Ley).

4. *A Flaggon of Silver.* Height, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot 7 inches ; weight, 32 ozs. 12 dwts.

London Hall Marks of the year 1781. Maker's mark, H.B., in script (Hester Bateman ; entered 1774, *O.E.P.*, p. 411).

This is a straight-sided vessel, with well splayed-out foot ; the domed lid is surmounted by an oval-shaped ornament with spiral mouldings. On the drum, between two palm branches, is the following inscription : "This Flaggon was given to the parish of Eastling in the year 1781 by the Rev^d Maurice Gleyre, Rector thereof upwards of 25 years, as a Token of his Regard for his Parishioners."

Maurice Gleyre, a native of Lausanne in Switzerland, was presented to the Rectory of Eastling by the Earl of Winchelsea in 1752. He had previously been Vicar of Foulness.

5. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, 14 inches ; weight, $16\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1877. Maker's mark, G.L., in monogram (Lambert, Coventry Street, London).

The depression is sexfoil, and in the centre of the field is the sacred monogram. Round the rim is inscribed in Gothic lettering, "*Qui dat pauperi non indigebit.*" On the reverse, "Presented Jan^y 1878 to St Mary's Church, Eastling, by the Rev^d George Birch Reynardson, Rector, in affectionate memory of his beloved wife Frances Vere Birch Reynardson, who died Oct 31st, 1876."

The Rev. George Birch Reynardson, Rector of Eastling from 1842 to 1892, was the second son of General Thomas Birch by his wife Etheldred Anne Reynardson of Holywell Hall, co. Lincoln. He married first Julia, youngest daughter of Sir John Trollope, Bart., and secondly Frances Vere, daughter of Fiennes Wykeham-Martin, Esq., of Leeds Castle.

FAVERSHAM, ST. MARY OF CHARITY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 6 inches; diameter of mouth and foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1562. Maker's mark illegible.

Two bands of foliage between fillets, one at the lip, the other a little below midway, encircle the bell-shaped bowl, which is united to the knopless stem by a reed moulding. The foot, which is of the usual character, is ornamented by a belt of hyphens.

2. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot 3 inches; weight, 7 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1576. Maker's mark, A., in a shaped stamp.

3. *A Paten-cover of Silver, gilt.* Height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Marks as on No. 2.

This beautiful and interesting little cup and cover are in bad condition. The cover has lost its finial ornament, the stem has been shortened in very clumsy fashion, and the gilding has almost disappeared. The bowl is bell-shaped, engraved on its upper part with two fillets, having four pendant ornaments, whose points rest upon a triple band of moulding, below which is a belt of seven rows of hyphens. A calix of acanthus-leaves unites the bowl to the stem. The cover and foot are much alike, both bearing varieties of the egg-and-tongue moulding, hyphen belts, and three groups of *repoussé* work representing fruit. Nothing is known of the history of this cup, which until lately was used in the Mission Church, Water Lane, Faversham. It was probably made for secular purposes.

4. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 9 ozs.

London Marks of 1634. Maker's mark, G.M., with a bird beneath in a heart-shaped shield.

Inscribed on the rim, "The gift of Jane Lawrence, 1634."

5. *A Paten of Silver.* Weight, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

Marks, measurements, and inscription are the same as on No. 4.



FAVERSHAM, NOS. 2 AND 3.

6. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 17 inches; diameter of mouth $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot 10 inches; weight, 158 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1643. Maker's mark, W.M., in a shaped stamp, with a mullet above and below the letters.

Inscribed on the drum, "Ex dono Stephi Haward, gent.," and the arms of the donor, viz., "Or, a bull's head caboshed between three mullets of five points, all sable." Crest: "A man's arm holding a heart."

7. *A Flagon of Silver.* Weight, $156\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

The counterpart of the last.

8. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $80\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

Marks and inscription as on No. 6.

9. *A Flagon of Silver.* Weight, 80 ozs.

The counterpart of the last.

These gigantic tankards ("among the tallest in England," says Canon Scott Robertson*) were purchased by the Mayor and Corporation of Faversham in 1643 for £120, in accordance with the bequest of Stephen Hayward. They are fitted with leather-covered cases, and are still placed upon the altar on the first Sunday in each month.

10. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $37\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1715 (new sterling). Maker's mark, Py., with a crowned rose above, the mark of Benjamin Pyne (*O.E.P.*, Sixth Edition, p. 395).

Inscribed round the first depression, "*In Ecclesia Parochiali De Faversham Shadrach Cooke A.M. Parocho + Pars Donationis Domini Henrici Hatch Benefactoris Egregii Benecolo Thomæ Gibbs Arm^{is} quater Prætoris necnon Juralorum & Communitatis Mense Domini Sacrata Anno 1716.*"

11. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Weight, $37\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

The counterpart of the last.

Henry Hatch, a native of Sandwich, merchant-adventurer, Jurat, and benefactor to the Church and town of Faversham, died 10 May 1533. His widow Joan afterwards married Sir Henry Amcotts, Citizen and Alderman and once Lord Mayor of London. Shadrach Cooke was Vicar of Faversham from 1715—24.

* At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, there is a flagon $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, date 1752. Trollope's *Church Plate of Leicestershire*, p. 4.

12. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, 5 inches; diameter 12 inches, of foot 5 inches; weight, 2 lbs. 5 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1716 (new sterling). Maker's mark, G.L., over a pellet in a heart-shaped shield.

Inscribed on the under side, "The Gift of William Pysing, now Jurat, sometime Mayor of Faversham, and Frances his Wife, for the sole use of the Holy Communion in the Parish Church of Faversham, Kent, 1716."

On the field, "This is my Body which is given for you, do this in remembrance of Me."

William Pysing was Mayor of Faversham 1709 and 1718. His wife Frances was probably a daughter of . . . Franklyn (see *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXII., p. 197).

13. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 8 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 13 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1722. Maker's mark, T.F., in a lobed oblong.

Inscribed on the bowl, "Ex dono Ann Terry,"* beneath the following coat of arms: "Ermine, on a pile a leopard's head jessant-de-lis;" impaling, "A chevron between three covered cups," for SPILLETT. Ann Terry, wife of Isaac Terry, Gent., three times Mayor of Faversham, and daughter of Edward Spillett, Gent., once Mayor of Faversham, died 24 February 1729, aged 70 years.

The bowl is straight-sided with a slight lip. The stem has a plain knop.

14. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; diameter, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The same inscription and Hall Marks as on No. 13.

15. *A Chalice of Silver.* Weight, $13\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

A duplicate of No. 13.

16. *A Paten-cover of Silver.*

A duplicate of No. 14.

* The donor's name and arms were sometimes placed upon Church Plate in pre-Reformation days. See the will of William Benet of St. Andrew's, Canterbury, who died 1471, who left his best piece of plate, weighing 52 ozs., to the Church of St. Clement in Sandwich to be made into a chalice, on which he directs that his name should be engraved on the foot, "as it ys upon the fote of the Chalice that I gave to the Church of St. Andrew in the City of Canterbury" (Dist. Probate Office, Canterbury, A. i. 6). In the Accounts of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Melford, Suffolk (1529), is the following entry: "A Chalice ye gift of M^r John Clopton double gilt with his arms upon ye foot and at ye back side, $22\frac{1}{2}$ ozs."

17. *A Spoon of Silver.* Length, 8 inches; weight, 2 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1769 (?). Maker's mark, Ed., with pellet above and below.

The bowl of this spoon, which is rat-tailed, is perforated with thirty-four holes.

18. *Two Pewter Plates.* Diameter, 9½ inches.

On the under side, W. ^{W.}E. a cock under a crown, the badge of Henry Little in London. A rose crowned. Imitation silver hall marks: T.H., lion, leopard's head, a cock under a crown.

No list of Faversham Church goods in the time of King Edward VI. is extant, but Mr. F. F. Giraud, Town Clerk of Faversham, has printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVIII., p. 103, a complete copy of an Inventory taken in 1512, and preserved amongst the municipal archives. The Church appears to have been particularly well furnished with plate at that date, but as Mr. Giraud's Paper is of easy reference, it will be sufficient to state that in 1512 Faversham Church possessed nine Chalices with Patens, all of silver and gilt, four being "great," three others were ornamented with enamelled or engraved figures or texts, and two were plain.

Nine Candlesticks, two of silver parcel gilt, seven of latten.

One Chrysmatory of silver parcel gilt and six Cruets, four of silver parcel gilt, two of pewter.

Three Paxes gilt, two of silver (one being set with stones), one of wood gilt, of the Birth of Our Lord.

Two Pixes, one of silver and gilt, the other of gilt copper (containing a small silver cup) for use in visitation of the sick.

Two Ships (Thuribles) and three Censers.

Two Crosses, both gilt, one (a crucifix) of silver, one of copper.

FAVERSHAM, ALMSHOUSES' CHAPEL.

The Almshouses' Chapel in South Road, built in 1863, possesses a handsome set of electro-plated Communion vessels, comprising:—

1. *A Chalice.* Height, 8½ inches.

2. *A Paten.* Diameter, 7½ inches.

3. *A Flagon.* Height, 14 inches.

4. *An Alms-dish.* Diameter, 9 inches.

GOODNESTONE, ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot 3 inches; weight, $6\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

The only mark looks like H.C., linked.

The deep conical bowl has a belt of Elizabethan foliage between fillets, interlacing twice; twice they only curve towards each other; at these points there are pendants. A belt of similar character is engraved on the foot. This cup is placed by Canon Scott Robertson under the year 1562.

2. *A Paten of Plated Ware.* Diameter, 8 inches.

3. *An Oval Dish of Plated Ware.* Eight inches by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, on four round feet $\frac{7}{8}$ inch high.

4. *A Flagon of Plated Ware.* Height, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 5 inches.

All perfectly plain.

GRAVENEY, ALL SAINTS.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 6 inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1646. Maker's mark, W.T., with two annulets above the letters, in a square stamp.

The bowl is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, and is inscribed in punctured lettering, "Graveney in Kent."

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 3 ozs.

The same marks and inscription as upon No. 1.

The above vessels are in the custody of Mr. G. Hougham of Graveney Court, Churchwarden of the parish, and are not in use at the present time.

3. *A Chalice of Plated Ware.* Height, 8 inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Quite plain.

4. *A Paten of Plated Ware.* Height, 4 inches; diameter $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Quite plain.

5. *A Flagon of Plated Ware.* Height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

A straight-sided vessel with hinged lid. There is a gadroon pattern round the top and near the foot.

6. The parish also possesses a pocket Communion service in a leathern case, comprising Chalice, Paten, and Bottle, all bearing the London Hall Marks of the year 1836. Maker's mark, ^{B.E.}W.

This set was presented for the use of the Vicar of Graveney for the time being by the Rev. G. P. Marsh, 24 January 1851.

The Rev. G. P. Marsh was Curate in charge of the parish during the incumbency of the Rev. Joshua Stratton. He was also Rector of Warden in Sheppey, but resided in Boughton Blean.

HERNHILL, ST. MICHAEL.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, 9 ozs.

No marks.

On the bowl, which is almost square in outline, with a slight lip, is the following inscription: "W.F. R.W.: C., 1667." The stem is divided by a plain round knop.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, 1 inch; diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of button $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $3\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

No marks.

Inscribed, "The Cup of Hearnhil, R.S. * M."

LEAVELAND, ST. LAURENCE.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 8 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1735. Maker's mark, T.R., in a two-lobed escutcheon (Thomas Rush).

Inscribed, "E. Sacris Ecclesie Parochialis de Leaveland Com' Cant., A.D. 1736."

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $4\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1735. Maker's mark, R. after obliterated letter, probably T.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, 10 inches; weight, 16 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1653. Maker's mark, E.R., linked.

Inscribed, "Given An. Dom. 1708 by Mr Jane Holloway for the service of ye Communion Table of the Parish Church of Leaveland in the County of Kent."

LUDDENHAM, ST. MARY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 6 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1695. Maker's mark, T.K., with a fish above and a trefoil below. *O.E.P.*, Sixth Edition, p. 392.

The bowl of this perfectly plain cup is a deep truncated cone inverted, with a well-splayed-out lip. The stem is trumpet-shaped, without a knop.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 4 ozs.

Marks as on No. 1.

3. *A Paten of Plated Ware.* Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Inscribed, "Luddenham Parish, 1842." The sacred monogram, etc., within rays, is in the centre of the field.

4. *A Flagon of Plated Ware.* Height, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, on a stand $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

Added to the Church Plate with No. 3 in the year 1842.

LYNSTED, SS. PETER AND PAUL.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 6 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 8 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1664. Maker's mark, L.L.

Inscribed on the bowl, "*Ex dono Henrici Eve, D.D., hujus Paroch. de Lynsted, Vic., 1680.*"

The bowl is deep and shaped like an inverted truncated cone; its only ornament is a cable moulding round the lower edge. The stem is very short, and at once curves out into a plain circular disc forming the foot.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch; diameter $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 5 ozs.

No marks.

Inscribed on the foot or button as No. 1.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter $8\frac{5}{16}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches; weight, 13 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1704 (new sterling). Maker's mark, A.R., in a shaped stamp.

Inscribed round the rim, "Given by me, Eliza Eve, in memory of my Deare Spouse Mr Henry Eve for ye service of ye Communion Table of ye Parish Church of Lynstead, 1704."

Henry Eve, the donor of Nos. 1 and 2, was appointed to the Vicarage of Lynsted in 1649, on the sequestration of Mr. Fotherby, and retained his benefice until his death in 1686. He was made a doctor by royal mandate, and in addition to Lynsted held the benefice of Buckland and Midley, as well as much private property in the neighbourhood of Lynsted. Some curious particulars concerning him may be found in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXI., pp. 187-8. Eliza Eve, the donor of No. 3, was the widow of his son Henry, who lived at a house called "Edwards" in the parish of Lynsted.

4. *An Alms-plate of Silver.* Height, 1 inch; diameter, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 13 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1718. Maker's mark, R.A., under a crown, in a shaped stamp, the mark of Robert Abercromby (*O.E.P.*, Sixth Edition, p. 402).

Inscribed on the under side, "The Gift of Mary Johnson of Linstead in Kent, Widow, 1747."

This is a salver on four curved feet, with shaped edge.

5. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, 66 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1755. Maker's mark, T.R., in script, in an oblong stamp.

Inscribed round the drum, "For the service of the Communion Table of the Parish Church of Lynsted in Kent, bought in the year 1755 pursuant to a gift or request in the Will of Philip Weston, late of Berkshire, Esq^r, deceas'd." A tall tankard-shaped vessel with domed lid, etc.

At Canterbury Cathedral there are two Patens, made in 1756, inscribed "The gift of Philip Weston of Bostock in Berkshire, Esq^r."

NEWNHAM, SS. PETER AND PAUL.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $13\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1778. Maker's mark illegible.

The bowl is of oval shape, gilt inside; round the lower half are convex flutings. The stem is ornamented with a beaded moulding round the knop, and a similar moulding appears on the foot.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter 7 inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $9\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

There are no marks.

The edge of this Paten is scalloped. There is a cable moulding round the foot.

3. *An Alms-plate of Silver.* Diameter, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $11\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1774. Maker's mark, H.B., in script (Hester Bateman).

A plain silver plate with beaded edge.

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 4 inches.

London Hall Marks of 1774. Maker's mark, O.J. (?) [Orlando Jackson].

This is a handsome vessel, probably made for a chocolate-pot. The lower part of the ogce-shaped drum is fluted, and a gadroon pattern appears on the hinged lid.

None of the above pieces have any inscription, but the plate is said to have been given to the Church by Anne Thornicroft of Sharsted, who inherited this estate from her mother Mary Delaune. One of her sisters, Elizabeth, married firstly Lord Abergavenny, and secondly Alured Pinke. Anne Thornicroft died 1791, leaving Sharsted to her nephew Alured Pinke.

NORTON, ST. MARY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, $13\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1672. Maker's mark, D.R., crowned, over a pellet (*O.E.P.*, Sixth Edition, p. 387).

On the deep bell-shaped bowl is engraved the sacred monogram and cross flory fitchée, and the following inscription: "*Ex Dono Honoratissimæ Domine Aspeley et Domine Poultney. Altariumq̃e vicinatu Palatii Divi Iacobi juxta Westmonasterium, 1672.*" The short trumpet-shaped stem, instead of the usual knob, has a disc bent downwards round its upper part. Under the wide-spreading foot are the words, "Given to the Church of Norton at the procurement of Mr Edward Lake, Rector: Richard Tassell, Church Warden, 1672."

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, $6\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

The marks are the same as on No. 1.

The cover has the usual circular foot. It requires a little repair.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter $7\frac{5}{16}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, $13\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1671. Maker's mark, W S., over a cinquefoil, probably Walter Shute (*O.E.P.*, Sixth Edition, p. 380).

Inscribed, "*Ex Dono Nobilissimæ Domine Franciscæ Villiers et Domine Nobilissimæ Essæcie Griffin, 1672.*" The sacred monogram and cross are engraved in the centre. Under the foot is the same inscription as under No. 1.

4. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; weight, $9\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

Marks as on No. 1.

Inscribed, "*Ex Dono Thomæ Thynne, Armigeri, Aliorumque e Familiae Illustrissimi Jacobi, Ducis Eboracensis, 1672.*" On the under side is the same inscription as under No. 1.

5. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; weight, $24\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks. The date letter has been stamped twice and is not quite clear, but it is probably for the year 1671. Maker's mark as No. 3.

A tall tankard-shaped vessel of the usual type, with flat hinged lid, thumb-piece, and handle, inscribed round the drum, "*Ex Dono Honoratissima Dominae Elizabethæ, Relictæ Iohannis Keeling, militis, nuper summi Institutiarii totius Angliæ De Banco Regio, 1672.*" Cross and sacred monogram. Underneath the foot is the same inscription as under No. 1.

Dr. Edward Lake, born 1641, was appointed to the Rectory of Norton in 1669, and in the following year he was made chaplain and tutor to the princesses Mary and Anne, daughters of James, Duke of York. In 1675 Lake was made Archdeacon of Exeter, and in 1683 Rector of St. Mary-at-Hill in the City of London, when he resigned Norton. During his Court appointment Lake kept a diary, which contains some interesting comments upon the affairs of the time. It was published by the Camden Society in 1847 (vol. i.). His best known work was a manual, designed primarily for his royal pupils, entitled, "*Officium Eucharisticum: A preparatory service to a devout and worthy reception of the Lord's Supper,*" which reached a thirtieth edition in 1753, and was republished by one of the leaders of the "Oxford movement" in 1843. Lake died 1 February 1704, and was buried in the Church of St. Katherine by the Tower.

Lady "Aspēley" was probably Frances, the wife of Sir Allan Apsley, Treasurer of the Household to the Duke of York. She died 1698.

The Lady Frances Villiers, youngest daughter of Theophilus, second Earl of Suffolk, was the first wife of Sir Edward Villiers, Knt., Marshal of the Royal Household, and mother of the first Earl of Jersey. She died 1689 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Thomas Thynne, the "Tom of ten thousand," was the son of Sir Thomas Thynne of Richmond in Surrey. His unhappy marriage with Elizabeth, Countess Ogle, and his barbarous murder by the hired ruffians of Count Königsmark in 1682, are matters of history.



OARE, NO. 1.

OARE, ST. PETER.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Weight, 7 ozs. 15 dwts.

No marks.

Ascribed by Canon Scott Robertson to the year 1562. A piece of the lip bears traces of having been mended, and this may formerly have borne the Hall Marks.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Weight, 1 oz. 12 dwts.

No marks.

This cup is an interesting one, as offering a variety of ornament not often met with. Near the lip of the bell-shaped bowl is a band of characteristic Elizabethan foliage between fillets filled in with hatching, and interlacing seven times. Round the centre and lower part of the bowl are two belts of hyphens filled in with hatching, the lower one being surmounted by fillets which interlace seven times above the horizontal line. A similar band appears on the stem, which is further ornamented with five vertical bands filled in with zigzags. The base has a band of foliage between fillets filled in with hatching, interlacing four times, and is rounded off to a flat edge ornamented with a reed moulding. The reed ornament also appears at the junction of the bowl and stem, the latter being divided by a small annular knop bearing the egg-and-tongue moulding.

The Paten-cover has apparently been altered in modern times by the removal of the rim. Its foot is a small concave disc ornamented by fillets filled in with hatching, and united to the Paten by two rings crossing one another at right angles. On the convex side of the Paten there is a band of Elizabethan foliage poorly engraved.

OSPRINGE, SS. PETER AND PAUL.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 7 inches; diameter of mouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $10\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

The only mark is the maker's, P.B., with a crescent below and above, between pellets, in a straight-sided escutcheon rounded above and below. The same mark occurs on the Eastling cup, dated 1638.

Inscribed round the bowl, "Anspringe Church in Kent." This is a plain, straight-sided cup, slightly splayed at the lip. The stem, which is divided by a knop, and the foot are of the usual type.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Diameter $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of the foot or button 2 inches; weight, 3 ozs.

The same marks as on the Chalice above.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of top $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, 8 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1719 (new sterling). Maker's mark, F.A., in a shaped escutcheon, a pierced mullet below and a pheon above the letters.

Inscribed in the centre, "Ospringe ex Dono Elizabethæ Thomas, 1720."

4. *A Paten of Silver.*

Measurements, marks, and inscription as on the last.

5. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 7 inches; weight, $36\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

Marks and inscription as on Nos. 3 and 4.

A tankard-shaped vessel with flat lid.

6. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, 9 inches; weight, 13 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1858. Makers' mark, E.B. over J.B.

Inscribed in the centre, "St. Peter & St. Paul, Ospringe, 1858."

7. *A Chalice of Silver.* Weight, $20\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1866. Maker's mark, I.K.

This is a handsome vessel of late Mediaeval type. The bowl is hemispherical and bears the legend, "I will receive the Cup of Salvation and call upon the name of the Lord." The hexagonal stem is diapered and divided by a six-lobed knop, carrying as many shields charged with the sacred monogram. The same ornament is engraved upon the sexfoil base.

8. *A Credence-paten of Silver.* Diameter, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 6 ozs.

Marks as on No. 7.

Inscribed, "SS. Peter & Paul, Ospringe, 15 June 1866."

9. *A Paten of Silver, parcel gilt.* Diameter, 7 inches; weight, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

Marks as on No. 7.

Inscribed, "Lord evermore give us this bread, SS. Peter & Paul, Ospringe, 15 June 1866."

10. *A Flagon of Silver.* Weight, $32\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

Marks as on No. 7.

A flask-shaped vessel with narrow neck, hinged lid, and scroll handle. The neck and foot are elaborately chased, and the following legend is engraved on the widest part of the drum: "Glory be to God on high."

Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 were presented to the Church during the incumbency of the Rev. William Nathaniel Griffin, B.D., Hon. Canon of Canterbury, who held the living for forty-four years (1848-92), and was a good benefactor to the Church.

11. *A Spoon of Silver, perforated.*

Presented by the Rev. C. E. Matthews, Assistant-Curate of the parish, 1889-93.

12 and 13. *A small Bread-box of Silver and Christening-shell.*
Birmingham Hall Marks of 1874.

The gift of the Rev. W. K. Kefford, Assistant-Curate of the parish, 1897-1900.

OTTERDEN, ST. LAWRENCE.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, $12\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1733. Maker's mark, C.M., under a crown, for Charles Martin, entered 1729 (*G.A.*, p. 171).

The sacred monogram, cross, and nails, within rays, are engraved on the bowl, which is straight-sided, curving outwards slightly at the lip, and rounded off at the base. The stem is rather thick, and divided by a round knop with a plain raised moulding. The foot, which is of the usual type, is too small for the stability of the cup.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, 2 inches; diameter 7 inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $12\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

Marks as on No. 1.

A plain vessel on a central foot, beneath which the sacred monogram is engraved.

3. *An Alms-basin of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; diameter, 9 inches ; weight, 24 ozs.

Marks as on No. 1.

The sacred monogram, etc., is engraved in the centre of the depression.

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 11 inches ; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches ; weight, 34 ozs.

Marks as on No. 1.

The sacred monogram, etc., is engraved on the drum. A straight-sided tankard-shaped vessel, with domed lid of the usual type.

The above vessels were all obtained during the incumbency of the Rev. John Symonds, who was also Vicar of Stalisfield. The Church Plate of Stalisfield bears the same date. John Symonds, who was a son of Samuel Symonds, Rector of Murston, was buried in Otterden Church 1747-8, aged 80 years.

PRESTON-NEXT-FAVERSHAM, ST. CATHERINE.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches ; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{5}$ inches ; weight, 9 ozs.

The only mark resembles a buckle.

On the bowl are three bands of hyphens between interlacing bands of strap work, with one such band on the foot. Inscribed round the lower part of the bowl, "PRESTON NEXTE FAVERSHAM." An engraving of this cup is given in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI., p. 372.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ; diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; weight, 1 oz. 14 dwts.

There are no Hall Marks.

A belt similar to those engraved upon the chalice appears on the convex side.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, 2 inches ; diameter $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; weight, $5\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1720 (new sterling). Maker's mark, PE. (William Petley).

Inscribed, "Eccl. de Preston juxta Faversham dono dedit G. Sykes, Vicarius, 1721."

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $11\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth, 4 inches; weight, 45 ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1758. Makers' mark, T.
G.
C.
(Richard Gurney and Thomas Cooke).

Inscribed round the foot, "Ecclesie Parochiali de Preston juxta Faversham dedit Georgius Sykes ejusdem Vicarius in usum Eucharistiae, A.D. 1759."

This is a straight-sided tankard-shaped vessel with hinged cover. The sacred monogram is engraved on the drum.

The Rev. George Sykes was Vicar of Preston from 1715 to 1766. A full account of him is given in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXI., pp. 149, 150.

5. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; diameter, 10 inches; weight, $17\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1853. Makers' mark, E.B.
F.B.

Inscribed, "Presented to the Rev. James Peto, Vicar, and to Will^m Kite and Fred^k Neame, Churchwardens of Preston, as a token of thanks for the unremitting attention shewn by them during the Repairs and Restorations of their Parish Church, A.D. 1854." The sacred monogram is engraved in the centre of the field.

6. *An Alms-dish or Paten of Pewter.* Diameter, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Inscribed, "P.C."

7. *An Alms-dish of Brass.* Diameter, 12 inches.

Inscribed "To do good and to distribute forget not." I.H.S. in centre.

SELLING, ST. MARY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 7 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, 11 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1840. Makers' mark, E. B. E.
J. B. W.
(Edward Barnard, Edward Barnard, jun., John and William Barnard).

The bowl, which is straight-sided and deep, is gilt inside. The stem and foot are trumpet-shaped and without knop.

Inscribed under the foot, "St Mary, Selling. The gift of John Neame, 1840."

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, 2 inches; diameter 8 inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $13\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

Marks and inscription as on No. 1.

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 39 ozs.

Marks and inscription as on No. 1.

A straight-sided vessel, with handle, spout, and hinged lid, surmounted by a cross.

4. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $11\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

Marks and inscription as on No. 1.

Mr. John Neame, the donor of the above plate, lived at Selling Court, and for many years served the office of churchwarden. He was much respected by the parishioners, who, on his death in 1849, placed a stained-glass window and tablet to his memory at the west end of the Church.

No information is obtainable as to what became of the old plate.

SHELDWICH, ST. JAMES.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 9 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 13 ozs. 4 dwts.

London Hall Marks of 1764. Makers' mark, T. ^{C.}W. in a four-lobed escutcheon (Thomas Whiplam and Charles Wright).

2. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 9 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 13 ozs. 5 dwts.

Marks as on No. 1.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 5 ozs. 18 dwts.

Marks as on No. 1.

4. *A Paten of Silver.*

Measurements, weight, and marks the same as the last.

5. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 49 ozs. 18 dwts.

Marks as on No. 1.

6. *An Alms-basin of Silver.* Height, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch ; diameter, 10 inches ; weight, 16 ozs. 7 dwts.

All the above bear the following inscription:—"The Gift of the Right Hon^{ble} Lady Sondes to the Parish Church of Sheldwich, 1764."

The donor of the above plate was Frances, second daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, and niece of Thomas, Duke of Newcastle. She married 1752 the Hon. Lewis Monson, who in 1760 was created Baron Sondes of Lees Court in the parish of Sheldwich.

STALISFIELD, ST. MARY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; diameter of mouth $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches ; weight, 16 ozs.

London Hall Marks for the year 1733. Maker's mark, I.E., with a mullet above, for John Eckford, jun. (*O.E.P.*, Sixth Edition, p. 402).

The bowl is bell-shaped ; the stem, divided by a plain band, swells out into a well-proportioned foot. The sacred monogram, within rays, on the bowl is the only ornamentation.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches ; diameter 6 inches, of foot 2 inches ; weight, $8\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

The marks are the same as on No. 1.

The cover fits the cup, and bears the sacred monogram in the centre and upon the reverse of the foot or button.

The above vessels are of the same date as those belonging to the neighbouring parish of Otterden, and were acquired during the incumbency of the Rev. John Symonds, who held both benefices for many years, and was buried in Otterden Church 1747-8.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 6 inches.

Birmingham Hall Marks for the year 1882. Makers' mark, T.T. and Co.

A plain silver plate with the sacred monogram in the centre.

4 and 5. Two Glass Cruets with plated stoppers, surmounted by Maltese Crosses.

TEYNHAM, ST. MARY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{1}{3}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; depth of bowl, 4 inches; weight, $11\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

No marks.

Ascribed by the late Canon W. A. Scott Robertson to the year 1562-3.

The bowl, which is straight-sided, has a band of the usual Elizabethan foliage round the lip, which is somewhat splayed, and another of similar character near the middle. The stem is divided by a narrow knob, and is ornamented by a reed moulding where it joins the bowl.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $10\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1691. Maker's mark, W.E., with a mullet above and below.

There is bead moulding round the outer edge. The following inscription is within a feathered circle in the centre of the field: "The Church Plate of Tennam in Kent, S.H., 1692."

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of 1701. Maker's mark, An. (for William Andrewes).

A straight-sided tankard-shaped vessel with spreading foot.

The purchase or thumb-piece to the flat lid takes the form of a small winged figure. Inscribed on the drum, "The Parish Plate of Tenham, 1701: R.P., Churchwarden."

TEYNHAM, ST. ANDREW'S MISSION CHURCH.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 7 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 9 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1873. Maker's mark, J.C.S.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, 2 inches; diameter 8 inches, of foot 3 inches.

London Hall Marks (*date letter not properly stamped*, ? 1873).

The cup is of Mediæval shape, with conical bowl, gilt inside. The stem is hexagonal, and is divided by a round knob having a raised eight-sided belt; it swells out below into the foot, which has eight convex lobes. In the centre of the paten is the cross and sacred monogram within short rays.

THROWLEY, ST. MARY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 10 ozs.

London Hall Marks for the year 1562-3. Maker's mark, a cross rising from a sphere, and having smaller spheres at its extremities (as on a chalice at Horneastle, 1569, *O.E.P.*, p. 370).

The bell-shaped bowl is ornamented with one rather poor belt of foliage, and is inscribed, "For the use of the Communion Table of Throwley in Kent, 1777."

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, 4 inches; weight, $4\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1599. Maker's mark, R.C., with three pellets above and below, in a plain shield (*O.E.P.*, p. 314).

Inscribed, "Throwleigh in Kent, 1600."

3. *A Silver Flagon.* Height, 13 inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 64 ozs.

London Marks for the year 1777. Maker's mark, W.H. (William Hunter, *G.A.*, p. 148).

Inscribed, "H.F."

A tankard-shaped vessel of the usual type, with domed lid, thumb-piece, and scroll handle. The sacred monogram, with cross and nails *en soleil*, is engraved on the drum, and the inscription, "For the use of the Communion Table of Throwley in Kent, 1777."

4. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 16 ozs.

The Hall Marks, inscription, and ornamentation are the same as those found upon the last.

WESTBERE DEANERY.*

BIRCHINGTON.	RECVLVER.
BROADSTAIRS.	ST. LAWRENCE.
CHISLET.	ST. NICHOLAS-AT-WADE.
HERNE.	ST. PETER'S.
HERNE BAY.	SEASALTER.
HOATH.	SWALECLIFFE.
MARGATE.	WESTBERE.
MINSTER.	WESTGATE.
MONKTON.	WHITSTABLE.
RAMSGATE.	

BIRCHINGTON.†

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl, 5 inches; weight, 15 ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1678. Maker's mark, T.C., with a fish above the initials, as on Church Plate at Canterbury (St. Dunstan's, St. George's, and St. Peter's), Charing, Minster, Paddlesworth, Reculver, Sutton (by Dover), and Wootton.

Upon the foot is engraved, "The chalis of Birchington made in y^e yeare of our Lord 1678. John Aylwin, Minister; John Goar, John Creak, Churchwardens."

On the stem there is the usual round moulding to form a knop. On the bowl the sacred monogram I.H.S., with cross and nails *en soleil*, is thrice repeated and gilt.

* The Church Plate in this Deanery has been examined by Mr. C. H. Woodruff. Dr. Cotton has kindly supplied some additional information relating to the Ramsgate vessels.

† See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVII., pp. 284, 285.

The following entries in the Churchwardens' Accounts relate to this Chalice:—

1678	Paid for the new Cup to the Goldsmith	£03	07	00
1679	P ^d more for drink when we agreed about the Cup	£00	02	03
	P ^d Mr Ayling for y ^e Cup (John Goar's Account.)	£02	14	09
1679	P ^d more for my part for y ^e Cup (John Creak's Account.)	£02	14	09

Apparently the cup cost £8 16s. 6d.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 4 ozs.

Inscribed: "Birchington Church Plate, 1678."

The Churchwardens' Accounts contain the following entry: 1585. "ffor iiij ounces and somewhat more of a silver plate at v s. and viij the ounce, xxij s." The weight given here is exactly that of the above paten-cover, and probably the date 1678 was put on when the new cup was purchased. An older inscription has plainly been rubbed out.

3. *A Paten of Silver, with foot.* Diameter, 6 inches; weight, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks and maker's mark as on No. 1 (1678). These marks are on the top of the paten; on the foot underneath is the lion passant only.

The surface is slightly engraved and gilt. In the centre is engraved the sacred monogram *en soleil*, which also appears upon the button or foot.

4. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

London Hall Marks for 1873. Maker, Cox and Sons.

With hexagonal stem and knob; the foot has jewels set in five of its compartments, and *t.h.c.* on the sixth. Presented in 1878 by a lady, who also gave the paten (No. 5).

5. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

London Hall Marks, etc., as on No. 4.

The "Lamb and Flag" are engraved in the centre, and six jewels are set in the rim.

BROADSTAIRS.*

1. *A Chalice with bowl of Silver, and stem and foot of gilt-plated metal.* Height, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot 6 inches; depth of bowl, 3 inches.

London Hall Marks for 1865. Maker's mark W.W.W.

Inscribed on one side of the foot, "*Ex dono | E. A. C. | in die | Pentecostes MDCCLXIX.*" On the opposite side of the foot an ornamental cross is engraved.

Of Mediaeval pattern, with hemispherical bowl. The stem is hexagonal, and has a knop $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; on its six faces appear **t.h.c.** and a cross alternately. The foot is hexagonal; its edge has six convex lobes, and between each pair of them appears a small angular projection.

2. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Birmingham Hall Marks for 1862. Makers' mark, J. H. and Co.

Inscribed: "**✝** *In memoriam D.D. | Eliza Ravenshaw | 1867 | Deo et Sacris.*"

3. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

London Hall Marks for 1870. Maker's mark, G.A., in a two-lobed stamp.

Inscribed: "*Ex dono | A. C. Pond | 1870.*"

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Widest diameter 5 inches, of mouth 3 inches, of foot 5 inches. Weight, 28 ozs. 10 dwts.

London Hall Marks for 1868. Maker's mark, G.L. (George Lambert.)

The handle, flat at the top, is not curved, but descends in a straight line $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, at an acute angle, to its point of junction with the body. Around the body is engraved a belt formed of roundels with ten pellets indented. The foot is hexagonal.

5. *A Spoon.* Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Inscribed: "*In Memoriam Harriet Taylor; at rest March 10, 1869.*"

The handle is moulded like a twisted cord, and there are vine-leaves on the bowl.

* See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVII., pp. 306, 307.

6. *A Brass Alms-dish.* Diameter, 12 inches.

Inscribed as No. 5, with sacred monogram and text, "*He that giveth to the Poor lendeth to the Lord.*"

- 7—10. *Four Collecting-plates of Electroplate.* Diameter, 14 inches.

11. *A Flagon of Electroplate.* Height, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

- 12, 13. *Two Glass Cruets.* Height, 8 inches.

14. *A Lavabo of Electroplate.* Diameter, 6 inches; depth, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

15. *A Brass Alms-dish.* Slightly engraved.

CHISLET, ST. MARY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $11\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1562. Maker's mark, R.O., linked in a plain shield.

The bell-shaped bowl is ornamented with a single band of Elizabethan foliage between fillets interlacing eight times; this and the knop and reed-mouldings of the stem are gilt.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter 8 inches, of foot 3 inches; weight, $11\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1734. Maker's mark obliterated.

Inscribed: "*This Salver was Bought for ye use of the Parish Church of Chislet By Rob^t Tritton & Hen^{ry} Wraith, Churchwardens 1737.*"

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of the year 1734. Maker's mark, T.T. (Thomas Tearle).

Inscribed as No. 2.

Taukard shaped, with straight, slightly tapering sides, domed lid, etc.

4. *A Chalice of Silver.* Measurements, etc., as No. 1, of which it is a copy.

London Hall Marks of the year 1818.

5. *An Alms-plate of Silver.* Diameter, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1736. Maker's mark, T.T. (Thomas Tearle).

Inscribed as No. 2.

6. *A Silver Spoon.*

London Hall Marks of the year 1895.

7. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $4\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1881.

8. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 4 inches.

Marks as on the last.

9. *A Cruet of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 9 ozs.

Marks as on No. 7.

Inscribed: "*Presented to the Mission Church of St John the Evangelist, Marsh-side, Chislehurst, by the Vicar, Curate, Churchwardens, and two friends. 1882.*"

10. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 3 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1884.

11. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 2 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1883.

Nos. 7—11 belong to the District Church at Marshside.

HERNE, ST. MARTIN.*

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 8 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $15\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1867. Maker's mark, S.S. (Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited.)

Of Mediæval pattern. The knop has six lozenge-shaped projections; the foot is six-lobed. Inscribed in Old English letters under the rim, "*Calicem salutaris accipiam et nomen Domini invocabo.*" Sacred monogram on foot.

* Not recorded in Canon Scott Robertson's Chronological List.



HERNE, NO. 5.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter 6 inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, $9\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1871. Maker's mark, S.S.

Inscribed round rim (in Old English letters), "*Accipite, comedite Hoc est Corpus Meum.*" Sexfoil depression with sacred monogram in centre. Six-lobed foot.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1868. Maker's mark, S.S.

Plate-shaped, with sexfoil depression in centre. Inscribed as No. 2, and below "*A.M.D.G. Given with a chalice to the Church of St. Martin Herne by the Guild of St. Martin 1868.*"

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $30\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1867. Maker's mark, S.S. (Goldsmiths' Alliance.)

A narrow-necked globular flagon, with grape-vine border below the neck. Inscribed round the centre (in Old English letters), "*Christus est immolatus nostrum Pascha,*" with sacred monogram.

5. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter, $9\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, $13\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

No Plate Marks.

Inscribed (in script characters): "*Ad colligendas Eleemosynas Eucharisticas in Parochia de Herne Samuel Milles arm. ibidem natus Dono dedit 1726.*"

This dish is saucer-shaped, the rim being divided into twenty-four shallow lobes, and the whole surface is covered with elaborately chased and embossed ornament. The upper portion is divided by a twisted-rope pattern into twelve compartments, containing alternate rectangular and circular central devices surrounded by foliated ornament.

The flat portion of the dish is occupied by concentric circles, the outer of which contains the inscription, the next a running design of foliated scroll-work, and the centre a conventional sexfoil pattern.

This handsome piece of plate is a good example of a type in use in several Churches as alms-dishes or patens, but which were no doubt made for secular purposes, probably to hold fruit, cake, or sweetmeats. It may be compared with one of closely similar type in Bredgar Church, of which an illustration is given in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI., pp. 348-350, but the Herne dish is without the handles seen in the Bredgar example. Canon Scott Robertson gave reasons to shew that these dishes were made *circa* 1632. One at St. Andrew's, Canterbury, appears to be of almost identical dimensions. (*See illustration.*)

Samuel Milles, son of Christopher Milles of Herne, was born in 1657 and died 1727. He was M.P. for Canterbury in George I.'s reign, and steward of the temporal courts of the Archbishop and of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. He married Anna, sister of Sir Thomas Hales, Bart. A black and white marble pyramidal monument to his memory is in the North Chantry Chapel, now called the Milles Chapel, in Herne Church. It originally occupied the place of the sedilia in the chancel, and was removed at the expense of Lord Sondes.

The Milles family (now represented by Earl Sondes) were for many years lessees of the great tithes of this parish, and occupied the old Rectory which stood in the hamlet of Eddington, opposite Underdown Farm. Samuel Milles was the last of the family who resided at Herne. His son Christopher was of Nackington. (See Hasted, vol. iii., p. 621.)

HERNE BAY, CHRIST CHURCH.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot 7 inches; weight, 21 ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1894. Maker's mark, H.E.W.

Presented to the Parish Church, Herne Bay, by the Rev. T. B. Watkins, Vicar of the Parish, and the Misses H. and E. Watkins in the year 1895.

2. *A Paten of Silver (?)*. Diameter, 8 inches; weight, 11 ozs.

No Hall Marks.

Engraved with a cross on the rim, and inscribed, "I believe in the Communion of Saints"; I.H.S. in centre. Presented by Amelia Nicholls in memory of her husband, 1884.

3. *A Plated Chalice.* Height, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 4 inches.

4. A similar Chalice.

5. *A Plated Paten.* Height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot 4 inches.

6. *A Plated Flagon.* Height, 18 inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot 7 inches.

HERNE BAY, ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 7 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $12\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1897.

2. A similar Chalice.

Jewelled with three amethysts in each. Presented by the Rev. M. S. Edgell, late Vicar of Swanley, Kent, and Mrs. Edgell in the year 1899.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $6\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1897.

4. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1897.

5. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches (to top of cross); diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $28\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1897.

HOATH, HOLY CROSS.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1562. Maker's mark uncertain.

Two bands of the well-known Elizabethan interlaced fillets with running foliage encircle the upper part of the bowl and are repeated on the foot. Just below the bowl, and at the junction of the stem and foot, are reeded mouldings.

Inscribed below the lip, "T-E Borow of Hode in y^e ps. of Recoluer."

This is a fine Chalice, and is in an excellent state of preservation.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, 2 inches; diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 3 inches; weight, $11\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1818. Makers' mark, ^{S.R.}_{L.E.D.} in a square. The edge is gadrooned.

Inscribed in centre, "1578 | Hoath of the | Parrish of Reculver." Beneath, "The old Salver, of which the centre plate of this was a part, was enlarged to the present size at the expence of the Borough of Hoath November 15th, 1818."

The late Canon Scott Robertson, in the introduction to his notes on "Church Plate in Kent" (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI., pp. 361, 362), says: "The old Paten-cover, with its date 1578, remains intact, but it is surrounded by silver added to it in the year 1818, when it was made large enough for effectual use," and he adduces this as an instance of alteration deserving high commendation; but it is evident on examination that the Paten has been entirely remade, and no part of the old metal visibly remains.

3. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $10\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

Hall and Makers' Marks the same as the Paten.

Inscribed beneath, "Given to the Chapel of Hoath by the Rev^d C. B. Naylor, Vicar, November 15th, 1818." Plate-shaped with raised boss in the centre, and gadrooned edge.

4. *A Flagon of Electroplate.* Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

MARGATE. ALL SAINTS, WESTBROOK.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot 5 inches; weight, 13 ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1886. Maker's mark, ^{H.E.}_{W.}

A Medieval-shaped Chalice, with plain hexagonal knop and six-lobed foot. A Maltese Cross is engraved on the foot.

Inscribed underneath the base, "All Saints Church, Westbrook, 1886."

2. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, 10 ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1896. Makers' mark, ^{S.B.}_{F.W.}

A plain Chalice of Medieval pattern, with circular knop and foot; a Maltese Cross is engraved on the latter.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, 6 ozs.
Plate marks the same as No. 1.

A lozenge pattern enclosing quatrefoils is engraved round the rim, with a Maltese Cross in the centre.
Inscribed as No. 1.

4. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 4 ozs.
Plate marks the same as No. 2.

A Maltese Cross is engraved on the rim.

5. *A Paten of Electroplate.* Diameter, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Inscribed underneath, "*To the Glory of God and in Memory of*
✠ *E. J. R. Dec. 22nd, 1895. All Saints, Westbrook.*"

6. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 30 ozs.

Plate marks as No. 1.

A lozenge pattern enclosing quatrefoils is engraved round the centre of the bowl. The neck is narrow and the foot six-lobed. The lid is surmounted by an ornamental finial.

Inscribed on the foot as No. 1.

MARGATE. HOLY TRINITY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $22\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1828. Maker's mark, I.B., surmounted by a crown. (John Bridge.)

On one side of the bowl is engraved the sacred monogram *en soleil*, with cross above and nails below, and on the other the Taddy arms: *Ermine, on a bend gules three crosses-crosslets fitchy argent, in the sinister chief point a hawk wing endorsed or.*

Inscribed on the foot, "*Trinity Chapel | Margate | The Gift of James Taddy, Esq., of the Dane | 1829.*"

A massive Chalice of the usual type of this period, having a deep straight-sided bowl, circular knop, and six-lobed foot.

2. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.*

A duplicate of the above.

3. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Height, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, $20\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

Plate marks, engraving, and inscription as No. 1.

The rim and foot are six-lobed.

4. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.*

A duplicate of the above.

5. *An Alms-dish of Silver, gilt.* Diameter, $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 27 ozs.

Engraved and inscribed as No. 1.

Of similar design to the Patens.

6. *An Alms-dish of Silver, gilt.*

A duplicate of the above.

7. *A Flagon of Silver, gilt.* Height, 12 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot 7 inches; weight, $55\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

Plate marks, engraving, and inscription as No. 1.

The sacred monogram is on the front, and the inscription and coat of arms on each side.

A straight-sided flagon with spreading eight-lobed foot.

8. *A Flagon of Silver, gilt.*

A duplicate of the above.

9. *A Strainer of Silver, gilt.* Height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 4 ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1829. Makers' mark, $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{C.R.} \\ \text{G.S.} \end{smallmatrix}$

With plain handle, and engraved with a fleur-de-lis.

10. *A Spoon of Silver, gilt.*

London Hall Marks for 1826. Maker's mark, W.C. (William Chawner, Spoonmaker.)

A fleur-de-lis is engraved on the handle.

This massive set of Communion Plate is too heavy for convenient use, and except on special occasions their place is taken by the following smaller vessels of inferior metal.

Mr. James Taddy of the Dane, and his brother Edward of Hartsdown, contributed largely to the building of Trinity Church. Mr. Taddy belonged to a well-known Thanet family, and had been a merchant in London. He married Judith, widow of Gilbert Flesher, Esq., and died without issue 29 June 1828. A hatchment and marble tablet in St. John's Church, Margate, perpetuate his memory.

11. *A Chalice of Electroplate.* Height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

With hemispherical bowl, circular knop and foot, and sacred monogram and cross on side.

12. *A similar Chalice.*

13. *A Chalice of Electroplate.* Height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Plain, with conical bowl and circular foot.

14. *A Paten of Electroplate.* Height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

With sacred monogram and cross in centre.

15. *A Flagon of Electroplate.* Height, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Of globular form with narrow neck. Sacred monogram and cross on side.

MARGATE. ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

1. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter at mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $14\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1703 (new sterling). Makers' mark, R. S.

E.
L.

Inscribed underneath foot, "*A Gift to St. John's Baptist in y^e Ile of Thennet in Kent, 1703*" (in script lettering). A large Chalice of the usual type of this period, the bowl representing an inverted truncated cone.

2. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Of the same dimensions and weight as No. 1.

London Hall Marks for ? 1754 (the date letter is very indistinct). Maker's mark, R.W.

Inscribed underneath foot, "*St. John the Baptist in the Ile of Thamnet [sic] in Kent.*" A copy of No. 1.

3. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter at mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at foot $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $20\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1890. Maker's mark, T.P.

Inscribed underneath foot, "*St. John the Baptist, Thanet | Dedicated to the Glory of God | In memory of Mary Ann Bellars | 1890.*"

A Mediaeval-shaped Chalice. The knop has open Gothic tracery, and a jewel is set in each of its six projecting bosses. The foot is six-lobed, with a jewel in five of the lobes, and a cross of diamonds and sapphires in the sixth.

The Rev. William Bellars, M.A., was Vicar of St. John's 1888—95.

4. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter at mouth $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at foot $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 25 ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1897. Makers' mark, S.B.
D.W.

Inscribed: "To the Glory of God and for the use of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Thanet. A thank-offering for ten years of happy married life from W. H. T. A—G and F. L. A—G, Jan^y 18, 1898." The Rev. W. H. Trelawney Ashton Gwatkin, Vicar 1895—1902.

A Medieval-shaped Chalice on the Nettlecomb pattern. The six projecting bosses of the knop are jewelled with rubies, pearls, and sapphires. The foot is six-lobed and is jewelled with five large carbuncles. In front is a crucifix with pearls and an emerald below, contained in a vesica-shaped border set with diamonds.

5. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter at mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at foot $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 9 ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1889. Maker's mark, T.P.

Inscribed: "For the service of God, and in memory of A. L. T., April 28, 1891." "We walked in the House of God as friends."

A Medieval-shaped Chalice with spherical knop, fluted. A cross is engraved on the circular foot.

6. *A Paten of Silver, with foot.* Height, 3 inches; diameter 9 inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, $12\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1697 (new sterling). Maker's mark, Ax. (for William Andrewes, the maker of much Church Plate in Kent from 1697—1707).

Ornamented round the edge and foot with gadroon moulding. Inscribed underneath, "St. John the Baptist in the Isle of Thanet."

7. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Diameter, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $4\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1890. Maker's mark, T.P.

Inscribed as No. 3.

8. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Diameter, 7 inches; weight, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

Plate marks as No. 4.

On the rim is a Maltese Cross, set with a carbuncle in the centre and diamonds on the edges.

9. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 6 inches; weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

Plate marks as No. 5.

10. *A Flagon of Silver, gilt.* Height, 12 inches ; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; weight, 50 ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1719 (new sterling). Maker's mark, S.L. (? Samuell Lea).

On the side is engraved the sacred monogram, below which is inscribed (in script letters), "*The Gift of Mad^m Sarah Petit | to the Church of St. John Baptist | in Thanet A.D. 1720.*"

Of the usual upright-sided, plain tankard pattern, with spreading foot and domed lid.

The Petits resided at Dentdelion, in this parish. Valentine Petit, by his will proved 29 July 1626, bequeathed "to the Church of the parish of St. John, three flaggons or potts of pewter certaine years past delivered to Mr. Wheatlie the Minister there to be used with the Communion Wine." [District Probate Office, Canterbury, A. 66, 1.]

11. *A Flagon of Silver, gilt,* matching the preceding, but lighter, weighing 42 ozs. only, with identical plate marks and inscription.

Sarah Petit, the wife of Captain John Petit, was a daughter of Major George Sumner, killed at Wye fight in 1648. She died in 1729, aged 88. Mockett, in his *Journal* (p. 193), says: "Madam Sarah Petit gave, by her will, £147 towards the Communion plate, a velvet pall, and other purposes. Wainscot rails round the Communion table, cushions to kneel on, and a branch for the middle aisle, were purchased with the above sum."

12. *An Alms-dish of Silver, gilt.* Plate shape ; diameter, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; weight, 24 ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1774. Makers' mark, C. ^{H.}_{A.}
G.

Inscribed: "*The Gift of John Baker and Sybilla his wife (of North Down) to the Church of St. John the Baptist in Thanet 1774.*"

In the centre, within an oval with a beaded frame, is engraved the coat of arms of John Baker: *Lozengy, on a chief three lions rampant.*

13. *An Alms-dish of Silver, gilt.* Diameter, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; weight, 24 ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1698. Maker's mark, ? Str. (? Joseph Stokes.)

Inscribed: "John Baptist in Thanet, Kent, 1714."

In the centre are engraved the Royal Arms. George I. landed twice at Margate, and it is probable that the above piece of plate was given to the Church to commemorate that one of the Royal visits.

14. *An Alms-dish of Brass.* Diameter, $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Embossed and engraved.

Inscribed: "St. John the Baptist, Thanet. To the Glory of God and in Memory of the Reverend Edward Hamilton Blyth, Vicar 1880-88."

15. *A Silver Spoon.* Perforated on one side for straining. Weight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1821. Maker's mark, W.C. (William Chawner).

16. *A Spoon of Silver, gilt.* Weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

With a figure of St. George on the top and a spiral stem. A modern spoon of foreign manufacture.

17. *A Strainer of Silver, gilt.* Height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

London Hall Marks for 1822. Maker's mark, W.S. (William Sumner).

Inscribed: "*Parish of St. John's, Margate, Isle of Thanet.* J. Jenkins, R. Salter, Churchwardens. 1823."

18. *A Cruet of Glass, silver mounted.* Height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

London Hall Marks for 1894.

Inscribed: "*St. John's, Margate, in Memory of Mary Rayner Bellars, died 12 May 1894, presented by her daughter.*"

19. *A similar Cruet.*

20. *A Cruet of Glass, silver mounted.* Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

21. *A similar Cruet.*

All these cruets are surmounted with Maltese Crosses.

In 1578 the following presentment was made at the Archdeacon's visitation: "They lack a cover of silver for their Communion cup."

MARGATE. ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

ST. BARNABAS' MISSION CHURCH.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter at mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at foot 5 inches; weight, $16\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1890. Maker's mark, T.P.

A Mediæval-shaped Chalice, with fluted knop and circular foot, engraved with a Greek Cross.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $4\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.
Plate Marks as No. 1.

A cross is engraved on the rim.

MARGATE. ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

DISTRICT CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

1. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, 8 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 22 ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1900.

A Mediæval-shaped Chalice on the Nettlecomb pattern. The six projecting bosses of the knop are set with amethysts. The six-lobed foot is set with amethysts and topazes, with engraved crucifix in front.

2. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Diameter, 6 inches; weight, 5 ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1894.

Scale-pan shape, with the sacred monogram in the centre.

3. *Two Glass Cruets* with silver tops and handles.

MARGATE. ST. PAUL'S, CLIFTONVILLE.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

London Hall Marks for 1872. Makers' mark, ^{T.C.}_{E.C.} (Cox and Sons).

Of Mediæval pattern, with circular knop and six-lobed foot. Round the knop are three hemispherical studs, and three project from alternate compartments of the foot. Under the rim runs a tendril pattern.

Inscribed underneath the foot, "*Usa S. Pauli templi Margate*, 1873."

2. *A Chalice of Silver.* A duplicate of the above.

London Hall Marks for 1873. Makers as No. 1.

Inscribed underneath the foot, "*Uso S. Pauli Templum Margate* [*sic*], MDCCCLXXIII."

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Plate marks as No. 2.

The sacred monogram is engraved in the centre.

Inscribed underneath the rim, " ✠ *In usum Ecclesiæ Scti. Pauli Margate*, MDCCCLXXIII."

4. *A Paten of Silver.* A duplicate of No. 3.

London Hall Marks for 1885. Makers' mark, ^{M.B.}_{A.T.}

Inscribed as No. 3, with date MDCCCLXXXV.

5. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $11\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Plate marks as No. 2.

A straight-sided flagon, with sacred monogram engraved on the side and a Maltese Cross on the top.

Inscribed as No. 2.

6. *A Spoon of Silver.* Length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

London Hall Marks for 1870. Maker's mark, C.L.

Inscribed: "St. Paul's Church."

MINSTER, ST. MARY.

1. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 11 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 60 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1720 (new sterling). Maker's mark, BA., in a four-lobed stamp (Richard Bayley).

Inscribed on the drum, "*S^t Mary's Mynstre in Tenet, 1721.*"

A straight-sided tankard-shaped vessel with domed lid and purchase.

This flagon appears to be the only silver vessel now possessed by this fine Church and important parish. Canon Scott Robertson in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI., mentions two Silver Patens inscribed, "*The gift of Elizabeth Thomas, 1720.*" Both, however, had disappeared before the induction of the Rev. A. E. Molyneux in 1893, and nothing is known as to what became of them.

2. *A Chalice of Plated Ware.* Height, 9 inches.

3. *A Chalice of Plated Ware.* Height, 9 inches.

4. *A Paten of Plated Ware.* Diameter, 9 inches.

5. *A Paten of Plated Ware.* Diameter, 9 inches.

MONKTON, ST. MARY MAGDALENE.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, 11 ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1634. Maker's mark, T.B., in lozenge, with three pellets above and three below the initials.

Inscribed on side (in script lettering), "*Monncton in Thanett in Comit. Cantij, 1634.*"

2. *A Paten cover of Silver.* Height, 1 inch; diameter, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

Hall Marks the same as No. 1.

3. *A Paten of Silver, with foot.* Height, 2 inches; diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1750. Maker's mark, F.R., in oblong border.

Inscribed underneath, "*Monkton in y^e Isle of Thanett in Kent, 1750.*"

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 5 inches; weight, $29\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1877. Maker's mark, S.S., in oblong border (Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited).

RAMSGATE, CHRIST CHURCH.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 13 ozs. 15 dwts.

London Hall Marks of the year 1847. Makers' mark, $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{C.R.} \\ \text{G.S.} \end{smallmatrix}$

The sacred monogram within rays is engraved upon the plain bell-shaped bowl, which is supported by a baluster stem.

2. *A Chalice of Silver.* A duplicate of the last.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 15 ozs. 15 dwts.

London Hall Marks of 1847. Maker's mark same as Chalice.

4. *A Paten of Silver.* A duplicate of the last.

These are plain patens on a central foot. The sacred monogram is engraved in the centre of the field.

5. *An Apostle-spoon of Silver, with figure of St. Simon [with saw].* Length, $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1891. Makers' mark, E. & Sxs.

Inscribed: "With thanksgiving, A. R. C. 1891."

6. *A Chalice of Plated Ware.*

7. *A Chalice of Plated Ware.*

8. *A Flagon of Plated Ware.* Height, 10 inches.

RAMSGATE, ST. GEORGE.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $14\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1823. Maker's mark, I.C. over W.R.

Inscribed on the bowl, "*To Saint George's by | The Rev^d George Townsend, M.A., Prebendary of Durham and Vicar of Northallerton, Yorkshire, | in testimony of his sincere wishes for the spiritual and temporal happiness of his fellow Townsmen, 1826.*"

The bowl is bulb-shaped and the sacred monogram is engraved thereon. The Rev. George Townsend was a native of Ramsgate and the son of a popular and much respected Minister of the Independent Chapel in that town, who died in 1837. St. George's Church was consecrated in 1827.

2. *A Chalice of Silver.*

A duplicate of the last.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

Marks and inscription as on No. 1.

4. *A Paten of Silver.*

A duplicate of the last.

5. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 12 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Marks and inscription as on No. 1.

A straight-sided tankard-shaped vessel gilt inside; it has a hinged lid with thumb-piece. The sacred monogram *en soleil*, with cross above and nails below, is engraved on the drum.

6. *An Alms-dish or Credence Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, $16\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

Marks and inscription as on No. 1.

The sacred monogram is engraved in the centre of the field.

7. *An Alms-dish or Credence Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, $14\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1826. Maker's mark, I.C.

Inscribed as No. 1. The sacred monogram is engraved in the centre of the field.

8. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot 3 inches; weight, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1892. Maker's mark, w.B.J., in a shield.

Inscribed on the egg-shaped bowl, "*To the Glory of the Triune God, and in loving memory of Wriothesly Baldwin, called to rest Oct. 29th, 1896.*"

Mr. Wriothesly Baldwin resided for many years at 1 Clifton Lawn, Ramsgate. The Chalice was the gift of his widow.

9. *A Cruet of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $12\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1898. Maker's mark, B.
J.W.

10. *A Cruet of Glass, with silver mounts.*

London Hall Marks of 1893. Makers' mark, S.B.
F.W.

Inscribed round the neck, "*Ascension Day, A.D. 1893.*"

Inscribed on the band round the body, "✠ To the Glory of God and in memory of J. J. Hampshire, Churchwarden from Easter 1889 to Easter 1891. At rest February 5th, 1892 ✠."

Mr. Hampshire was a retired builder from Chislehurst, and a zealous Church worker and Churchwarden in St. George's Parish.

RAMSGATE, ST. LUKE.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, $8\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

There are no Hall Marks. Maker's mark, I.S., in monogram within a beaded oval stamp.

The bowl is bell-shaped, supported on a knopless stem and foot, all perfectly plain. This cup, which was probably made in the first half of the seventeenth century, was formerly the property of the Vicar and Churchwardens of Broomfield in Essex, but was sold by them in 1876 to Messrs. Cox and Co. of London, from whom it was subsequently purchased by the Rev. J. B. Whiting, Vicar of St. Luke's, and presented by him to this Church.

2. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of the year 1683. Maker's mark, R.P.

Inscribed: "1683." This cup is unusually small for the period to which it belongs. On the bowl, which is shaped like an inverted truncated cone, the sacred monogram is engraved. Like No. 1, it formerly formed part of the Communion Plate of Broomfield in Essex.

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 11 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $44\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. T.

London Hall Marks of the year 1743. Makers' mark, R. G. C.
in script (Gurney and Co., entered 1739).

A tankard-shaped vessel with slightly bulging sides, having a lip and domed lid, to which a cross has been added by the Rev. J. B. Whiting, by whom this flagon was presented to the Church of St. Luke in the year 1876.

4, 5, and 6 are small *Silver Chalices* made to match No. 2. They all bear the London Hall Marks of 1884, in which year they were presented to the Church by the Rev. J. B. Whiting.

7. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $7\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

No marks.

This is apparently an Elizabethan cup. The bell-shaped bowl is ornamented with a single band of conventional foliage near the lip, and is united to the plain trumpet-shaped stem by a band of reed-moulding, which also appears at the junction of the stem and foot, which latter is engraved with a triple band of hyphens. This interesting cup—hallowed by centuries of use, as is evident by the thinness of the silver at the lip—is doubtless one of the many lamentable instances of alienation on the part of the custodians of Church property, which we trust are now less common than a few years ago. It was purchased from a dealer in London by Alfred Markby, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, by whom it was presented to the present Vicar of St. Luke's in 1887 for use in the Mission Church at Northwood.

8. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Diameter, 4 inches; height, 1 inch; weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

No marks.

The Cover fits the Cup (No. 7), and is apparently of the same date. There are three rows of hyphens on the convex side, and the Tudor rose within four circles is engraved on the button or foot.

9. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; weight, $4\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1857.

A floriated cross is engraved in the centre of the field.

10. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; weight, 3 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1884.

The sacred monogram, gilt, is in the centre of the field.

11. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; weight, 2 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1883.

The central depression is gilt ; on the rim is a cross.

RAMSGATE, ST. MARY.

1. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; weight, $18\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

The marks are obliterated except what appears to be a small Court hand **a**, the date letter for the year 1696-7.

The following inscription and arms are engraved upon the upper side : "*To perpetuate the memory of the late John Fagg, gentleman, whose private charity and public-spirited benevolence were active, uniform, and extensive. This Plate is presented to the Communion Table by the Rev^d Richard Harrey, Clerk, the first Curate, who in conjunction with his much esteemed and respected Friend, after various attempts and endeavours for upwards of twenty years, at length established Ramsgate Chapel, Mr. Fagg giving the ground upon which it is erected, and becoming, with Mr. Harrey, one of the original and most considerable proprietors. Easter Sunday, March 27th, 1796.*" *Gules, two bendlets vair, for FAGGE ; and Argent, on a chevron gules, between three bears' paws erased and erect ermines, as many crescents erminois, for HARVEY.* Also the letters *J.F.* and *R.H.* in script. On the underside are the letters "*A.C.*" and "*18 ozs. less 3 dwts.*"

St. Mary's, the first Church in the town of Ramsgate, was consecrated by Archbishop Moore in the year 1791 as a chapel-of-ease to the Mother Church of St. Lawrence.

2. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, 9 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 19 ozs.

Birmingham Hall Marks of the year 1867. Makers' mark, J. H. and Co.

This Chalice is of Mediaeval design. The lower part of the elliptical bowl is ornamented with conventional foliage in relief. The stem is hexagonal, and is divided by a knop richly chased and bearing on six circular lobes of blue enamel the letters I.E.S.U.S. ✝. The sexfoil foot is ornamented with alternate crosses and fleur-de-lis on an enamelled ground.

3. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $4\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

Marks as on No. 2.

A floriated cross is engraved on the under side.

4. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, 7 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, of foot 5 inches; weight, 15 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1893.

Inscribed under the foot, "*Church of St. Mary, Ramsgate, Easter Day, 1894.*"

The shallow bowl is hemispherical in form, and is supported by a hexagonal stem, which is ornamented with a knop set with six amethysts. The sexfoil foot is also jewelled with five large stones, and a cross formed of five smaller ones.

5. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Diameter, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

Marks as on No. 4.

The sacred monogram and cross are in the centre of the field.

6. *A Ciborium of Plated Ware, gilt.* Height, with cover, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 3 inches.

There are no marks except "Jones and Willis."

The following inscription is engraved upon the case, "*In memory of Frederic Purcell Prior, Fellow of the Guild of St. Alban the Martyr, who entered into the fellowship of the Saints in Paradise, the 5th day of September, A.D. 1887. The Bread which we break is it not the Communion of the Body of Christ?*"

RAMSGATE, ST. PAUL'S (CONSECRATED 1887).

1. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $11\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1873. Maker, I.F.

This is a vessel of Mediæval shape. On the hemispherical bowl is a cross potent within a circle. The knop of the stem is ornamented with six fleurs-de-lis; on the sexfoiled foot is the sacred monogram on a chased ground.

Inscribed under the foot, "*Given to the service of God in memory of the loving labours of Annie Cowell, who died August 22nd, 1873.*"

2. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, $11\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1887.

Mediæval shape. The bowl is ornamented with a band of thorns between two fillets. The hexagonal stem is divided by a knop of pierced work, above and below which three sides of the stem are ornamented with tracery like that of a fourteenth-century two-light window. The base is a plain sexfoil.

3. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Diameter of foot, 6 inches; weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1887. Maker, M.R. over A.P.

In shape like a scale pan; Maltese Cross on the concave side.

4. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight, 4 ozs. Hall Marks and inscription as on No. 1.

Upon the rim, four crosses potent within circles; in the centre, the sacred monogram on a chased ground.

5. *A Cruet of Glass, with silver stopper and mounts.*

It bears the symbols of the four Evangelists round the drum.

RAMSGATE, HOLY TRINITY (CONSECRATED 1845).

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 7 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $7\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for the year 1845-6. Makers' mark, R.P. over G.

The bowl is bulb-shaped and inscribed, "*Trinity Church, St. Lawrence, 1846.*"

2. *A Chalice of Silver.* A duplicate of the last.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter 7 inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; height, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, $11\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

Marks and inscription as on No. 1.

Sacred monogram in the centre.

4. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 11 ozs.

Marks and inscription as on No. 1.

5. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 11 ozs.

Marks and inscription as on No. 1.

6. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot 6 inches; weight, $36\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

Marks and inscription as above.

A tankard-shaped vessel with lip, dome lid, and thumb-piece. The sacred monogram is engraved on the drum, which has one band of moulding.

RECULVER, ST. MARY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $7\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1684. Maker's mark, T.C, with a dolphin above and a fleur-de-lis below the initials. This maker's mark is found on several other pieces of Kentish church plate dated 1677—88.

Inscribed on the side of the bowl, "*The gift of John Hill | of Reculver, Churchwarden | 1685.*"

A plain Chalice with inverted cone-shaped bowl and trumpet stem. In 1614 the churchwardens presented at the Archdeacon's visitation, "We have a Chalice."

2. *A Paten of Silver, with foot.* Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Marked and inscribed (round the rim) as the Chalice.

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot 6 inches; weight, $34\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

Marked and inscribed as the Chalice and Paten. Of the usual type, with flat top, straight sides, and spreading foot.

All these vessels were bequeathed by the will of John Hill.

ST. LAWRENCE.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, 14 ozs. 2 dwts. $13\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (troy weight).

London Hall Marks for 1833. Maker's mark, C.G.

Inscribed under the foot, "St. Lawrence, Thanet."

Inverted bell shaped, with fluted bowl, knop on the stem, and ogree foot, with eight fluted mouldings at equal distances around it.

2. *A Chalice of Silver.* A duplicate of No. 1.

3. *A Paten of Silver, with foot.* Diameter, 9 inches; height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 14 ozs. 7 dwts. $2\frac{5}{8}$ grs. (troy).

London Hall Marks of 1721 (new sterling). Maker's mark, L. E. (Timothy Ley).

Inscribed round the rim, "*The Gift of Mr Thomas Thomson to the Parish Church of St. Lawrence in the Isle of Thanet in Kent, 1721.*"

4. *A Paten of Silver.* A duplicate of No. 3.

5. *A Paten of Silver, with foot.* Diameter, 9 inches; height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 17 ozs. 6 dwts. $8\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (troy).

London Hall Marks of 1797. Maker's mark, W. S. (? William Shaw).

Inscribed underneath, "*The Parish of St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, 1798.*"

6. *A Paten of Silver, with foot.* Diameter, 8 inches; height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 10 ozs. 14 dwts. $4\frac{5}{8}$ grs. (troy).

London Hall Marks of 1722. Maker's mark, E.V., in a circle, with small circles above and below the letters (probably Edward Vincent, *O.E.P.*).

Inscribed underneath, "*Parish of St. Lawrence, Thanet, 1810.*"
also in Roman letters, ^{W.}W.*M.

7. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, 42 ozs. 3 dwts. $2\frac{3}{8}$ grs. (troy).

London Hall Marks of 1741. Maker's mark, B.C. (Benjamin Cartwright). (A Flagon at St. John's, Dinsdale, is by the same maker, *O.E.P.*)

Inscribed: "*This plate was bought | for the Church of | St. Lawrence, in Thanet, | in the year 1742 |.*" R. Tyler, Vicar.

H. Harnett }
R. Eason } Churchwardens.

The Churchwardens' Accounts contain the following entries:—

1741	To bring the Flagon from Margett . . .	0	0	3
	To a New Flagon bought by Mr Lad at Canterb.	16	00	0
	Reed. of Mr Harnett for on Peice of Plate sold by Mr Troward and Mr Long	4	19	2

8. *A Strainer Spoon of Silver.* Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with bent handle and round perforated bowl; weight, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. (avoirdupois).

London Hall Marks of 1798.

ST. NICHOLAS-AT-WADE, ST. NICHOLAS.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 7 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth of bowl, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, 10 ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1630. Maker's mark, D.G., with an anchor between the letters.

This mark occurs on a small Paten at St. Mary's, Beverley, Yorkshire, of the same year as the Monkton Chalice. (*O.E.P.*, p. 379.)

At the Archdeacon's Visitation in 1630 the Churchwardens made the following presentment: "We want a fair communion cup, a flagon, a chest for keeping of the books and ornaments, etc., for providing which we likewise claim a day."

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, 1 inch; diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

Plate Marks the same as the Chalice.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 8 inches (no foot); weight, 8 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1677 (?). Maker's mark, D.G., in a lozenge, with a mullet below (? and above) the initials.

This mark appears to be almost identical with that used by Dinah Gamon, entered 1739, and if this is her mark the date of the Paten may be as late as 1775, the date letters for 1677 and for that year (a black letter U) being much alike.

Punctured on the rim with the initials ^{A.S. L.O.}_{C.W.} of St. Nicholas in Thanet.

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $43\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1727. Maker's mark, (?) a rose in an oval.

This flagon has a large handle, hinged cover, and domed top of the usual type.

5. *A Paten of Silver, with foot.* Height, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 14 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1844. Maker's mark, ^{J.A.}_{J.A.} with a pellet in centre.

Inscribed on foot, "St. Nicholas Atwade, Isle of Thanet. The Gift of the Rev^d John Hilton, Vicar 1847."

The sacred monogram with cross *en soleil* are engraved in the centre. The stem is ornamented with a lobed pattern.

ST. PETER'S.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth 5 inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $16\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1687. Maker's mark, T.C., in shaped shield, with a dolphin above and a fleur-de-lis below the initials (*O.E.P.*, p. 388). (*See illustration.*)

The silver of this Chalice, and of the other pieces given by Mrs. Lovejoy, is frosted or covered with a granulated ornament; around the mouth and the base of the bowl is a belt of entwined



ST. PETER'S, NO. 1.
1687.

thorns. In four ovals on the bowl are the following inscriptions: (1) "*Ex donis Eliz. Lovejoy, A.D. 1688.*" (2) "*St. Peter's Church in Thanet.*" (3) The impaled arms of the Rev. George Lovejoy and his wife: *Azure, three bars dancette or, for LOVEJOY; Cheeky, azure and or, on a fess three leopards' heads caboshed of the second, for . . .* (4) I.H.S., with cross and nails *en soleil*.

[For Lovejoy, see *Hasted*, vol. iv., pp. 360, 365.]

2. *A Chalice-cover of Silver.* Diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $5\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

Plate marks the same as No. 1.

Inscribed on the top, in two ovals, "*St. Peter's Church in Thanet.*" "*Ex donis Eliz. Lovejoy, A.D. 1688.*"

3. *A Paten of Silver, with foot.* Height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $9\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

Plate marks as No. 1.

Round the rim are the following inscriptions and arms: (1) "*Ex donis Eliz. Lovejoy, A.D. 1688.*" (2) "*St. Peter's Church in Thanet.*" (3) The arms of Mrs. Lovejoy.

4. *A Puten of Silver.* A duplicate of No. 3.

5. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $17\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

Plate marks as No. 1.

Inscribed in the centre (in four lines), "*God | Loveth a cheer-
full | Giver | 2 Cor. 9, 7*"—all within an oval sun. On the rim are six sentences and two coats of arms: (1) "*Ex donis Eliz. Lovejoy, A.D. 1688.*" (2) "*St. Peter's Church in Thanet.*" (3) "*If thou hast much give plenteously; If thou hast little do thy diligence to give of that little.*"—Job iv., 8. (4) "*Give to the poor and thou shalt have treasure in Heaven.*"—St. Matt. xix., 21. (5) "*If there be first a willing mind, It is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not.*"—2 Cor. viii., 12. (6) "*Let him that is taught in the Word communicate to him that teacheth in all good things.*"—Gal. vi., 6. (7) Arms of the Rev. George Lovejoy and (8) of his wife.

6. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches (the body, without the lid, being $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches); diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 46 ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1702.* Maker's mark, in shaped shield, Ax. (for William Andrewes).

Inscribed: "*Elizabetha Lovejoy per ultimam voluntatem suam Legavit Ecclesie S. Petri in Insula Thanet.*"

* Erroneously ascribed to 1697-8 in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI.

7. *A Flagon of Silver.* A duplicate of No. 6.

8. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 21 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1882-3.

Of Mediæval design, with Gothic floriated ornament at the base of the bowl, tracery on the stem and knop, and a six-lobed foot with granulated ornament and six ovals, containing the following inscriptions: (1) "*D.D. Henricus Whitehead die natali patris sui.*" (2) The sacred monogram, with cross and nails. (3) "*Alfredi Whitehead, Vicarii, A.D. 1882.*" (4) Keys of St. Peter. (5) "*St. Peter's Church in Thanet.*" (6) Arms of Whitehead family.

The Rev. Alfred Whitehead, M.A., was Vicar of St. Peter's from 1871 to 1898. His son, the Rt. Rev. Henry Whitehead, D.D., became Bishop of Madras in 1899.

9. *A Chalice of Electroplate.* Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Of Mediæval pattern. The knop is set with six garnets. The foot is six-lobed, engraved with roses and cross, and inscribed, "St. Peter's Church in Thanet, a thank-offering from Richard Edward Borton, Epiphany, A.D. 1869."

10. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height, 2 inches; weight, 58 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1892.

Inscribed: "*Ad Gloriam Dei et in Memoriam Andrew Gibb Samson, obiit 13 Sep. 1891.*" The rim is ornamented with a gold Maltese Cross, set with seventeen diamonds.

11. *A Flower-vase of Silver.* Height, 12 inches; diameter of mouth $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 5 inches; weight, $22\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1892.

Inscribed as No. 10.

12. *A duplicate Vase.*

13. *A Flower-vase of Silver.* Height, 8 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of 1892.

Inscribed as No. 10.

14. *A duplicate Vase.*

15. *A Glass Cruet, silver-mounted.* Height, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of 1897.

Inscribed on band round centre, "*In loving Memory of William Stuart Yardley, sometime Priest in this Church, A.D. 1898.*"

16. *A similar Cruet.* Without inscription.

SEASALTER, ST. ALPHAGE.*

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 8 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $14\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

No Hall Marks. Maker's mark, a Rose-spray, under the rim and on the foot.

A plain Chalice. The bowl is shaped as an inverted cone. A band of semi-circular section runs round the middle of the stem, and the foot is domed. This maker's mark is found on a Chalice, dated 1630, at Bilsington, and on others dated 1630 and 1633, at Burmarsh and Stodmarsh in this county. This cup is probably of the same date as the Paten-cover described below, which was made to fit it, viz., 1637.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter 4 inches, of foot $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

Plate mark, a leopard's head.

Inscribed on foot, "An^o Dm, 1637."

In 1577 the following presentment from this parish was made at the Archdeacon's visitation: "They lack a cover of silver for their Communion cup." Apparently sixty years were allowed to pass before the deficiency was made good.

3. *A Paten of Silver, with foot.* Height, 2 inches; diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1750. Maker's mark, T.R. (? Thomas Rush, the maker of a flagon at St. Mary's, Sandwich, given in 1738).

Inscribed: "*Seasalter in Kent, 1750.*"

This Paten has a sunken centre and banded edge.

4. *A Flagon of Electroplate.* Height, $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Inscribed on the side with sacred monogram and cross.

* Not in Canon Scott Robertson's Chronological List.

SWALECLIFFE, ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; depth of bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $11\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1562. Maker's mark, a fleur-de-lis, in an ornamental shield. [This mark is found on a plain chalice of the same date at High Halden, Kent.]

The bowl of this Chalice is divided into three almost equal spaces by two raised bands. There is a reeded moulding just above the spread of the foot. The cup appears to have been mended, and the stem has possibly been slightly shortened just below the bowl.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter 4 inches, of foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $1\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

No Plate Marks.

Inscribed on foot, "SWACLIF, 1607."

In 1581 the following presentment was made at the Arch-deacon's visitation: "We lack a cover to our Communion cup."

3. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, 9 inches; weight, 14 ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1850. Maker's mark, J.A.

Plate shape. Inscribed round the rim, "Presented to the Parish of Swalecliffe by the Rev^d Jackson Delmar, Rector of Swalecliffe, A.D. 1857." In the centre is the sacred monogram *en soleil*.

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 17 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1870.

Inscribed round the foot, "Presented to the Parish Church of Swalecliffe by John Goodwin, Churchwarden, 1872." Round the body in Old English letters, "Paseha nostrum immolatus est Christus."

A flask-shaped flagon, with narrow neck and $3\frac{3}{4}$ -inch foot.

5. *A Plate or Alms-dish of Pewter.* Diameter, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Inscribed on the rim, ^{G.}_{T.B.}; on the bottom, "made in London," with other pewter marks.

WESTBERE, ALL SAINTS.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 5 inches; diameter of mouth 3 inches, of foot $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of stem $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; depth of bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 6 ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1562-3.

The bell-shaped bowl is ornamented on the upper portion with the usual pattern of interlaced fillets and foliage. The plain trumpet-shaped stem and foot is without a knob, and may be of later date than the bowl.

2. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; depth of bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $4\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

Sheffield Hall Marks of 1892-3. Makers' mark, $\frac{J.D.}{W.D.}$ in shield.

A copy of the old cup (No. 1), inscribed, "In usum Ecclesie de Westbere ex dono Rectoris, A.D. 1892."

3. *A Paten-cover of Silver* (fitting the old Chalice, No. 1). Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, $1\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

No Hall Marks. Dated 1578 on foot.

The figures of the date are enclosed in a circle of zig-zag ornament, and a palm branch is engraved above and below. Round the rim are concentric circles of hyphens.

In 1577 the Churchwardens of Westbere made the following presentment at the Archdeacon's visitation: "We lack a cover of silver to our Communion Cup; we have a cover but not of silver." This paten-cover was no doubt provided in consequence of the above presentment.

4. *A Paten of Electroplate.* Height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Inscribed on rim, "All Saints, Westbere, 1872." In centre, sacred monogram *en soleil* with Maltese Cross on rim.

5. *A Flagon of Electroplate.* Height, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth 3 inches, of foot 4 inches.

Inscribed and ornamented as No. 4.

6. *A Tankard of Pewter.* Height, 6 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Marks, a T. in shield, a lion rampant in shield, orb, crown, and W.

Inscribed on side, "WESTBEER, 1757."

WESTGATE, ST. JAMES. (CONSECRATED 1873.)

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 6 inches; diameter of mouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
2. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 8 ozs.
4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 12 inches; weight, 38 ozs.

WESTGATE, ST. SAVIOUR.*

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 8 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $16\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.
London Hall Marks of the year 1884.
2. *A Chalice of Silver.* A duplicate of the last.
3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
London Hall Marks of 1884.
4. *A Paten of Silver.* A duplicate of the last.
5. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 11 inches; weight, $35\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.
London Hall Marks of 1884.

WHITSTABLE, ALL SAINTS.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, $11\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.
London Hall Marks for 1782. Maker's mark, G.S.
(? George Smith).

The bowl is oval. The stem is banded in the middle. On the bowl (near the top) is inscribed (in Roman capitals), "The Gift of Robert Knock | To the Parish of Whitstable | 1783."

I was informed that this Chalice had been altered in shape by the predecessor of the present Vicar, and that it had originally a spreading lip.

This is an ecclesiastical parish, formed in the year 1884 out of the civil parishes of Munster, Birchington, and Aeol.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $5\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of ? 1783 (imperfectly struck).

Inscribed on foot, in script capitals, R.K.

Made to fit the Chalice, and modelled probably after an earlier cover.

3. *A Paten of Electroplate.* Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The rim is ornamented with a Maltese Cross.

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot 6 inches; depth inside, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $36\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1783. Maker's mark, G.S.

Inscribed on the side (in Roman capitals), "*The Gift of Robert Knock to the Parish of Whitstable.* 1783."

With domed top and straight sides, widening slightly towards the base, and spreading foot.

5. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, 10 inches; weight, 15 ozs.

London Hall Marks for 1783. Maker's mark, G.S.

Inscribed in the centre, R.K., and round these letters, "*The Gift of Robert Knock.*" etc. (as Nos. 1 and 4).

Plate shaped, with beaded edging. The centre is slightly convex.

6. *A Spoon, perforated for straining.*

London Hall Marks for 1868.

With twisted stem and trefoil-shaped top.

The Communion Plate of Whitstable was stolen in the year 1770, as we learn from the following advertisement, which appeared in the *Canterbury Post*, 2 October 1770: "Church Robbed. Whereas lately the chest that contained the Communion plate in the Parish Church of Whitstable was broken open, and the following articles were stolen thereout, viz., A silver chalice and cover, wrought with flowers, which holds about one pint and a half. A silver paten, about seven inches in diameter, with a erimpt edge; on the bottom of it is engraved, 'Whitstable.' A plain pewter flagon, with 'Whitstable' engraved on the front, and 30s. or 40s. in money. Whoever will discover the person or persons who committed the above Robbery shall receive £10 reward. The Parish officers of Whitstable."

SUTTON VALENCE CASTLE.

BY HAROLD SANDS.

TOWN SUTTON, to give it the name by which it was at first distinguished from the adjacent villages of Chart and East Sutton (for not until long afterwards, in the year 1265, was it first known as now by the name of Sutton Valence), appears to have been inhabited so far back as the Roman occupation of Britain; for in 1827 Mr. C. Roach-Smith found here the remains of a walled cemetery in a field called Bowhalls, or Bowhaws, which contained upwards of one hundred cinerary urns, with glass vessels, and other pottery, now in the Charles Museum at Maidstone;* and again in 1841 foundations of a possible Roman watch-tower were laid bare by the same gentleman.† From the fact of there being here a farm known by the name of “The Harbour” I should infer‡ the existence of a Roman villa, which would be upon or near the line of Roman road supposed to have traversed the parish, from Maidstone to Headcorn, and possibly onwards to Newenden,§ and what was at that time the sea-coast.

There is no mention of any castle at Sutton Valence, or rather Town Sutton, at the time of Domesday Survey in 1086, nor do any of the monastic historians mention the place. It is, however, stated by Henry Godwin, F.S.A.,|| that “the ruins here are of a castle supposed to have been destroyed¶ *temp.* Stephen, 1135—1154.” This is very probable, for we know from Henry of Huntingdon** that Stephen besieged and took Leeds Castle early in 1139, and it does not seem likely that while attacking a large fortress like Leeds he would leave a small stronghold in the hands of a rebellious baron, and so expose all his siege operations

* *Archæologia* (Royal Society of Antiquaries), vol. xxix., pp. 421—423.

† *Sutton Valence and East Sutton* (Rev. J. Cave-Browne).

‡ *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XV., pp. 74 and 88.

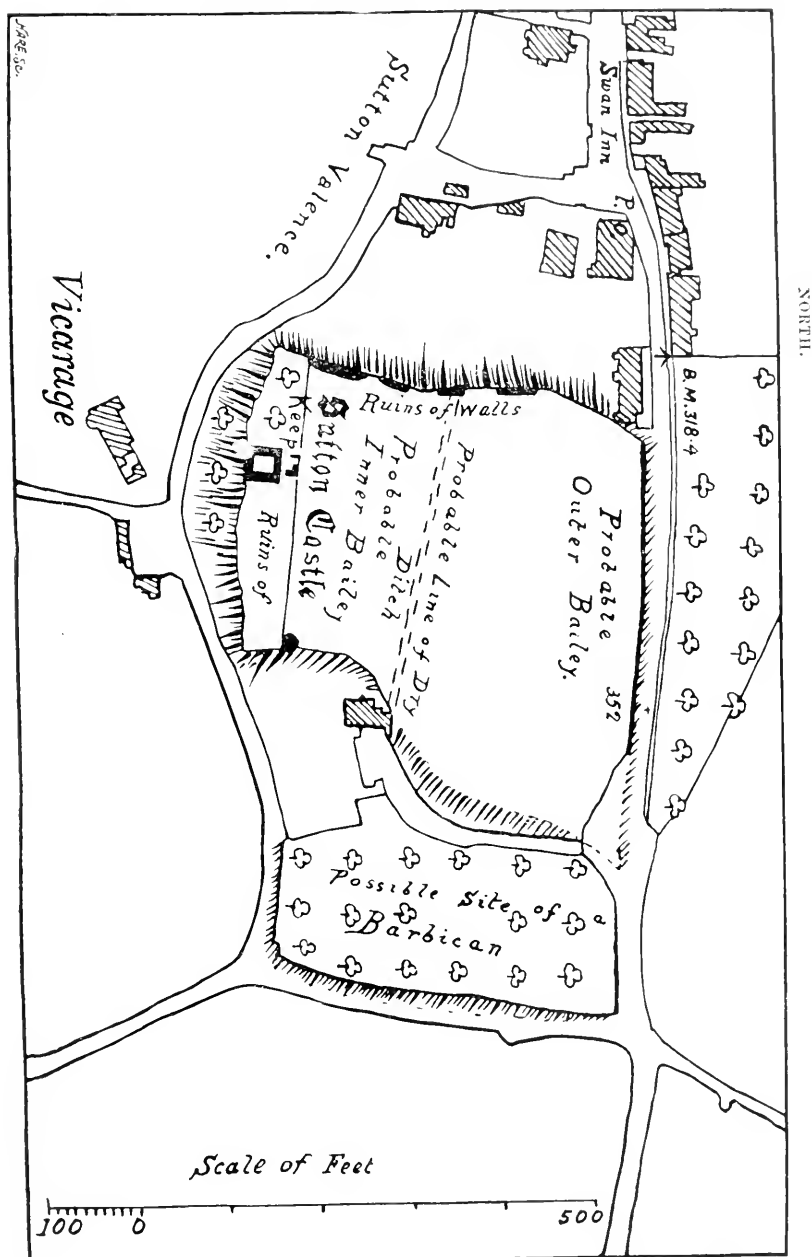
§ See *Words and Places* (Isaac Taylor), new edition, p. 171.

Godwin, *English Archæologist's Handbook*, p. 221.

¶ Walls breached, keep rendered *temporarily* untenable. See p. 203.

** Henry of Huntingdon's *Chronicle* (ed. Bohn), p. 270.

SUTTON VALENCE CASTLE.



PLAN OF THE SITE, BASED UPON THE $\frac{1}{25000}$ ORDNANCE SURVEY.

By H. SANDS, 1901.

to the risk of failure by an attack "*en revers*." Mr. G. T. Clark* thinks "the keep of Sutton Castle may be Norman," but he has not ventured to include it in his lists of rectangular or shell keeps.

The various Kentish historians say very little about Sutton Castle, which does not (though possessed by many noble families) appear to have ever played a prominent part in history. Kilburne states that an anchor was found not far below the Castle some time before he wrote his history in 1659, and hazards a supposition that the sea formerly came up this valley, which being at Headcorn over fifty feet above sea-level renders this an obvious impossibility.

We know that the hook was a favourite weapon in mediæval warfare,† or it may have been an anchor belonging to a mooring, either for pulling forwards on rollers a movable siege tower, or a projectile engine, such as a trebuchet or pierrier.‡

Probably the best and fullest account of the Castle is to be found in Hasted, who, writing in 1778, says:§ "On the brow of the hill, a little east of the village, stand the venerable ruins of Sutton Castle, now almost covered with ivy. What remains seems to have been the keep, or donjon of this fortress, two separate rooms of which are still in being, and by the cavities where the joists have been laid into the walls appear to have been at least a story higher than they are at present. The remains of the walls are more than 8 feet thick, and about 20 feet high, and have loopholes for arrows at proper distances; they are composed of the (local) quarry stone and flint mixed, together with some few thin bricks or paving tiles interspersed throughout. The whole appears to have been exceedingly strong, though of very rude workmanship, and seems to have been built in the time of the barons' wars.'" A view which accompanies this description shews two sides of a rectangular building faced with squared ashlar, and having apertures denoting the situation of loops, the whole very ruinous and much overgrown with ivy and trees.

Sir James Mackenzie says of Sutton Castle:|| "The fragment which now remains of the keep-wall appears to be First Pointed work of Henry III. (this would seem to confirm the correctness of Hasted's description). In the wall, at some height above the ground, are several curious cells contrived in the thickness of the wall, the use

* Clark's *Mediæval Military Architecture*, vol. i., pp. 70, 138, 146.

† See Henry of Huntingdon's *Chronicle*, p. 270.

‡ See Roger of Wendover, *Flowers of History* (ed. Bohn), p. 374.

§ Hasted's *History of Kent*, vol. ii., p. 414 (second edition).

|| *The Castles of England* (Sir James D. Mackenzie), vol. i., p. 46.

of which has not as yet been explained." Sir James Mackenzie does not seem to have been aware that such chambers in the wall on *all* stories are a common feature in all the existing rectangular Norman keeps.

After a careful examination of all the county histories I have not been able to trace the source from which Sir James Mackenzie derived his information, nor at the present time are there any details in the ruins that remain sufficient to warrant so decided a statement as to the date to which they are assigned. The opinion advanced by Clark, though deserving of all the respect with which any statement emanating from such an authority should be received, is merely conjectural, for the late Mr. Clark never visited or made a personal inspection of Sutton Valence Castle, nor is there any description of it in his well-known work (save the reference I have already given), so that his opinion is based upon what is at the best but hearsay evidence.

The descriptions of Hasted and Mackenzie are fairly correct. What remains of the Castle at the present day is the lower and part of the upper story of a rectangular tower, much overgrown with that noxious weed the ivy, externally about 38 feet square, and internally 22 feet square, with the walls about 8 feet thick,* and now about 30 feet high. The holes, about 15 inches square for the rectangular beams carrying the floor, can be plainly seen in the south wall. The ground-floor appears to have been lighted by three loops, and to have had at the north-east corner a small cell with a barrel-vaulted roof in the thickness of the wall. In the south wall, which is the most perfect, is a short passage leading from what has been either a wide loop or a small window-arch on the first floor, above the ground-level; it is about 3 feet wide, and terminates in a mural chamber in the thickness of the wall at the south-west corner. This is some 5 feet square and about 9 feet high, the roof barrel-vaulted; it is lighted by a loop. It may have been a garderobe. A similar cell appears to have existed in the south-east corner, reached by a similar passage from the window-arch or loop in the east face. The other walls are much more ruinous: the north one (outside which are scanty remains of what may have been the fore-building) is broken down irregularly to about seven feet above the present ground-level. The keep occupies a position about the centre of the south face, at the very

* No trace now remains of the ashlar facing shewn in Hasted's view, which would have increased these dimensions.

SUTTON VALENCE CASTLE.



INTERIOR FROM NORTH-WEST CORNER, SHEWING PRESENT GROUND LEVEL
AND BEAM HOLES.

From a Photograph by H. SANDS, 1901.

edge and extremity of the steeply-scarped promontory on which the Castle stood; traces of the curtain-wall may still be seen here and there on the western side, and of a tower on the eastern face. The site was, as may be seen from walking over the ground, and from examination of the 25-inch scale Ordnance Map, naturally a strong one, and weak only upon the northern front. Where so little remains it is necessary to work by conjecture and comparison with other examples. Hazarding a guess, I should infer that the Castle occupied the entire spur of the hill, forming an irregular rectangle, with steeply-scarped sides to the east, west, and south, and on the north probably intersected by a deep dry moat running across the narrow neck from about the old parsonage-house on the east side; this would give for the inner bailey an area of about 320 feet east to west, by 210 feet north to south. If, as is possible, there was an outer bailey, it may very well have extended as far northwards as the main road leading to East Sutton (which would include the entire area now occupied by the hop-gardens, in which stand the remains of the keep); this would give an outer bailey of about 460 feet from east to west, and 260 feet north to south.

The masonry of the keep has a great resemblance to that in the north dungeon tower at Saltwood Castle, and these two towers are much alike except in size, the Saltwood tower (also in the inner bailey) being externally only 27 feet square, and internally about 15 feet square, with walls 8 feet thick. The areas occupied by the inner and outer baileys at Saltwood* also resemble those which I have conjecturally assigned, after examination of the ground and the map, to Sutton Valence Castle. They were as follows: Saltwood, inner bailey, 320 feet east to west, by 200 feet north to south; the outer bailey, 450 feet long, by 230 feet at its widest part. The masonry of the keep of Sutton Valence is very rude; it is composed of rough undressed blocks of free-stone, and flints of all sizes, and some attempt has been made at laying the stones in courses. No traces now remain of any hewn ashlar facing of dressed stone, as shewn in Hasted's view; the joints are wide, and with good hard mortar. The masonry has a strong general resemblance to that in the great keep at Canterbury, to the outer walls of Hastings Castle, and to Peak Castle in Derbyshire, and in a lesser degree to that of Gundulph's Tower at West Malling; but looking at the absence of any architectural detail to which a definite date can be assigned with absolute certainty, I should hesitate to

* *Saltwood Castle*, by F. Beeton, pp. 10—20.

assign to it so early a date as 1070, and am rather disposed to assign its construction to the reign of Henry II., falling within the period 1154—1176.* It must be borne in mind that this keep of Sutton Valence is larger than many well-known examples of undoubted rectangular Norman keeps, notably that of Malling, already mentioned, Goodrich, Wattlesborough, Clitheroe, Castle Combe, Duddo, and Peak Castle, near Castleton in Derbyshire, the date of the erection of this last being known from the Great Roll of the Pipe to be 22 Henry II., or 1176, and its resemblance generally gives some warrant for the date I have conjecturally assigned to Sutton Valence, which is fully entitled to rank with and be considered as a keep proper, as opposed to a mere wall-tower. Upon the well-known rule for height of one and a half to twice the length of the short side, it would have been from 60 to 70 feet high without its high pitched roof,† and must have formed a prominent object in the landscape and commanded a most extensive view over the surrounding country.

Standing as it does so high, and commanding a fine view southwards, the site occupied by Sutton Castle at the end of a projecting spur of the range known as the Quarry Hills, here about 400 feet above sea-level, was naturally strong, and required but little aid from the military engineer to make it an admirable position either for attack or defence. From the fact that Sutton Castle is not included in the list of known licences to crenellate‡ between the years 1256—1478, we may infer that it was already in existence, and so of an earlier date and type.

Commanding as it did the road running from Maidstone through the Weald to Rye and Old Winchelsea (which at the time of the Barons' Wars had become the resort of Earl Simon's most devoted adherents amongst the portsmen),§ Sutton Castle occupied a position of considerable strategic importance, and may probably be added to the list of Kentish Castles in the hands of the Baron's party. There being no mound, natural or artificial, the keep would probably take the form of a small and strong rectangular tower, possibly resembling that at West Malling, with floors (as we see by the beam-holes still remaining) of timber, and with a high-

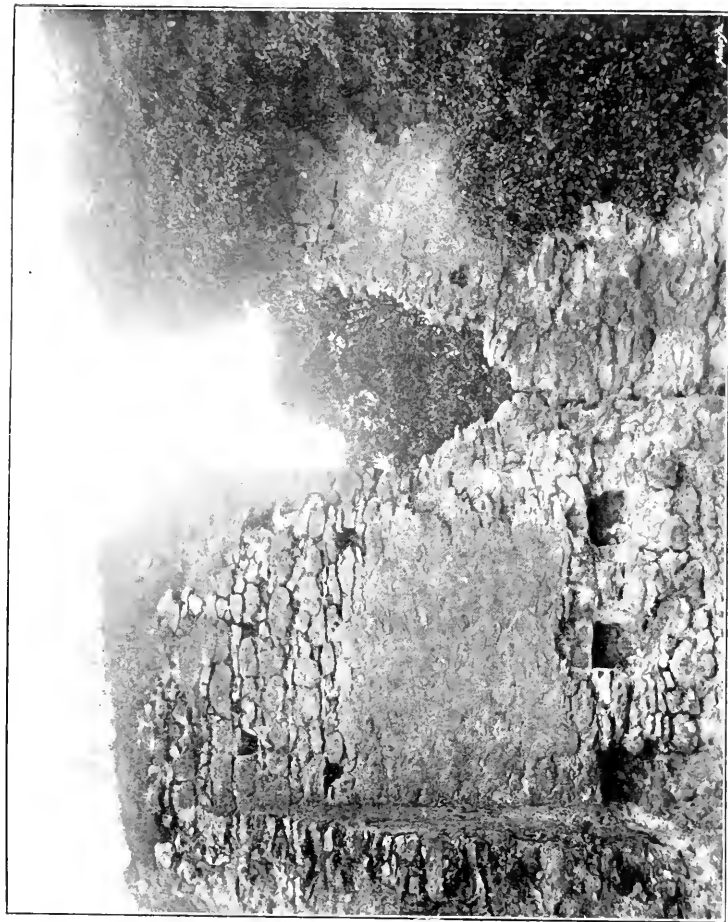
* There may have been an earlier castle on the same site (*temp.* Stephen).

† The authority for this may be found in an early MS. in Bib. Reg. 13, a, iii., in the British Museum Library, in which Colchester Keep is shewn with a sharply-pointed roof of lofty pitch; also in Viollet-le-Duc, *Dict. Arch.*, vol. v. article "Donjon," pp. 34—36.

‡ Godwin, *English Archaeologist's Handbook*, pp. 233—251.

§ *The Cinque Ports* (Montagu Burrows), p. 110.

SUTTON VALENCE CASTLE.



INTERIOR OF KEEP FROM NORTH-EAST CORNER, SHEWING ENTRANCE TO WALL CHAMBER.

From a Photograph by H. SANDS, 1901.

pitched timber roof;* this form of construction, exposing the keep to the risk of its destruction by fire in any attack, led in the case of several of the larger rectangular keeps to the later insertion of stone vaulting in at least one floor, which formed no part of the original design. There is an account of the burning by the French of the castles of Tillières and Montacute in Normandy (both having similar keeps) in Professor Freeman's *History of the Norman Conquest*,† and of their speedy restoration by replacing the burnt floors and roofs.

Where Norman keeps have been built on old sites formerly occupied by Roman buildings, we frequently find the old materials, such as Roman bricks and tiles, worked up in the walls (as here mentioned by Hasted), together with herringbone work and other styles of early masonry. The early Norman keeps usually stood in an enclosure surrounded by a plain curtain-wall (having a ditch wet or dry without), generally about 20 to 30 feet high, having battlements, but without projecting towers flanking the curtains, as at Eynesford Castle. Often in the Kentish castles the keep occupied a weak corner of the enclosed space, as at Canterbury, Dover, Eynesford, and Rochester, but here it was not so.

The masonry of Norman curtain-walls was usually greatly inferior to that of the keeps, and where not actually removed the walls have generally fallen rapidly to decay, as at Canterbury. The curtain usually included a considerable space known as the "Bailey," in which stood buildings, serving as lodgings for the garrison, domestic offices, the lord's house, and the chapel; for it must be remembered that the keep was never meant for actual residence,‡ save during the stress of siege, and then only as a last resort, when it would be held by the baron's armed tenants, on whose fidelity he would place more reliance than on that of his mercenary soldiers.§

Thomas Philipott, who published his *Villare Cantianum*|| shortly before the *Topographie* of Richard Kilburne of Hawkhurst (although both works appeared in the same year, 1659), says that "Sutton Valence contracted that name from William de Valence,

* Viollet Le Duc, *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture*, vol. v., p. 37 *et seq.*

† *History of the Norman Conquest* (E. A. Freeman), vol. ii., chap. viii., pp. 204 and 232.

‡ *Medieval Military Architecture* (G. T. Clark), vol. i., p. 136.

§ Such at least is the theory propounded by Mr. G. T. Clark, in support of which he adduces little or no evidence.

|| *Villare Cantianum* (Thomas Philipott), in the second edition of 1776, p. 333.

Earl of Pembroke, being lord of the fee (in 1265), who certainly instituted that castle, which even now (1659) in its relics, and fragments with much of venerable magnificence, overlooks the plain." Harris, who published his *History of Kent* in 1719, simply copied Philipotti, and in none of them is there any mention of the precise date when the Castle was dismantled and allowed to fall to ruins; we may, however, safely conclude that this must have been long before 1648,* for had any use been made of the Castle at the time of the Cromwellian revolution, some mention of the fact and of its reduction would certainly have been made by contemporary historians. It had most probably become decayed at the time of the inquisition on the Castles of England *temp.* Edward III.,† taken with a view of putting them in a state of defence; but this is a matter which I have not yet had an opportunity to examine, though I hope to do so later on. If Sutton Castle was built by William de Valence, it must have been at a very early period of his ownership. His son and heir, Aymer de Valence, rebuilt Bampton Castle in Oxfordshire; the licence to crenellate it is dated 8 Edward II., or 1315, and at that time Sutton Valence Castle could not have been altered, much less rebuilt, without such a licence.‡

We now come to that portion of the history of the Castle connected with the descent of the manor, which (although a lengthy subject) I have endeavoured to render as brief as is possible without omitting some of the multifarious changes of ownership. The recorded information relative to the manor is much fuller and more explicit than that concerning what I may term the architectural history of the Castle, which will probably only be fully revealed when recourse is had to the sole reliable method of obtaining such information, the diligent use of the spade.

Before the Norman Conquest the manors of Town and East Sutton were held by Leofwin, brother of King Harold. After Hastings they were bestowed (together with Chart Sutton and many others) by William upon his half-brother Odo, whom he made Earl of Kent. By rebellion against his nephew William Rufus, Odo forfeited all his possessions in England in 1088, and during a period of about a hundred years the manors appear to have remained in the hands of the Crown. From this point onwards needless repetition will be saved in speaking of these three

* Kilburne says: "When or by whom this castle was ruined I finde not" (*Topographie*, p. 259).

† *English Archaeologist's Handbook* (Godwin), p. 181.

‡ *Domestic Architecture* (Turner and Parker), vol. ii., p. 260.

manors of Chart, Town, and East Sutton, by referring to them compendiously as "the Sutton Manors." In 1 John, 1199, we find them in the possession of Baldwin de Bethune, Earl of Albemarle, *jure uxoris* Hawisia, daughter and sole heiress of William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle. In 5 John, 1203, we find Baldwin settling in frank marriage the Sutton Manors, and those of Brabourne and Kemsing in Kent, with many in other counties, on his daughter Alicia upon her marriage with William Mareschal the younger, afterwards Earl Mareschal and of Pembroke; she dying childless in 1225, William married Eleanor, second daughter of King John, without the consent of her brother King Henry III., who has left on record his indignation thereat in the Patent Rolls.* The Sutton Manors were then settled upon Eleanor for her life, but William dying childless in 1231, Eleanor, after making a solemn vow of perpetual widowhood, married (again without the King's consent) in 1238 Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. She, after his death at the battle of Evesham in 1265, was (with all her family) banished the realm, and the Sutton Manors being confiscated by the Crown were conferred by King Henry III. upon his half-brother, William de Valence. Thus from this date Town Sutton has been known by the name of its then possessor, as Sutton Valence. William de Valence had by his marriage in 1247 with the great Kentish heiress, Joan, daughter of Warine de Montehensy by his wife Joan, sister of William, Earl of Pembroke, already been created Earl of Pembroke. He died in 1296, and was succeeded by his son Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke.

There was formerly a market and fair of one day held at Sutton Valence upon St. Edmund's Day, November 20, said to have been granted by Henry III. in 1231, and, according to Seymour,† still observed in 1782; it has, however, I believe, long since expired of inanition. Aymer having been murdered in France in 1324, and dying without children, his estates (according to an inquisition taken after his death, situated in six hundred and thirty-one different places)‡ passed to John de Hastings, Baron of Bergavenny, by his marriage with Isabel, the elder sister of Aymer de Valence; the title, however, did not pass until 1347, *temp.* Edward III., when his grandson, Laurence de Hastings, was then created Earl of Pembroke. By the death of his grandson Earl John in 1390 without issue, the Sutton Manors passed to Reginald Lord Grey de

* Calendar Patent Rolls, 10 Henry III.

† *A Survey of Kent* (Charles Seymour), p. 761.

‡ *The Earls and Earldom of Pembroke* (G. T. Clark), p. 110.

Ruthin, he being the next of kin to Aymer de Valence, and as such at the coronation of King Henry IV. he carried the great gold spurs;* after which, being taken prisoner in Wales by Owen Glendower, he was obliged to pay a ransom of ten thousand marks. To raise this King Henry IV. in 1417 granted a licence to Robert Braybrooke, Bishop of London, and others, feoffees of several of Reginald de Grey's lordships, to sell (among others) the Sutton Manors towards the raising of his ransom. It appears to have resulted in the sale of Chart and Sutton Valence to the family of St. Leger (East Sutton passing into other hands, until in 8 James I., 1611, it came into the possession of the family of Filmer), for in 5 Henry V., 1418, Juliana, widow of Thomas St. Leger of Otterden, died possessed of them. Soon afterwards we find them the property of William Clifford of Bobbing Court, near Faversham, Sheriff of Kent in 4 and 13 Henry VI., 1426 and 1435; he died in 1438. They continued in the Clifford family until the marriage of Mildred Clifford with Sir George Harpur of Derbyshire in 2 Edward VI., 1549. By her son Sir Edward Harpur they were alienated to Sir Edward Hales, Bart.,† who died possessed of them in 1654. They were sold in 1670 by the trustees* of his grandson to Sir William Drake of Amersham, Bucks, and in 1708 were purchased from the trustees of his grandson Montague Drake by Sir Christopher Desbonverie, who in 1720 became owner (by further purchases of the Drake jointure estate) of the entire fee-simple of Chart Sutton and Sutton Valence. He died in 1733, when Sutton Valence then passed to his youngest daughter Elizabeth Bouverie of Teston, an Act having been passed in 10 George II., 1737, to enable the family to use the surname of Bouverie only. From her the property appears to have come into the hands of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, and about 1873 it was sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the late Sir Edmund Filmer, Baronet, himself descended from the celebrated Sir Robert Filmer of East Sutton, the author of the *Patriarcha* (which was published in 1680, twenty-seven years after his death) and many other learned works. After the vicissitudes of so many years it remains vested in the present representative of this family.

* It is interesting to notice, as a survival to the present day of a feudal duty, that in the Court of Claims for Services to be performed at the Coronation, held July 18, 1901, claims were made, both by Lords Grey de Ruthyn and Hastings, to carry the great gold spurs, and by the Earl of Loudon, as an immediate descendant of the Marchioness of Hastings, who died in 1868, to carry the golden spurs at the Coronation of King Edward VII.

† Of Tunstall. See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIV., pp. 61—84, for the Hales pedigree.

THE CHANTRY OF JOHN DENYS IN ICKHAM CHURCH.

BY THE REV. T. SHIPDEM FRAMPTON, M.A., F.S.A.

THE earliest historian of Kent who makes mention of the Denys Chantry is Thomas Philipott, whose *Villare Cantianum* was published in the year 1659. Speaking of the manor of Apulton, or Apylton, in Ickham as having once been held by a family of the same name, he goes on to say: "Afterwards the Denis's were possessors of it, and one John Denis of Apulton in Ickham, who was Sheriff of London in the year of Grace 1360, founded here a Chantry, in the reign of Edward III., as appears by an old manuscript in the hands of Mr. Thomas Denne, lately deceased, and was called Denis Chantry, and the Lands which relate to it are at this day styled Denis Lands."*

To this brief account nothing whatever is added by the later writers Harris and Hasted, but the late Canon Scott Robertson, referring to the chantry in the course of his article on "Ickham Church, its Monuments and its Rectors," mentions in a note the names of seven chaplains who were instituted to serve it in the first half of the fifteenth century.†

The original foundation deed, in the form of an indenture, is preserved amongst innumerable other documents in the Treasury of Canterbury Cathedral,‡ and contains almost everything which could be desired respecting the chantry itself, entering into the minutest particulars of the rights of patronage, the duties of the chaplains, the services to be performed, the goods belonging to the chantry within the

* Page 198.

† *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIV., p. 120.

‡ The MS. is marked "I. 204."

church, and the possessions with which it was endowed. Unfortunately, however, it adds very little to the information already obtained about the founder.

Mention is made in the sixth section of his wife, and of their respective parents, but there is no reference to children, and the fact that he conveyed the patronage to John atte Bertone tends to confirm the supposition that he was not succeeded by an heir of the same name. This conveyance took place in the year 1429, and he is then described as "of the parish of Welle, next Lytelbourne." In a list of the names of the Gentlemen of Kent in the year 1433 appears that of "John Dennis de Welle."* There can be no reasonable doubt that the same person is here indicated, but he can scarcely have been identical with the Sheriff of London seventy-three years earlier. It seems more probable that the latter was father of the founder, notwithstanding the statement made by Philipott that they were the same. A careful search among the Will Registers in the Probate Registry at Canterbury, as well as among those of the P.C.C. at Somerset House, has failed to discover any record of the last wishes of John Denys; and the almost only remaining hope that the recent operations in connection with the restoration of the nave and transepts of Iekham Church might expose to view a grave-slab or other trace of the former owner of Apulton has also been disappointed.

To one further question the foundation deed unfortunately gives no decided answer. What was the *exact position* occupied by the chantry? That it was originally in the nave there can be no doubt. That it was ever anywhere else—notwithstanding the curious permission, limited as to time, mentioned in the first section—there is no evidence to shew. The two transepts were already occupied, or at any rate were connected with other manors. Moreover, the latest document, the Commission issued by Archbishop Bourghier in 1483, speaks of it as having been in the nave, and gives no hint of its position ever having been changed.

Now it is quite evident from existing remains that smaller chantries were not infrequently placed between the

* Harris's *History of Kent*, p. 442.

piers in the arcades which divided the nave from its aisles. This was the case in Norwich Cathedral, in that of Wells, both in the north and south nave-arcade, and, to come nearer home, in the Parish Church of Elham.* Perhaps a similar arrangement was made at Ickham, and possibly future discoveries may shew that anyone entering the church would have seen the chantry against the west side of the first pier from the transept in the south arcade. The structure itself would not have occupied much space,† and the fact that its position could be altered, if required, excludes the idea that it could have been screened on the north and south sides by *masoury*, as was often the case; the sides were most likely of wood, the lower part being of close panel-work, and the upper of open-work tracery.

The chantry existed—it can scarcely be said to have *flourished*—as an endowment for about ninety years, when the fate befell it of which the founder seemed to have a sad presentiment: no chaplain could be found to serve it for the remuneration which it offered. It died a natural death, and thus escaped the more violent dissolution which awaited its neighbours.

Before an endowment could be effected it was necessary to obtain the Royal Licence, and the earliest document met with is a writ, dated 16 May 1392, from King Richard II., directed to his Escheator in the county of Kent, ordering him to hold an enquiry by the oaths of good and lawful men, whether it would be to his injury, or that of others, to grant licence to John Denys to make the endowment he proposed; also of whom the lands, tenements, and rents were held, the services by which they were held, and their annual value, together with certain other particulars, all which were to be notified to the King in his Chancery without delay.‡

Accordingly an “*Inquisitio*” was taken at “Ikham” on Wednesday next before the festival of Corpus Christi in the

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. X., p. 62.

† An original stone altar-slab brought to light during a restoration of Hougham Church, and now preserved in the east wall of the north aisle, measures 21 by 17 inches.

‡ Inq. post mortem, 15 Richard II., p. 2, No. 57.

same year,* before Richard Skyppe the Escheator, by the oaths of John Priket, Gilbert Fynghe, John Dounholme, John Aleyn, William Blamynter, Roger Cherlefelde, John Gosofte, Roger Byle, Roger Fynghe, Walter atte Ware, John Base, and Richard Byle, jun., who deposed that it would not be to the King's injury, or that of others, to give licence for the endowment to be made. They likewise said that the five messuages, thirty-two acres of arable land, one acre and a half of pasture, the rent-charge of 4s., and the rent of four quarters of barley, were held of the Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, as of his manor of Ikham, at the yearly rent of 13s. 10d., payable at the feast of St. Martin and in Mid-Lent: also by relief, fealty, and suit of court; and by the service of reaping three roods of corn, which was valued at 9d., and by the service of going to perform a day's work† annually from the manor of Ikham to the manor of the said Prior called Berton, in Canterbury, which is three miles distant; also by the service of paying yearly at the same manor the fourth part of a ploughshare, valued at 5d.; also by the service of rendering annually at the same manor of Ikham two hens at the festival of our Lord's Nativity, and also by the service of rendering at the same manor four bushels of barley at the feast of All Saints, yearly. Also they said that two acres and a half of pasture were held of the Master of the Hospital of Poor Priests, in Canterbury, who holds more of the aforesaid Prior, at the annual rent of 2s. 3½d., payable at St. Martin's and in Mid-Lent. Also they said that two acres of the aforesaid arable land were held of the Abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, at the yearly rent of 2d., payable at his manor of Litelbourne, and by relief, fealty, and suit of court. Also they said that the aforesaid messuages, arable land, pasture, and rent of four quarters of barley were estimated at an annual value of 46s. 8d.

The result of the above Inquisition proving satisfactory, John Denys proceeded with the "Ordination" of his

* Wednesday, 12 June 1392.

† *Accragium*, which is defined to be a service owed by the tenant to his lord with horse and cart.

proposed chantry, which for the convenience of the general reader has been translated as literally as possible.*

“To all the faithful in Christ who would wish to see these Indentures carried out on both sides—Greeting, and readiness of soul to works of piety.

(1) “Whereas the worship of God in these days is more diminished than increased, the souls of the deceased are too often consigned to oblivion, and the devotions of the living are more than ever withdrawn from the churches, I, John Denys, of the parish of Ikham, in the diocese of Canterbury, by special licence of the Reverend Father in Christ, and Lord, our Lord William, by the Grace of God Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Legate of the Apostolic See, and of all others who are interested in this particular, do by these presents ordain and found a perpetual Chantry of one Chaplain, who shall in perpetuity, to the honour and praise of God, of the most Blessed Mother the Virgin Mary, St. Katherine, and All Saints, in the nave of the Church of Ikham, in the diocese of Canterbury, and not elsewhere without special permission of the patron of the said Chantry—which permission of the patron shall last for four days only every quarter of the year—celebrate Masses and other Divine Offices in the said Church according to the form prescribed. And I will that the right of patronage of the same Chantry, with that of presentation thereto as often as it falls vacant, belong to me during my lifetime, and after my death to my heirs and assigns for ever.

(2) “Also I ordain that as often as the same Chantry fall vacant, the patron thereof do, within three consecutive months from the day of its voidance, present unto the Diocesan of the place a suitable person to be instituted to the same.

(3) “Also I ordain that the same Chaplain do personally reside on the Chantry aforesaid, and vested in his surplice he shall assist in singing first and second Vespers, Matins, and *Magna Missa* every Lord’s Day, on all and singular the principal and double festivals, on the festival of All Souls, on Ash Wednesday, on the fourth, fifth, and sixth weekday, and on the Saturday in Palm week, on the three Rogation days, and on the eve of Pentecost, unless for just cause he be away at the time from the aforesaid Chantry. I will, however, that apart from some reasonable cause he may absent himself from

* The writer is indebted to the Rev. Edward R. Orger, Vicar of Hougham, for much kind assistance in the work of translation.

his said Chantry, receiving the fruits thereof, for twenty-eight days every year, namely, seven days in each quarter, reckoned continuously or with intervals.

(4) "Also I ordain that the same Chaplain shall faithfully preserve the rights and liberties of the said Chantry, and shall recover those which are dispersed, to the utmost of his power.

(5) "Also I ordain and will that unto the said Chantry, and its Chaplain and his successors in perpetuity, there belong the under-mentioned goods, namely, a Missal and a Portiforium, value seven pounds. Two Chalices, value 53s. 4d. A principal Vestment, value 53s. 4d. Also another Vestment, value 40s. Also a Vestment for Sunday, with two tunicles, value 40s. Also a weekday Vestment, value 8s. Also a white Vestment for the season of Lent, value 6s. 8d. Also three towels with parures,* value 8s. Also four towels for the altar, value 4s. Also two woollen towels, value 12d.

(6) "Also I will and ordain that the same Chaplain in his Masses and other Divine Offices have specially in remembrance all benefactors of the aforesaid Chantry [namely, the Reverend Father in Christ, and Lord, the Lord William,† by the Grace of God Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Legate of the Apostolic See, and the religious persons the Prior‡ and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, likewise John Denys, founder of this Chantry],§ and specially the soul of my wife Christine, and those of our parents, also of Master Robert Solbury, formerly Rector of the said Church of Ikham,|| of Thomas de Baa,¶ of Sir William Northo, Chaplain, of Thomas Peny and his wife Joan, of Thomas Garwynton of Well, of William atte Bartone, and of Sir John Depyng, Chaplain, who granted 20s. to the said Chantry, to the intent that every priest of the said Chantry should on his admission receive 20s. from his predecessor, and leave the same for his immediate successor there, and so on successively for ever.

(7) "Also I will and ordain that every Chaplain of the said Chantry, now and in the future, shall daily when he is present, and there is no reasonable hindrance, celebrate Mass in the said Church and say

* *i.e.*, embroidered.

† Archbishop Courteney, 1381—96.

‡ Thomas Chillenden, 1391—1411.

§ The words within brackets do not appear in the original deed, but are entered in the contemporary transcript in Register "S," having, perhaps, been suggested or required by the Prior and Convent.

|| From 1324 to 1351. He might have christened Denys.

¶ It has been conjectured that the effigy under the south window in the Baa, or Bay, Transept may represent Thomas de Baa.—*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIV., p. 119.

the other Divine Offices according to the Use of Sarum. And I do not wish him to undertake further duty of celebrating than the duty of this Chantry, nor to be appointed parochial Chaplain there.

(8) “Also I will that he reside in person on the same Chantry, and always live within the parish, occupying some house of the same Chantry; and that he keep up all the houses and buildings of the said Chantry, and make reasonable repairs as often as need requires. Nevertheless he shall be at liberty to absent himself sometimes from the said Chantry, and from saying the Divine Offices according to note, for the defence, or protection, or recovery of the rights and liberties of the aforesaid Chantry, and for visiting his friends from time to time, and for seeking and obtaining medical advice, and for other needs which cannot be neglected without injury to his position or person; but he shall fully explain the reasons of such absence, and the times to be allowed for it, to his Patron or to the Rector for the time being of the said parish Church of Ikham, and obtain leave from them, or from one of them.

(9) “For the perpetual endowment of the same Chantry, I do unreservedly* give and grant five tenements, thirty-four acres of arable land, four acres of pasture land, and a rent-charge of 4s., and four quarters of palm barley,† being in Ikham and Littlebourne. But if it so happen in time to come that a suitable priest is unwilling to accept the same Chantry, on account of its slender endowment, or resign it after acceptance, then I will that the Rector and Warden of the goods of the Church of Ikham enter upon the above-mentioned possessions, that they may take the profits issuing from the same possessions, and convert them to the augmentation of the endowment of the same Chantry, at my discretion while I live, and afterwards of the Patron of the aforesaid Chantry, until another suitable priest is willing to fill the same Chantry, and duly minister in the same according to the foregoing form.

(10) “Also I will that the books, and vestments, and chalices, the embroidered hangings, and altar ornaments, the charters, and all muniments in any way relating to the lands and possessions of the same Chantry, and all other valuables, except two vestments, a missal, and a book called a porters, one of which vestments is to be of inferior kind for week days, and the other a better one for Sundays and Festivals, together with the ornaments needed for the

* *Do actualiter et concedo, etc.*

† *i.e.*, barley of the best kind, suitable for malting.

altars aforesaid, be in a certain chest,* bound with iron, arranged for such things, well secured with two locks, fastened with different keys, in the custody of the Wardens of the said Church, and in the same Church, of which one key shall remain with me, my heirs and assigns, saving that on the chief Festivals one of the better vestments there be delivered to the oft-mentioned priest to celebrate in on that day, which vestment, given out to him for that occasion, the same priest shall return to the said Wardens, or to one of them, the same day to be replaced in the said chest. Also when the books, or any book, ornament, vestment, or anything thereof, stand in need of mending or washing, let this be pointed out to the priest who shall be there at the time, as aforesaid, through the said Wardens, who shall arrange suitable remuneration for his [labour in] repairing such things, and this as often as it shall be necessary. And with respect to the two books, and two vestments, and ornaments, and other things appertaining to the said altars, and which are always in the hands of the said priest, let Indentures be made between me during my lifetime, and afterwards between the Patron of the said Chantry, and the Wardens of the goods of the said Church of Ikham, on the one side, and the said priest on the other side, at his institution, that they be well and safely ordered and kept for the use of the said Chantry; of which let one part be placed in the said chest bound with iron, and let the other part remain with the said priest.

(11) "When either of these Wardens shall decease, I ordain and appoint that the said priest within the same day, or as quickly as possible when he knows of his death, do say for his soul the *Vigilie Mortuorum*, but on the day of his burial the *Missa Peculiaris*; and throughout the following week let him have special remembrance.

(12) "Also I will and ordain that one Indenture of this Ordination and Form always remain after my decease with my heirs and assigns; but the other in the hands of the Wardens of the Church aforesaid, as already stated, and the priest of the aforesaid Chantry shall have a copy of them in his possession.

(13) "For the unbroken observance of all which rules, I will that any priest, already instituted, or hereafter to be instituted in the said Chantry, do make corporal oath before the Ordinary of the place, at the time of his institution, that he will faithfully keep this

* *Item volo quod libri et vestimenta, etc., sint in quadam cista ferro legata, ad talia titulata, bene firmata cum duabus ceruris, diversis claribus firmandis, etc.*

Ordination according to the foregoing form, and promise that as far as he is concerned every particular shall be observed. I reserve to myself, however, during my lifetime, the power and right of adding to, or extending and reducing into more convenient shape this my Ordination, as often as it shall seem expedient."

This foundation deed has been registered by a contemporary scribe in Register "S."* in the Chapter Library of Canterbury Cathedral, and it is there followed by its "Confirmation" by Archbishop Courteney, dated at Otford 30 August 1393.

Then comes, in chronological sequence, an indenture between the Prior and Convent and the Founder and Chaplain of the chantry. The original document is preserved,† and there is also a contemporary copy of it in Register "S." The following is a literal translation:—

"Indenture between the Prior and Chapter and John Denys and the Chaplain of the Chantry in the parish Church of Ikham.

"The present Indenture made between the religious persons the Prior of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, Canterbury, and the Convent of the same place, of the one part, and John Denys, and William Pyke, Chaplain of the Chantry of Ikham, of the other part, witnesseth that although it is by statute unlawful for any religious person to enter upon tenements within any one's fee without royal licence, and that of the other lords of whom those tenements are immediately held, nevertheless the same Prior and Convent, favouring those things which tend to the praise and honour of God, and which in manifold ways affect the increase of Divine Worship, have by the tenor of these presents granted, and as far as in them lies given licence to John Denys, that he may give and grant five tenements, thirty-four acres of arable land, four acres of pasture, the rent of four shillings, and four quarters of palm barley in Ikham, which are held immediately of them, the Prior and Convent, as of their manor of Ikham, to the aforesaid William Pyke, Chaplain, and his successors in the aforesaid Chantry, to have and to hold to the same William, the Chaplain, and to his successors, of the aforesaid Prior and Convent, and their successors, by the same rents and the same services by which those tenements are held of them as

* Folio 136.

† In the Chapter Library. It is marked "L. 127."

aforesaid. And to the same William, the Chaplain, and to his successors in the aforesaid Chantry [they have granted licence] to receive the aforesaid tenements, lands, pasture, and rent, with their appurtenances, in the form aforesaid. Likewise also they have granted special licence to hold of them and their successors by the rent and services abovesaid, as is aforesaid, the aforesaid Statute passed against placing lands and tenements in Mortmain notwithstanding; the same John, and William the Chaplain, being willing for themselves, and for the successors of the same Chaplain, to grant by the tenor of these presents that as often as the said Chantry chances to become void by death, deprivation, or resignation, or in any other way, the next who shall be Chaplain of the aforesaid Chantry be bound to pay 6s. 1½d. half-farthing, in the name of a Relief, according to the custom of the tenure of the aforesaid tenements, to the before-named Prior and Convent and their successors.

"And it shall be lawful for the aforesaid Prior and Convent, and their successors, to distrain in all the aforesaid lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, for the aforesaid Relief, if a part thereof be at any time in arrear; and to carry off, drive away, and detain the goods distrained until full and complete satisfaction shall have been made for the part which is in arrear.

"In witness whereof, to the part of this Indenture remaining with the aforesaid John, and William the Chaplain, and the successors of the same Chaplain, the common seal of the aforesaid Prior and Convent is appended. But to the other part,* remaining with the aforesaid Prior and Convent, the seals of the aforesaid John, and William the Chaplain, are appended.

"Given in the Chapter House of the said Prior and Convent, the fourteenth day of the month of March, A.D. 1393."†

The Confirmation of the Foundation Deed by the Prior and Chapter, dated 18 April 1394, follows next in order, and completes the series of documents dealing with the "Ordination" of the chantry.

With the exception of the Institutions of the Chaplains, recorded in the Episcopal Registers at Lambeth Palace, there is only one further document which throws light on its history. This is the conveyance by John Denys of the advowson, together with all rights of patronage, to John

* It is this part which is in the Library, and still has its two seals intact.

† i.e., 1393-4.

atte Bertone, of the parish of St. Paul's "outside the walls of the City of Canterbury," and to his heirs and assigns for ever. This was effected at Ickham on 1 April 1429. The original deed is preserved in the Treasury of Canterbury Cathedral.*

Finally comes the Commission issued by Archbishop Bourghier to the Rector of Ickham, which is as follows:—

"Thomas, miseratione Divina, etc., Dilecto in Christo filio Magistro Nicholao Bulfynche, in Decretis Bacallario, Rectori ecclesiæ parochialis de Ikham, nostræ Cantuariensis diocesis, Salutem, etc.

"Cum tueri et defendere ultimas voluntates decedentium infra dictam nostram diocesem, et presertim ad pios usus et opera misericordiæ determinatas, nobis ex debito officii nostri pastoralis incumbat. Et quia quidam Johannes Denys, in parochia de Ikham prædicta decedens, de licencia speciali recolendæ memoriæ domini Willelmi quondam Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, predecessoris nostri, ac aliorum omnium quorum intersint in ea parte, unam perpetuam Cantariam unius Capellani perpetuis temporibus ad honorem Dei, Beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ, Sanctæ Katerinæ, et Omnium Sanctorum, in navi ecclesiæ parochialis de Ikham prædicta, pie et devote per suam voluntatem voluit, ordinavit, et dotavit super certis tenementis, et xxxiii^j^{or} aeris terræ, iij^j^{or} aeris prati, et redditu iij^j^{or} solidorum, et aliis. Cujus quidem Cantariæ dotatio nunc istis diebus adeo exilis est quod nullus Capellanus illi servire velit, unde inofficiosa et inadministrata notorie existit.

"Nos volentes piam voluntatem et dovotam ipsius Johannis Denys tueri et defendere, pro ut obligamur, et ne in prophanos usus prædictæ Cantariæ dotatio convertatur, quæ care et devote Deo dedicata fuit, Te, Magistrum Nicholaum Bulfynche, ipsorum tenementorum, xxxiii^j^{or} aerarum terræ, iij^j^{or} aerarum prati, et redditus iij^j^{or} solidorum, et aliorum ad dotationem prædictæ Cantariæ præordinatorum, yconomum et custodem, cum expresso consensu Willelmi Bartone patroni moderni ejusdem Cantariæ, auctoritate nostra ordinaria præficimus et ordinamus per præsentem. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum, etc. Datæ in Palatio nostro Cantuar. viij^{to} die mensis Augusti, Anno Domini Millesimo cccc^{mo} octuagesimo tertio. Et nostræ translationis Anno xxix^{mo}." †

* It is marked "I. 195."

† Reg. Bourghier, II., f. 176b.

CHANTRY PRIESTS.

The names of the following priests who served the chantry have been recorded in the Lambeth Registers:—

WILLIAM PYKE, who is mentioned in the Indenture of 14 March 1393-4, was a native of Ash, near Sandwich, and was ordained priest in St. Paul's Cathedral 22 September 1375, on a title given by the Abbot and Convent of "Langhedone" (West Langdon). His tenure of office seems to have been very brief, though we do not know whether he may not have had a longer connection with Ickham, for it is not improbable that the Chantry was in existence, although not as an *endowment*, at a somewhat earlier date. In April 1394 Pyke effected an exchange of benefice for the vicarage of Kennington, near Ashford, where he remained until June 1402, when he again exchanged for Patricksbourne. As Vicar of the latter he was present in the Church of "Lililbourne" on 17 February 1405-6, with eleven other clerics and four laymen, who were summoned to enquire into and report on a vacancy which had occurred at Upper Hardres. (Reg. Arundel, I., f. 306*a*.)

STEPHEN CHERLEFELD, who may have been related to Roger Cherlefelde, one of the jurors in the preliminary Inquisition of 12 June 1392, was admitted to the vicarage of Münster, Thanet, in 1378, but effected an exchange for two churches in Canterbury the same year. In 1384 he was presented by the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's to their vicarage of Kennington, which he held for ten years. He exchanged with William Pyke, and was instituted to the Chantry by Archbishop Courteney 24 April 1394. (Reg. Courteney, II., f. 217*b*.)

THOMAS BRABOURNE was instituted 1 September 1411 by Archbishop Arundel, on Cherlefeld's resignation. (Reg. Arundel, II., f. 62*a*.)

JOHN SERGANT was instituted by Archbishop Chichele on 9 April 1420. It is not stated how the Chantry had become vacant. (Reg. Chichèle, I., f. 109*a*.)

JOHN WYMBELDON was instituted by the same Archbishop 9 February 1420-21, on the resignation of his predecessor, whose tenure of office fell short of a year. He was Vicar of the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields 1391-93. In the early years of the fifteenth century he became Vicar of Horton Kirby, which he retained until 1407, when he effected an exchange for Littlebourne, where he continued until 1419. He passed the remainder of his life at Ickham. (*Ibid.*, f. 123*b*.)

JOHN KERYLE succeeded on the death of Wymbeldon, being instituted on 16 October 1127. He had previously been for two years and a half Vicar of St. Mary Bredin, Canterbury. His work was cut short by death after a few months' residence. (*Ibid.*, f. 169*b*.)

LAURENCE VERDON was instituted 1 July 1128, on his predecessor's decease, and was the last of the Chaplains presented by the Founder of the Chantry. After residing less than a year he exchanged for the rectory of Goodneston, near Faversham. (*Ibid.*, f. 172*b*.)

THOMAS ATTE EE, whose name in the present day would perhaps have been written "Atwater," first comes under notice on 6 February 1417-18, at his institution to the vicarage of Beauxfield, or Whitfield, which at that time was in the patronage of the Prior and Convent of Cumbwell. He resigned in the following year for the vicarage of Coldred with the annexed Chapel of Popeshall, which he retained until 1422, when he again resigned in favour of Goodnestone. He was instituted to the Chantry on the presentation of John Bertone 9 May 1429. (*Ibid.*, f. 175*b*.)

WILLIAM MERSCHE was a Canon of St. Radegund's Abbey, and was presented by the Abbot and Convent of that house to their vicarage of Postling 29 January 1431-2. He was instituted to the Chantry 30 March 1445, on the presentation of Archbishop Stafford. (Reg. Stafford, f. 82*b*.)

JOHN SONDEX before coming to Ickham had been for five years Vicar of Little Clacton in Essex. He was instituted to the Chantry by Archbishop Stafford at Canterbury 30 July 1450, on the presentation of William Bertone, the mandate for his induction being directed to Master Thomas Moome, the Commissary-General. He is the last priest whose institution to the Chantry is entered in the Episcopal Registers. (*Ibid.*, f. 105*b*.)

CHANTRY CHEST.

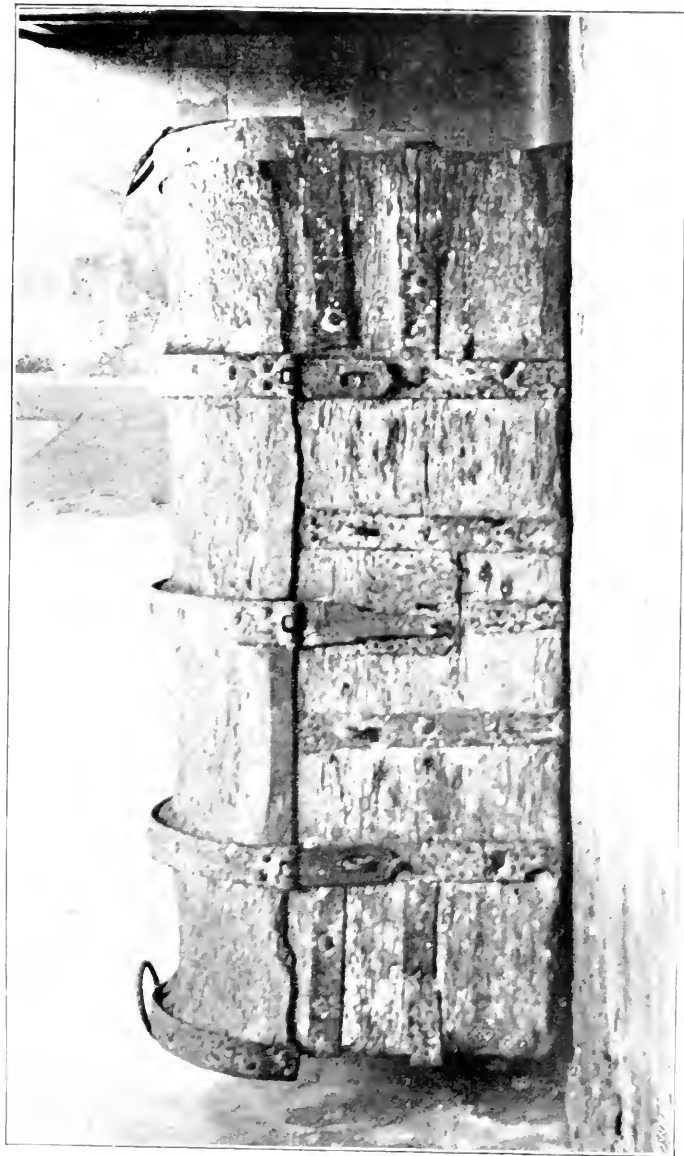
Notwithstanding the chantry came to an end four hundred years ago and upwards, it has left to posterity a memorial of its existence, for no one can carefully examine the highly interesting chest, which for generations has stood against the east wall of the north transept of Ickham Church, without feeling convinced that it is the same which John Denys caused to be provided for the safe keeping of the goods belonging to his chantry, and which is so exactly described in the tenth section of the foundation deed.

The chest is 4 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 1 foot 7 inches wide, and 1 foot 4 inches high in front, although to the crown of the lid it measures 2 feet. The lid, which is formed out of a longitudinal section of the trunk of a tree, hollowed on the inside, is at the crown $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, though rather less at the right end, and gradually decreases in substance to a blunt edge both in front and at the back. It is crossed by five broad iron bands, of which three are connected with the fastening arrangement. The wood between the bands has considerably decayed, which causes the lid to have a less convex appearance than must originally have been the case.

The two handles at the sides are very curious, and consist of a piece of twisted iron rod, one being 8 inches and the other $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with an eyelet-hole at each extremity, through one of which passes a substantial staple rivetted to a broad iron band clamped on at both ends, while through the other passes a ring of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, which when raised up clears the top sufficiently to allow a stout pole to be run through, by which the weighty article could be carried. In the accompanying illustration, taken from a photograph courteously presented by a parishioner of Ickham, and kindly forwarded by the Rector, the Rev. Canon Nisbet, the two rings can be distinctly seen resting on the top at each end.

The chest is literally “ferro ligata,” broad iron bands being clamped about it both vertically and horizontally, which must have rendered it practically safe against the most sacrilegiously-disposed thief.

The founder directed that it should be “well secured with *two* locks, fastened with different keys,” and the two staples which remain in front, on either side of the central band, and the two hasps which would fit over them, clearly indicate that his direction was carefully observed. The chest has long been supplied with *three* locks, but this can be readily accounted for if we suppose that on the chantry coming to an end, the chest, which would still be in perfect state of preservation, was adopted as the *Church Chest*, in place, it may be, of an older and less well-secured depository, and had a *third* lock affixed to meet the requirements of the



OLD CHEST IN ICKHAM CHURCH.

time. It will be noticed that the hasp of the central and added band is of quite different shape from its neighbours right and left, while the band itself is a quarter of an inch wider than the other two. It was doubtless thought not worth while to knock the chest about by removing the two older staples, which are firmly rivetted to the upright iron bands in front, but their corresponding roof-bands were shifted a few inches to the left and right, to allow space for the additional central band with the long hasp. We cannot but be grateful that the two staples were left undisturbed, as they plainly shew that the original design was to have *two* locks only.

It is much to be hoped that this most interesting and valuable relic of a bygone age may long remain, both as an illustration of the care that was taken of goods belonging to the Church, and perchance as a help in determining the date of some archaic neighbour, whose origin has not been recorded in such exact detail.

EXCAVATIONS AT ST. AUSTIN'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.

I.—THE CHAPEL OF ST. PANCRAS.

THE superior attractions of the cathedral church of Canterbury and of the monastic buildings adjoining it have led to the remains of the Abbey of St. Austin without the walls not receiving the attention they deserve at the hands of Churchmen and antiquaries. Yet it is to this site that we must turn for some of the most important evidence of early church building in this country, dating from the first days of the new mission introduced by Austin in 597.

For the story of these early buildings we are indebted in the first place to the Ecclesiastical History of the Venerable Beda, who mentions four churches in or near the city of Canterbury. Two of these Beda states were already in existence when Austin came to Britain. "There was," he says, "near the same city on the east a church anciently built in honour of St. Martin while the Romans still dwelt in Britain, in which the Queen (Bertha), whom we have before said was a Christian, had been wont to pray. In this (church) therefore they themselves (*i.e.* Austin and his companions) also began to meet, to sing, to pray, to say masses, to preach, and to baptize, until the King (Æthelbert) having been converted to the Faith, they received greater licence to preach everywhere, and to build and restore churches." We are next told by Beda that "when Austin received the episcopal seat in the royal city (as we have before said), he recovered therein by the King's assistance a church which he had learned was built in that same place by the ancient labour of Roman believers, and

he hallowed it in the name of the Holy Saviour our God and Lord Jesus Christ, and established in the same place a habitation for himself and his successors. Moreover," Bæda goes on to say, "he made also a monastery not far from the same city towards the east, in which, by his persuasion, Æthelbert built from the foundations and enriched with divers gifts the church of the blessed apostles Peter and Paul, in which the bodies both of Austin himself and of all the bishops of *Durovernum*, as well as of the Kings of Kent, could be placed."

The fourth church is only mentioned incidentally by Bæda in the account of a fire at Canterbury during the episcopate of Mellitus, the third bishop from Austin, who was a sufferer from the gout and died in 624. On the occasion of this fire, Bæda says "no small part of the city had already been devastated, and the raging flame was advancing towards the bishop's house, when the bishop, trusting in the divine aid when the human failed, ordered himself to be carried to meet the raging masses of fire flying hither and thither. There was in the same place where the attack of the flames raged most fiercely a church (*martyrium*) of the blessed Four Crowned ones. The bishop being carried there by the hands of his servants, he an infirm man began to avert by praying the danger which a strong band of brave men had not been able to by much labour."

Of these four churches we are now concerned only with the third, that of St. Peter and St. Paul without the walls.

The foundation of it outside the city is a curious survival of the Roman tradition forbidding intramural interments, which were not allowed in the cathedral church of Canterbury until the consecration of archbishop Cuthbert in 740.

Although we have no such architectural description of it as Eadmer's account of Christchurch, the fact of the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul being the burial place of kings, archbishops, and abbots has preserved many notices of it in the records of their places of sepulture. From these we learn that it had its high altar towards the east, and on each side of its nave a *porticus* or chapel, in the northern of which Austin and his five immediate successors were buried. As

we are told there was not room for any more, this *porticus* cannot have been very large. In the southern chapel were buried Queen Bertha, King Æthelbert, and bishop Letard, as well as King Eadbald and some of his successors.

To the east of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, and separated from it by the monks' cemetery, was a second church or chapel built in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary by Eadbald the son of Æthelbert, in expiation of his sins. The date of this church must fall between Æthelbert's death in 616 and 618, when the second abbot John was buried in it.

For this account and the later history of the abbey we are chiefly indebted to one of the monks, William Thorn by name, who wrote a chronicle of it from its foundation down to 1397.

The two churches of St. Peter and St. Paul and of Our Lady appear to have stood until about 1059, when the then abbot Wulfrie, being desirous of making more room for shrines and relics, pulled down the east front of the abbey church and the western part of Our Lady's chapel, and having purged the cemetery between them, began to connect the two by new building. But the work was stopped by Wulfrie's death in 1059, and remained unfinished until after the election of abbot Scotland in 1070. Scotland decided to pull down Wulfrie's work and to build upon the whole of the site of Our Lady's chapel. He accordingly translated the relics of all who had been buried in it and constructed in the same place a crypt to the Blessed Virgin, over which were erected the shrines of Austin and his fellows.

Abbot Scotland, who died in 1087, is said to have finished the new work from the abovesaid oratory of the Virgin as far as the porch of St. Austin, in which he rested of old time.

The abbey church was completed by Wydo, Scotland's successor, and so far as we at present know, continued down to the Suppression.

The monastic buildings stood to the north of the church, with the outer court and principal gatehouse to the west, and the infirmary and its adjuncts on the east.

To the south of the abbey lay the lay-folk's cemetery, as at Christchurch, and entered like that by its own gatehouse.

At the east end of the cemetery, and in a direct line with Æthelbert's church of St. Peter and St. Paul and Eadbald's chapel of the Blessed Virgin, was a third building of equally early date, the chapel of St. Pancras, which forms the subject of this paper.

On the Suppression of the Abbey of St. Austin, as it had come to be called, on 30th July 1538, the site and precinct were reserved for the King, who proceeded to pull down the great church and to convert the abbot's lodging and other buildings into a residence for himself.* But this afterwards shared the fate of the church, and by the middle of the seventeenth century, if we may judge by old engravings, the church of St. Peter and St. Paul and the monastic buildings had been reduced almost to their present fragmentary condition. The buildings in the outer court adjoining the great gate had been converted into a house, which was for some time the residence of the Wotton family. But the whole site gradually became more and more degraded, and Hasted, in his *History of Kent*, published in 1799, says: "So little is the veneration paid at this time to the remains of this *once sacred* habitation, that the principal apartments adjoining the gate-way, are converted into an *ale-house*; the gate-way itself into a *brew-house*, the steam of which has defaced the beautiful paintings over it; the great court-yard is turned into a *bowling green*; the chapel and isle of the church on the *north* side, into a *fices court*; and the great room over the gate, into a *cock-pit*."† In 1845 this portion of the precinct, which formed the old outer court, was bought by the late Mr. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, F.S.A., and given by him for the site of a missionary college. This College of St. Augustine was thereupon established in the remaining buildings, to which new ones were added for the accommodation of the students. The sites of the cloister and frater, and of the kitchen and kitchenyard to the north of them, have since been included in the College property.

* The priories of Dartford and Rochester were similarly treated, apparently to form, with the palace at St. Austin's, a series of posting houses for the King's use between London and Dover.

† Vol. iv. 662, note *b*.

The lay-folk's cemetery had previously been sold by Sir Edward Hales, bart., the then owner, for the site of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, which was begun in 1791 and opened in 1793. The present hospital, which is the old one with additional wings, fortunately stands clear of any old buildings, immediately to the south of the nave of the abbey church. The ruins of the nave and the greater part of its site are within the hospital grounds. East of the hospital is a square, flat-topped mound, now covered with large trees, on which formerly stood the abbey belfry.

The rest of the site of the monastery is represented by a field of about three acres, till lately occupied as a farm-yard, lying to the north of the hospital and east of the college. The buildings that once almost covered it have all been swept away, and only a few fragments of rubble walling and the irregularities of the surface remain to tell of their existence.

They included the central tower, the north and south transepts, and all the eastern part of the abbey church, with its crypt and flanking chapels and the site of St. Austin's shrine; the chapter-house (where most of the abbots were buried) and other buildings extending northwards from the transept; and the monks' infirmary, an establishment of some size, with a great hall, chapel, etc. The ruins of the early Saxon chapel of St. Pancras are in the south-east corner.

Besides this chapel of St. Pancras, the field also covers the site of Eadwald's chapel of Our Lady, and of the eastern part of Æthelbert's church of St. Peter and St. Paul. The western part of this stood upon a triangular piece of ground already belonging to St. Augustine's College.

Various attempts have been made within recent years, but without effect, to rescue this historic site from its deplorable condition, and commit it to the safe keeping of some corporation representing the English Church which here had its very beginnings.

During the present year (1900), however, under the provisions of the will of a late owner, the field had to be sold. A strong effort was at once made to secure it, and through the



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. PANCRAS.
OKING EAST.



exertions of the Rev. C. F. Routledge, F.S.A., Hon. Canon of Canterbury, a sufficient guarantee fund was raised for the purpose. The property was eventually put up to auction, and has now passed into the hands of four Trustees, who are Lord Northbourne, Canon Routledge, Mr. F. Bennett-Goldney, and myself, on the understanding that the site shall first be carefully excavated for the remains of the abbey church and buildings, particularly of the three Saxon churches, and then finally transferred to St. Augustine's College.

Since the land did not actually come into our possession until 11th October, it was rather late to begin any excavation on a large scale, but as a considerable sum had already been given for excavation purposes, over and beyond the purchase money, it was decided to undertake the exploration of the chapel of St. Pancras.

The ruins of this had long been desecrated, and the greater part of the nave was covered by the wreck of a cottage, which was standing early in the last century. The area of the chancel had been excavated to a considerable depth and covered with chalk to form a comfortable bed for swine, who here lay sheltered by a roof of rough timber and hopbine. Another foul shelter of like construction abutted on the west end of the cottage.

A clearance having first been made of these and other objectionable features, the work of excavation was begun on Monday, 5th November, under the direction and supervision of Canon Routledge and myself, and continued until the end of the week. Owing to the direction of the wall dividing the properties, and to the fact that the cottage doorway was on the south side, the site of the cottage had passed into the possession of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital with the land sold by Sir Edward Hales. The chancel and north half of the nave of St. Pancras are therefore on our land, while the southern half of the nave belongs to the Hospital. The Hospital Committee, however, of which Canon Routledge is fortunately the Chairman, most kindly waived all objections, and we were accordingly able to demolish the cottage walls and make a complete clearance of everything encumbering

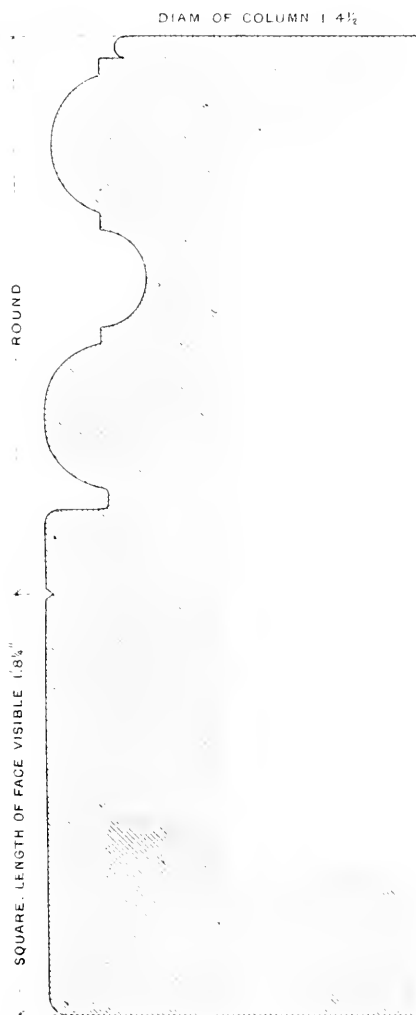
the site of the chapel. This has now been properly excavated down to the floor level, and for the first time we are able to speak definitely concerning the plan and architectural history of one of the oldest Saxon churches in this country.

As at first planned the chapel consisted of an apsidal chancel or presbytery, apparently about 26 feet long and 25 feet wide, and a nave 42 feet 7 inches long and 26 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. In the intervening wall was a colonnade of four Roman columns. The two central were about 9 feet apart and carried an arch; the side openings were only 4 feet wide, and it is uncertain whether the columns carried arches or flat lintels. Of these columns the southernmost retains its base and a portion of the shaft, and is standing to a height of 3 feet. The next has gone, but the bed on which it stood is plainly visible, as well as a east of the south side of the base and of the shaft above. On the north side the wall is ruined nearly to the floor, but we found in front of it fragments of a third shaft, and the upper portion of one retaining the half-round necking or astragal from which the capital rose. The diameter of the columns at the base was $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which gives a probable height of 11 feet. Allowing 6 inches for the thickness of the impost this would give a total height for the central arch of about $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The side openings if arched would be $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The columns were undoubtedly taken from some Roman building of a good period and carefully put together again. The remaining section for example consists of (*a*) the square base block, (*b*) the moulded base, and (*c*) the length of shaft rising from it. The fragment lately found of the upper part of a column shews a marked diminishing upwards to the astragal.

The chapel had a wide west doorway, at first 7 feet 8 inches across, but this was narrowed to 6 feet 6 inches after the walls had been carried up about 3 feet.* It was flanked by bold pilaster buttresses of $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches projection, and there were pairs of like buttresses at the western corners of the nave and an intermediate one in the middle of each side wall. The chancel walls ran straight for 10 feet as far as a

* This doorway was further narrowed to 2 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches about 1120 by the insertion within it of another doorway with a stepped sill.

CANTERBURY.
BASE OF ROMAN COLUMN. ST. PANCRAS.
SECTION ONE HALF FULL SIZE.



GEORGE E. FOX, MAN., 1893

similar buttress on each side, beyond which the apse began. The apse itself has been entirely destroyed to make room for a later square-ended chancel, with the exception of the small fragment on each side shewn on the Plan. As these sections are apparently without curvature, and there are no traces whatever of foundations for a considerable distance from the present east wall, the apse must have taken approximately the form indicated on the Plan. Some slight traces of walling were found on this line in the south-east angle, and it must also be noticed that an apse of similar form terminated the Saxon church at Rochester built by Ethelbert in 604.*

To this first simple plan of an apse and nave, in which the Rochester example also agrees with it, there have been added a western porch and north and south chapels. The porch was built up against the pilasters flanking the nave doorway, and was $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet projection internally. Its north wall is still standing to a height of over 11 feet, and retains the impost and springing of the western arch of entrance. This was 6 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and 7 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high up to the impost, which was formed of two projecting courses of brickwork 4 inches thick. The arch was therefore about 11 feet in height. The side walls extended 16 inches beyond the entrance to form flanking pilasters or buttresses, like those on either side the nave doorway. North and south buttresses were also begun on the line of the arch, but they seem to have been abandoned in the building before they had been carried up far, and the finished portions cut away. The foundations or lowest courses of both remain.

Of the side chapels, or porches, as they should be called, only the lower portion of the southern is left, but the other certainly existed, for the blocked doorway into it may be seen, and the abuttal of its walls against the nave is plainly marked by the external plastering abruptly ceasing where the walls should come, and continuing beyond them.†

* See the plan in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVIII. 261.

† A foundation wall has since been uncovered on the line of its western wall, but there are no signs of corresponding foundations on the north and east sides.

The side porches were exactly similar in length and breadth to the western porch, and the surviving one had its side walls prolonged in the same way as buttresses. The absence of buttresses at right angles to these may shew that the western porch was begun before the others, and that its cross buttresses had then been abandoned.

The porches do not seem to have had any outer doorways, but were entered from the nave by openings 39 inches wide inserted when they were added. The insertion of these doorways necessitated the cutting away of the external buttresses at the same point. All the doorways run straight through the walls and have no rebates for doors, which must have been hung from wooden frames wedged into the openings.

At the same time as the porches were added the side openings of the colonnade between apse and nave were walled up with brick, perhaps because the central arch shewed signs of weakness. It will be seen from the Plan that at a much later period this same gable was strengthened by buttresses of some size and projection.

As the nave walls are now for the most part reduced to from 12 to 20 inches above the floor line, and in the south porch to 33 inches, it is difficult to say anything as to their upper works or window openings. We found large masses of fallen wall lying on the floor and outside the building, just as they had been thrown down at the destruction of the chapel after the Suppression. They have of course been left where found, but those outside have not yet been fully examined. The masses within the chapel shew no traces of windows, but they have furnished other unexpected evidence which goes far towards unravelling the story of the building.

The chapel was constructed throughout of Roman bricks, hardly any of which are whole, evidently taken from some destroyed Roman building, perhaps the same that furnished the columns. In two places, one on either side of the nave, the usual regularity of the courses is broken by a rude attempt at herring-bone work. Many of the bricks have the characteristic Roman pink mortar adhering to them, and lumps of the same mortar are also used here and there for



ST. PANCRAS.

D NAVE, WITH ROMAN COLUMN.

building material. A fallen fragment of the east wall of the nave fortunately contains a segment of the chancel arch. This was turned entirely with brick, as were probably the other arched openings. The walls were faced with a fine white plaster, which may or may not be original, bearing traces of whitewash.

But an examination of the mortar yields the most valuable evidence. The standing portions of the nave and chancel are built throughout of a distinctive bright yellow mortar, which is also found in the fallen portions of the chancel and in the mass with the bit of chancel arch. The west and south porches, on the other hand, and the blocking of the colonnade, are built with a perfectly white mortar having a considerable mixture of clean gravel, the difference in colour and character being very marked.

Under ordinary circumstances such a difference would not only point to a distinct interval in time, but justify the conclusion that the porches, etc. had been added to an older building. Such a conclusion would also be strengthened by the fact that the fallen mass with the fragment of the chancel arch has the yellow mortar, as have two other masses lying in line with it. But the other pieces further west, which can only have fallen from the nave walls, since they lie upon its floor, and not from the porches, are clearly built with the white mortar. Further, an examination of the west wall where it joins the porch shews distinctly that for about three feet up the nave wall has the yellow mortar, and the porch the white; while above that point not only does the straight joint between nave and porch become a true bond, but the walls were both carried up with the white mortar alone. The evidence is therefore conclusive (i) that the chapel was first planned with an apse and nave only; (ii) that when they were begun, yellow mortar was used in their construction; (iii) that the apse was probably completed, together with the east end and perhaps the eastern parts of the side walls of the nave, all with the yellow mortar; (iv) that a pause occurred in the building when the west part had been carried only a few feet up; (v) that when the work was resumed the porches were added to the plan, the

weak east wall strengthened by walling up the side openings, and the chapel completed, all the new work being laid with the white mortar. There is of course nothing to indicate the length of the pause in the building or the cause of the change in the mortar, but the interval can hardly have been a long one.

The chapel no doubt had a wooden roof, and was paved with a floor of white cement, 6 inches thick. A good fragment of this remains against the north wall, with a surface coat of a pinkish colour, but this is so thin as to be readily scratched with a shovel and shew the white underneath. Upon this floor in medieval times was laid a pavement of tile pavers $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, alternately yellow and black or dark green, portions of which remain here and there. Against the south wall is a low rubble bench table, which extends eastwards from the blocked door of the south porch into the angle and returns along the east wall as far as the chancel arch. This same corner of the chapel seems also to have been enclosed in later times as a chapel. Part of the western step of this remains, with a rebate for a tread of tiles, which were of an ornate character.

At some period late in the fourteenth century the apsidal chancel was taken down and replaced by a square-ended one 30 feet long and 20 feet wide, of two bays, and large buttresses were added to strengthen the eastern gable of the nave. A chamber, perhaps one of a series, with a fireplace and a western door, was added about the same time on the north. The new chancel had a large east window, the arch of which is left. In the south wall are a piscina and a four-centred arched recess for the sedilia, over which are traces of a window. There was also a window opposite, and probably others in the western bay. The floor has been entirely destroyed, through the area of the chapel having been excavated to a depth of nearly 3 feet to form a pig-sty.

The portion of the site of the chapel within the Hospital grounds was partly explored in 1881 by Canon Routledge,* who opened out the western porch, the western doorway and south wall of the nave, and the south porch with its altar,

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIV. 103—107.



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CANTERBURY

THE NAVE, LOOKING WEST, SHEWING PIECE OF FA



T. PANCRAS.

MASONRY WITH SEGMENT OF THE CHANCEL ARCH.



together with the fragment of the apsidal chancel wall further east. As will be seen from the Plan, this has been cut away for a length of 7 feet from the nave and a later wall built parallel with it on the south, apparently at the same time as the rebuilding of the chancel. The recess thus formed was a grave, probably of some benefactor to the new work, whose name has yet to be recovered.

The south porch was entered from the nave by a new doorway with marble step, inserted to the west of the old entrance, of the same date as the new chancel. Against the east wall is the block of an altar, 4 feet 6 inches long and 2 feet 3½ inches wide. When first excavated by Mr. Rutledge this had a tile floor on either side. In the south and west walls are two vertical chases about 2 feet 9 inches from the angle and 6 inches wide, extending upwards for 20 inches from the floor, apparently for the fixing of a wooden seat. It has been suggested* that there were wooden steps here from an outer door at a higher level than the floor. But there are no traces of such a door, and drawings of the chapel made in 1722 and again in 1755, when the porch walls were standing to a height of 11 or 12 feet, shew distinctly that there was no entrance on either side of the angle.

The north porch was perhaps taken away when the chancel was rebuilt, when both porch doorways were blocked and the new doorway made into the south porch.

In the angle formed by the west wall of the nave and the north wall of the western porch are the foundations of a chamber of medieval date, about 11 feet square, built up against the chapel. Its west wall is not parallel with the nave wall and seems to have continued further north. The chamber had plastered walls, and was paved with large tiles 9½ inches square, but there is nothing to indicate its use. The entrance into it was probably on the north. In the west end of the north wall of the nave was a very narrow doorway with a descent of three steps into the chapel, which may have communicated with the chamber outside.

The chapel, or at any rate the nave of it, was roofed with thin red tiles at the time of its destruction.

* *Archæological Journal*, liii. 324.

From this architectural description of the chapel it is now time to turn to its written history.

Although the building, as its Plan shews, is of very ancient date, it is not mentioned by Bæda or any other early writer, and the oldest existing account seems to be that written towards the end of the fourteenth century by William Thorn, under the year 598:

“Moreover there was not far from that city towards the east about midway between the church of St. Martin and the city walls a temple or idol-place where King Æthelbert according to the custom of his people was wont to pray, and with his nobles to sacrifice to demons and not to God; which temple Austin purged from the defilements and impurities of the heathen, and having broken in pieces the idol that was in it, he changed it into a church and dedicated it in the name of St. Pancras the martyr, and this was the first church hallowed by Austin. There is still an altar in the south porch of the same church at which the same Austin was wont to celebrate, where the image of the King formerly stood. While Austin was celebrating mass on this altar for the first time, the devil, seeing that he was driven forth from the house which he had for so long time dwelled in, strove to utterly overthrow the aforesaid church, the marks of which thing are still visible on the outside of the east wall of the porch aforesaid.”

This story of the beginning of St. Pancras is placed by the writer immediately after the account of the founding of Christchurch, but before that of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul. Seeing, however, that an interval of eight centuries separated the good monk from the incident he relates, we must be careful not to build too much upon his story, and we know far too little about pagan Saxon temples to justify us in accepting all that is said about Æthelbert and his idol-place. What the building actually shews is that some Roman structure supplied the materials, and such might as well have been without the walls as within the city. The plan of St. Pancras is beyond question not that of a temple, but of a Saxon church of very early type, having features in common with other early Kentish churches,



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CANTERBURY
THE SOUTH PO



T. PANCRAS.
AND ITS ALTAR.

including St. Martin's hard by, Rochester (founded 604), Lyminge (founded 633), and Reculver (c. 669), to which may be added those at Bradwell, Essex (c. 653), and South Elmham, Suffolk, which Mr. Micklethwaite thinks was built for Felix, first bishop of East Anglia 630 to 647.

The balance of evidence is therefore all in favour of St. Pancras being a church actually built by Austin, perhaps for use during the erection of the larger church of St. Peter and St. Paul, which was still unfinished at his death in 605, though founded in 598. But it will be safer for the present to suspend judgment on this and other points, since there is a possibility of the recovery before long of the plan of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul itself, and perhaps of that of Eadbald's chapel of St. Mary.

There are still two other interesting items about St. Pancras recorded by Thorn. One is that Thomas Ickham, who was sacrist as early as 1358 and died in 1391, *fecit capellam sancti Pancracij* at a cost of 100 marks. This large sum was apparently spent, not on rebuilding but re-roofing the chapel. We learn from the other notice that in the year 1361 "on the night of St. Maurus the abbot, such a storm of wind arose that trees were prostrated and roofs and belfries thrown down, so that it seemed as if the whole fabric of the world was falling. During the tempest a certain chaplain of holy conversation, clad in a hair shirt night and day, and wasting his body with vigils, fastings, and prayers, Ralph by name, hoping that the danger threatening all at the time would decline, sat himself down in the chancel of the chapel of St. Pancras, as in the safest place, inasmuch as the roof of the aforesaid chapel had been newly built. What more? A great beam having been thrown down by the madness of the wind upon the image of the Blessed Virgin, the aforesaid priest, while bending before the image at his prayers, was killed, the image remaining unhurt, and he was buried in the chapel aforesaid under a marble stone before the rood."

Many of the wills of the fifteenth century proved in the Consistory Court at Canterbury contain bequests to or directions for burial in the chapel of St. Pancras, which

is usually described as "within the cemetery of the monastery of St. Austin outside the walls of the city of Canterbury," and the cemetery itself was also a favourite place of burial. One of these wills, that of Hamon Bele, dated 7th November 1492, contains a bequest of £3 6s. 8d. "ad reparacionem capelle Sancti Pancracii infra precinctum cimiterii Sancti Augustini ac ad reparacionem Capelle ubi Sanctus Augustinus primo celebravit missam in Anglia dicte Capelle Sancti Pancracii annexe." Bæda tells us that Austin and his companions first used St. Martin's church for their services, but here we see Thorn's account of what befell Austin when he first celebrated mass at the altar (*primo missam celebraret*) expanded into the statement that his first mass in England was said there. If a tale can thus grow in one century, we should be more than ever cautious in accepting without question a story eight centuries old.

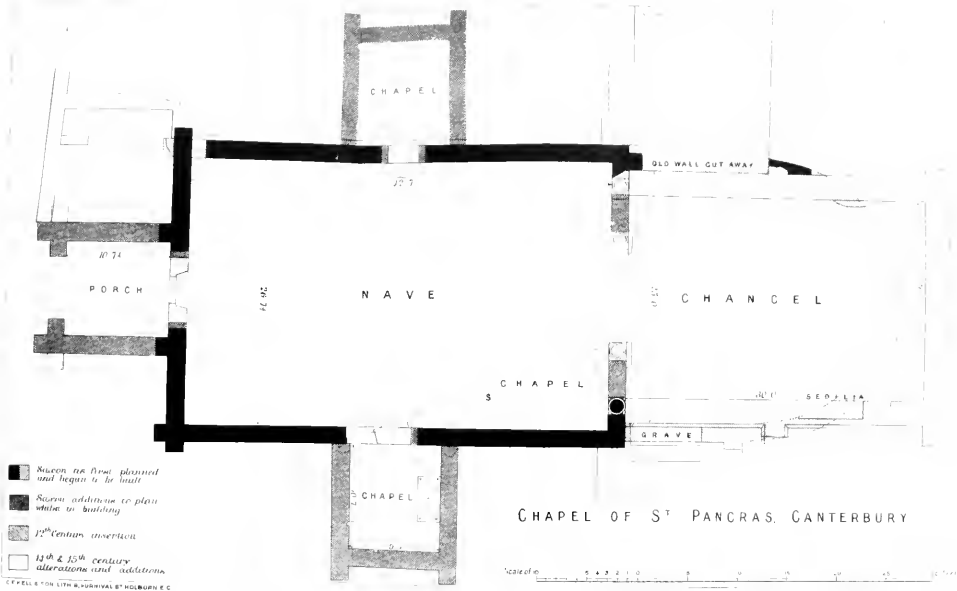
It will be seen from the general Plan that the chapel of St. Pancras was really in the cemetery, and the wall which extends westward from the north side of the western porch is for the most part the mediæval division between the cemetery of the monks east of their church, and of the lay-folk to the south, an arrangement which had its parallel in the neighbouring monastery of Christchurch.

POSTSCRIPT.

Mr. Routledge has kindly furnished me with the following notes of some interesting discoveries made by him in the western porch :

"At a depth of 15 inches below the tiled pavement were discovered some stone coffins, in one of which was a perfect skeleton, in the others fragmentary bones. The body in each case has been laid on the bare earth, then built round with stones accurately following its shape, and covered with large chamfered slabs of what looks like Portland oolite.

"At the north-east corner of the porch, immediately against the west wall of the nave, was found a small leaden coffin, slightly over 2 feet in length, containing some detached





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CANTERBURY, ST. PANCRAS.

LEADEN PLATE AND CROSS FOUND IN THE WESTERN PORCH ($\frac{1}{3}$ LINEAR)

bones of an adult, evidently relics. The inscription was unfortunately broken in pieces by the strokes of a workman's pickaxe. The fragments (which are still in the possession of Canon Routledge) are so small that it has been impossible to decipher the inscription, but the word 'sacrum' is legible, together with portions of other words."

Near one grave, against the south wall, there have lately been found (1) a thin plate of lead, 7 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, inscribed :

✠ HIC IACET BENEDICT' SACERDOS SUE MARGARETE

with ligulate and inscribed letters of the style of the twelfth century; and (2) a lead cross, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, with a deeply cut transverse inscription in two lines :

✠ BENEDICTVS | SACERDOS.

For notices of the discovery of other examples of these "absolution crosses," as they have been termed in England and France, see *Archæologia*, xxxv. 298, xxxvi. 266, and xxxvii. 37, 38.

The lettering of Benedict's plate should be compared with that found in the grave of Archbishop Theobald in the cathedral church in 1787, engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. xv. pl. x.

EXCAVATIONS AT ST. AUSTIN'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

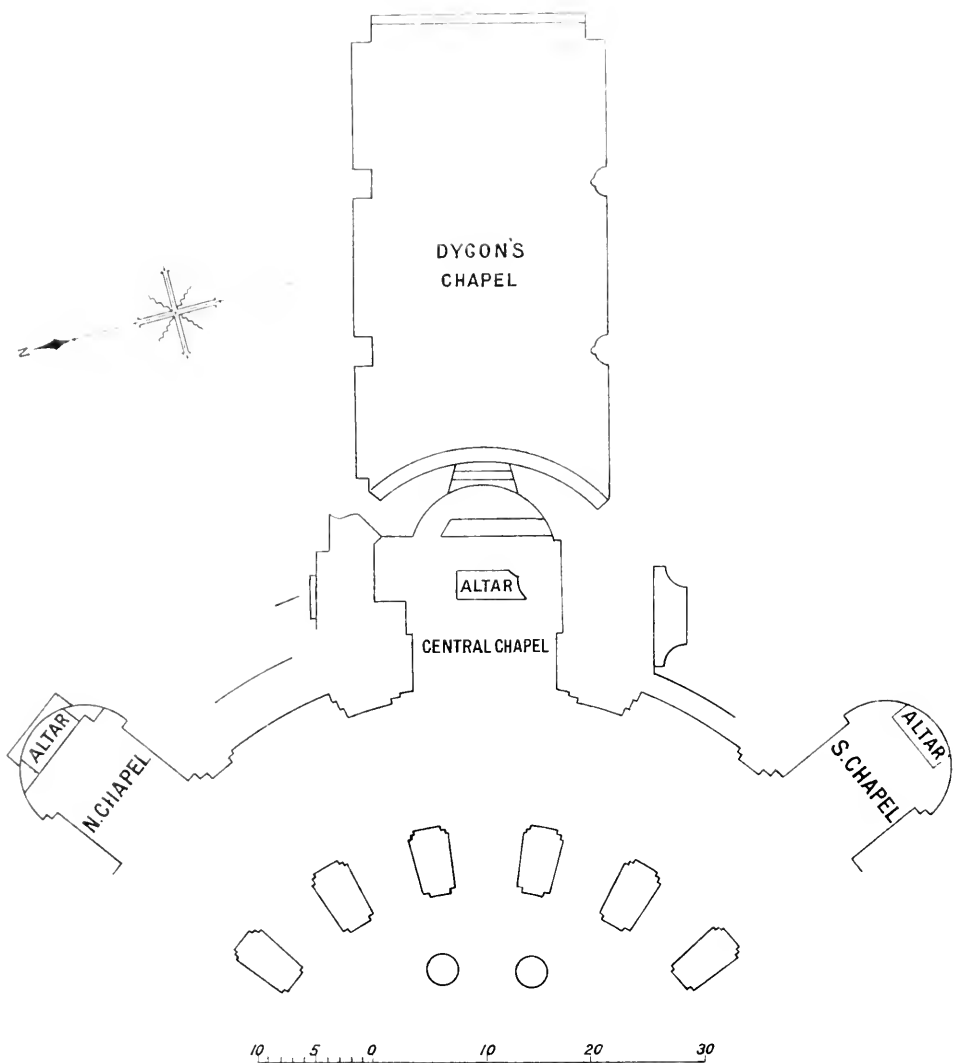
BY THE REV. C. F. ROUTLEDGE, M.A., F.S.A.,
HONORARY CANON OF CANTERBURY.

II.—THE CHURCH OF SS. PETER AND PAUL.

THE Trustees did not obtain possession of the site until 11 October 1900, when it was too late to attempt any extensive excavations. It was, however, decided to uncover the remains of the early Saxon church or chapel of St. Pancras, which are partly in the newly acquired field and partly in the grounds of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital; and through the kind co-operation and courtesy of the Hospital authorities the church was fully explored from 5—10 November under the direction and supervision of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and myself. The results are fully described in Mr. Hope's paper.

I must preface this report by a warning that, owing to the incompleteness of the excavations under the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul (which will probably not be finished before the autumn of 1903), the statements and opinions expressed, for which I alone am responsible, are of necessity somewhat conjectural, and liable to subsequent modification.

The excavations were resumed in the spring of 1901, and carried on continuously during five months. The Trustees were fortunate enough to secure the assistance of Mr. George Hubbard as Honorary Architect, and of Mr. Sebastian Evans, whose careful continuous superintendence of the work, quickened and made fruitful by a zealous and intelligent interest, deserves our warmest thanks. Although more than £600 have already been expended, probably at least £1,000 more will be required before we can issue a final report on



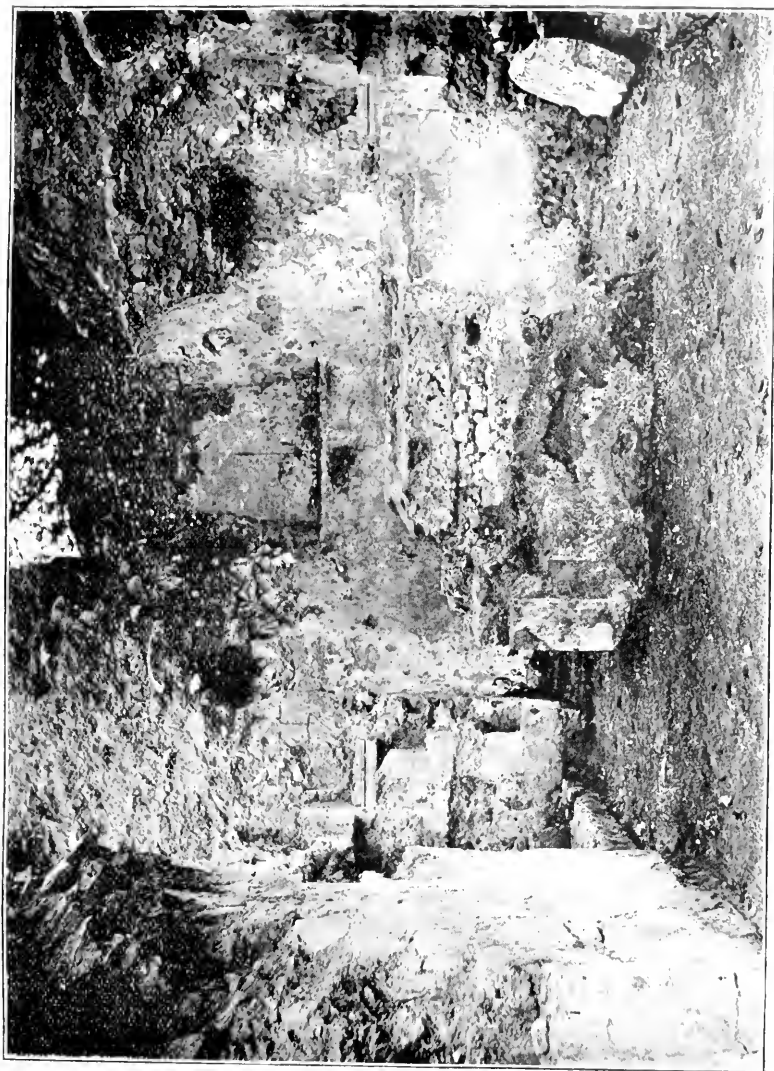
ROUGH GROUND PLAN OF EXCAVATIONS AT ST AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY.
(CRYPT)

plundered, either at the dissolution of the Monastery in 1538, or owing to the avaricious policy of King James I., who in 1618 granted Letters Patent to certain persons therein named (of whose skill and industry he had received information) to discover, search, and find out treasure-trove, plate, jewels, copes, vestments, books, and the like, hid or supposed to be hid in various abbeys within his realm.

Though the principal object of our investigation has been the unravelling of the mysteries of the great church itself, experimental holes have been dug here and there in the adjoining ground, and we have discovered distinct traces of the Chapter House, Dormitory, and (possibly) the Infirmary, a full report on which must be reserved for a subsequent article.

It will be clearly understood that the explorations have been chiefly made in the crypt, at an average depth of 11 feet from the surface of the field, but from them we can form a good idea of the main features of the eastern part of the church above. In the crypt is a large eastern apse with a surrounding ambulatory, out of which open a central and two flanking apsidal chapels (see Plan). Each of the flanking chapels is, at the nearest point, distant 17 feet 7 inches from the central one, and the chord of the whole apse is 67 feet.

The *Central Chapel* has been changed in shape internally by later alterations, so that it has almost lost its semicircular appearance. Across the extreme east of the arc runs a straight wall, with a door at the north end, forming a recess behind the altar, which may possibly have been used as a place of deposit for important relics, though a deep hole has been dug there without anything being found. The altar, a considerable part of which still remains, measures 5 feet 10½ inches by 2 feet 9½ inches, and is highly decorated with colour. (Was it perhaps that one dedicated to St. Mary, St. Michael, and St. Gabriel, which we know to have been in the crypt?) There are some interesting paintings on the walls, some of them two or three layers deep. In the lowest layer is a representation of heraldic lions. On the south side of the chapel is a niche 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 3 inches,



CENTRAL CHAPEL OF CRYPT 1.



NORTH APSIDAL CHAPEL

and on the wall towards the north-east a deep recess 5 feet $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 4 feet 6 inches. The chapel measures 11 feet in width at the entrance, and has a depth of 13 feet 1 inch to the cross wall mentioned above. Above this chapel it is possible, though not undoubtedly proved, that there originally stood the shrine and altar of St. Austin, with the shrine of St. Laurence to the north and the shrine of St. Mellitus to the south, the two latter having been the immediate successors of St. Austin in the See of Canterbury.

The *North Apsidal Chapel*, situated directly beneath the shrine of St. Mildred, is 9 feet 10 inches wide at the entrance, and has an extreme depth of 12 feet 3 inches. On one of its walls there are still evident extensive remains of painting. The altar, 5 feet 6 inches long by 2 feet 4 inches wide, rests on painted tiles. In front of it we discovered the component parts of an almost perfect skeleton which had once been enclosed in a wooden coffin, the iron nails and fragmentary pieces of wood being still distributed in the soil. The bones had undoubtedly been disturbed and any valuable relics carried away. It is not an impossible conjecture that this altar was dedicated to St. Richard, and that the bones were those of Wido, the second Norman abbot (1087—99), who completed the work begun by Abbot Scotland, and finished the whole church in 1091.

The *South Apsidal Chapel* is beneath the shrine of Adrian, who was abbot in 671—708. He had himself refused the Archbishopric of Canterbury, being content to be the friend and supporter of Theodore, and was a great benefactor to the abbey. The Chapel is 9 feet 6 inches wide at the entrance, and has an extreme depth of 12 feet 6 inches. It contains a perfect altar (5 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 feet 3 inches), on each side of which is a Purbeck marble bracket 4 feet 2 inches above the tiled floor. There is an interesting aumbry to the east of the altar, measuring 3 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 9 inches, and on the western side a small cupboard recess, measuring 3 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 9 inches. Immediately in front of the altar was discovered a marble *mensa* or altar slab (4 feet by 2 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches), broken off at the corner, with the dedication crosses inscribed on it, and a small

insertion near the centre (measuring 1 foot 4 inches by 1 foot 1 inch), which perhaps contained some relic. This *mensa* belonged most probably to one of the altars in the upper part of the church.

The ambulatory round the main apse has an average width of 11 feet 4 inches. On the inner side of it are now visible the foundations and rubble work (most of the external facings having been removed) of eight massive pillars arranged in a semicircle, distant 4 feet 10 inches from each other, and still farther westward two small stone columns, distant 5 feet 3 inches from the adjoining pillars, and the same distance from each other. They seem to have formed two of the supports of the high altar above, which is fully described in Elmham's History, with its silver reredos, its reliquaries of Bishop Leotard and of King Ethelbert, and the six volumes of books sent by St. Gregory to St. Austin. Other columns may probably be discovered by further excavations to the westward.

East of the Central Chapel of the apse is a rectangular chapel, measuring roughly 37 feet by 20 feet 9 inches (the western end of it being irregular owing to the obtruding apse), which was erected some time in the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Almost in the middle of it was found the body of Abbot John Dygon (1497—1509). His head was enclosed in a large leaden painted mitre, and among the contents of the grave were a leaden chalice and paten, two finger rings, and a coffin plate with an inscription in Latin, which, after the usual complimentary remarks to be found in epitaphs, informs the reader that Dygon conferred so many benefits on the monastery that he could justly be called its second founder, and that he governed the Abbey thirteen years, two months, and nineteen days. It seems a sort of bathos to confess that the only preserved record of Dygon's history is that of his name as one of the guests who sat at the high table at the banquet given on the occasion of Archbishop Warham's enthronization in 1504.

The use of lead in these articles seems to point to the great poverty of the monks in the reign of Henry VII.

The rectangular chapel seems to have been enlarged about the close of the fifteenth century, perhaps by Abbot



SOUTH APSIDAL CHAPEL.

Dygon himself. An exterior wall was erected, incorporating the existing buttresses, four on each side—the extra space thus acquired being 5 feet 2 inches wide—and the former wall would then have been pierced by arches, so as to afford access to the chapel from the surrounding added passage. Possibly this extension was made for the purpose of allowing pilgrims to pass round more easily, and view some special relics or shrines exhibited within. It has been suggested that the shrines of St. Austin, St. Laurence, and St. Mellitus may have been transferred there from their former position, when a direct communication was made between the rectangular chapel and the central apse of the great church. But there are some puzzling features connected with this part of the ruins, the solution of which must be left to a future period.

The only other important discovery has been that of a small, graceful, apsidal chapel at the east of the northern transept, and the outer wall of the same transept, with a singular recess once decorated with painting. These, however, have only been partially explored.

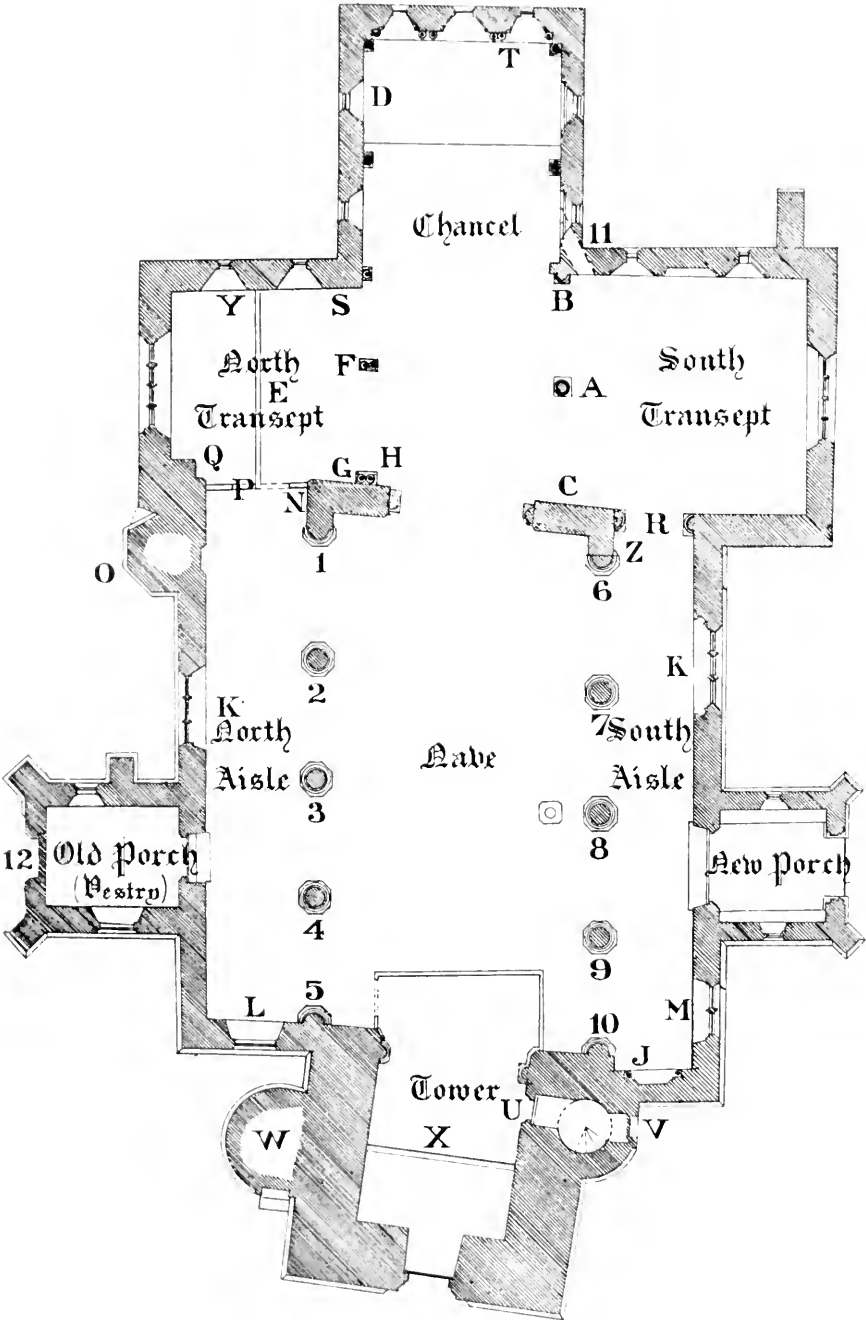
Amongst other relics found during the excavations were a gold noble of Edward III., a leaden seal formerly attached to a bull of Pope Alexander III. (1159—81), who canonized St. Thomas of Canterbury, an enormous quantity of worked ashlar, carved marble fragments, and bits of porphyry and serpentine mosaic, with some brightly painted stones and gilded pinnacles, apparently belonging to some rich shrine.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

XIXTH CENTURY RESTORATIONS AT STOCKBURY CHURCH.

WE have received from Mr. Richard Cooke of Detling a transcript of some notes made by the Rev. David Twopenny, Vicar of Stockbury from 1831 to 1870, and now in the keeping of the Rev. Thomas Cobb, the present Vicar, detailing the various repairs and alterations to Stockbury Church in the years 1836 and 1852. These notes have apparently been recently used by a contributor to the *Reliquary*, Mr. J. Russell Larkby, whose excellent Paper on three Kentish Churches—Offham, Stockbury, and Trottescliffe—is published in the October 1901 number of that periodical. Mr. Larkby says some severe things about nineteenth-century *restorations* in general, and in particular as carried out at Stockbury, with which we generally agree. All Kentish archaeologists must deplore the fact that these well-meant but often ill-directed efforts on the part of incumbents and churchwardens to render the sacred buildings entrusted to their care better fitted for divine worship, have in the majority of instances done more in a few months to destroy the real character of the building than centuries of neglect. We must not, however, forget, as antiquaries sometimes do, that the custodians of the churches, when they awoke in the middle of the last century to the necessity of effecting some improvement in the fabric and its fittings, were in a very difficult position. It often happened that a church had been so long without seasonable repair that portions of it could only be made good by rebuilding, and for advice on this point, as well as to what minor alterations and adaptations should be carried out, parson and people were dependent on their architect. Architects, however, in the middle of the last century were not, speaking generally, in advance of their times. Gothic architecture was fashionable, but in the opinion of many of its professional exponents a modern imitation thirteenth-century pillar or window was infinitely superior to an old fifteenth-

Saint Mary's, Stockbury.



century one; hence the unfortunate destruction of so many interesting pages in the history of the fabric of our churches! Stockbury Church was *restored* at a period when the above remarks are peculiarly applicable, and was certainly not exempt from some of the evils which good intentions, accompanied by imperfect knowledge, invariably bring. Still, the following notes, which we print *in extenso*, will serve to shew that at the period when these alterations were carried out the Church was in a ruinous condition, that what was done was done under the advice of an architect of repute in his day, and that the result, though unsatisfactory from an archæological point of view, was as good as could be expected under the conditions then existing.

Before 1836 the Parish Church was in many respects in a very miserable state, both as to repair and fittings. In hard rain the water poured from the top of the tower, soaked under the wall at the west end of the north aisle, ran all down the middle of the Church, and stood in a pool opposite the pulpit. The fittings were of the poorest and meanest sort. The chancel was fitted up with painted deal seats and desks on each side against the walls, and with deal wainscoting on the walls, which hid the water-drain. The pavement was of broken tiles and bricks, very uneven. Some of the marble pillars were whitewashed, and the whole of the small capitals were so choked up with whitewash that no carving could be discerned upon them. The large capital on the south side had been a little cleaned. The Vicar asked leave of the parishioners to clean them, which after some demur they allowed on condition that he would undertake to whitewash them again when required to do so. This he agreed to, and cleaned the whole of them and found them nearly perfect. There had been some red and green colour on the large capital A, and on the large corbel C next to it, but not put on in the first instance, there being two or three coats underneath the colour. The first coat was as near the colour of the stone as could be.

20 February 1836 a fire took place. Plumbers were at work on the east end of the north aisle, then covered with lead. While they were gone to their dinner they left their stove alight on the roof; the iron legs of the stove became hot, and melted the lead upon which it stood; it fell down, and the fire fell out, and was blown by the north wind into crevices among the rotten timbers of the roof. The whole of the roof of the north transept was burnt and half the roof of the chancel, also the pews underneath, the surplices, etc. The Registers were saved with considerable difficulty, and, with some risk to himself, by Mr. John Read, blacksmith. In the repair which followed, the four-light perpendicular window was taken out of the east end of the chancel and was subsequently (with the addition of about nine inches to the jambs) put up in the north transept in place of a three-light perpendicular window, which was poorly designed, ill-executed, and in bad condition. In place of the four-light window three lancets were placed in the east end of the chancel, the mouldings, shafts, and bases (and to some extent the capitals) being copied from remains of lancet windows found buried in the wall on each side of the four-light window. These remains, with a few additions to complete them, are now built into the wall as a blank arch at

the west end of the south aisle at J. Over the four-light window there was found buried in the wall a plain, circular, splayed window, which belonged to the lancets, and it is to be regretted that in the rebuilding more attention was not paid to the replacing, as far as could be, of what was there before. There appear to have been either two or three lancets with large splays and the circular window over them. The ceiling of the chancel was plain circular plaster, with a wide imperfect cornice in parts, of this form.

A cornice of no very good design was added at this time, but the remainder of the woodwork of the ceiling was not added until 1852—the idea of it and most of the details of the flowers being taken from a flat ceiling in the south transept of Headeorn Church. At this time (1836) the south wall of the chancel was rebuilt, the work being put up nearly as before, with the following alterations: the bases of the pillar A and of the respond B stood on a rough substructure of flints, plastered like all the rest of the bases in the Church. These bases were now placed on the floor, and the pillar and respond lengthened by the addition of the upper course of stone in each. Part of the hinder side of the capital and base of A, and of the capital of B, had been broken off apparently for putting up a screen. These were restored, and, it being necessary to rebuild part of the wall under the corbel C, the southern scroll of foliage of the capital B was found buried in the wall under the corbel, and was restored to its original place. Behind B was a slanting opening in the wall at I I, through which the altar might be seen from the old seats in the south transept which were . . . to the south of the pillar A. The window D was a small, plain, circular-headed window, both within and without shorter than the others, and it is to be regretted that it was not retained. The other side windows of the chancel were wide and weather-worn externally and not very intelligible; internally they had plain splays which ran up into the arches in this manner.

These splays were now cut into a moulding and arched over at the top. Below the window D was a small plain locker with a wooden door. Below the windows at the east end was a wide recess in the wall, which had been filled up. The cusps of the water-drain were broken off, and no guide left as to what they were. The gravestones now within the Communion rails were scattered in different parts of the chancel, and it is a pity they were not left in their places. The screen E stood against the pillars F G. The darker shafts are of old marble; the lighter are new, Bethesda in some cases replacing shattered Caen shafts. The shaft G was of Caen, very well coloured to imitate marble; the shaft F, being very bad and shaky, was taken out and put in the place of G, a new one being put at F. The four capitals of these double columns are of different stone and design, and were rudely put together, as well as the bases, with gaping rough intervals between (since filled up with stone); also at the joint of the shaft H was the remainder of a cramp sticking out on the other side, opposite to the wall, making it appear that the materials had been brought from some other building, and rudely adapted to this. There were two or three rude plain tie-beams, which were cut away, and in their place was inserted the iron bar which runs through the head of the centre east window, and is strongly secured at each end to the wall plate. Under the sort of step on the sills of the two south windows is a bond timber. It is to be regretted that the Dean and Chapter's surveyor declined shewing a flint wall on the outside, being bent upon plastering

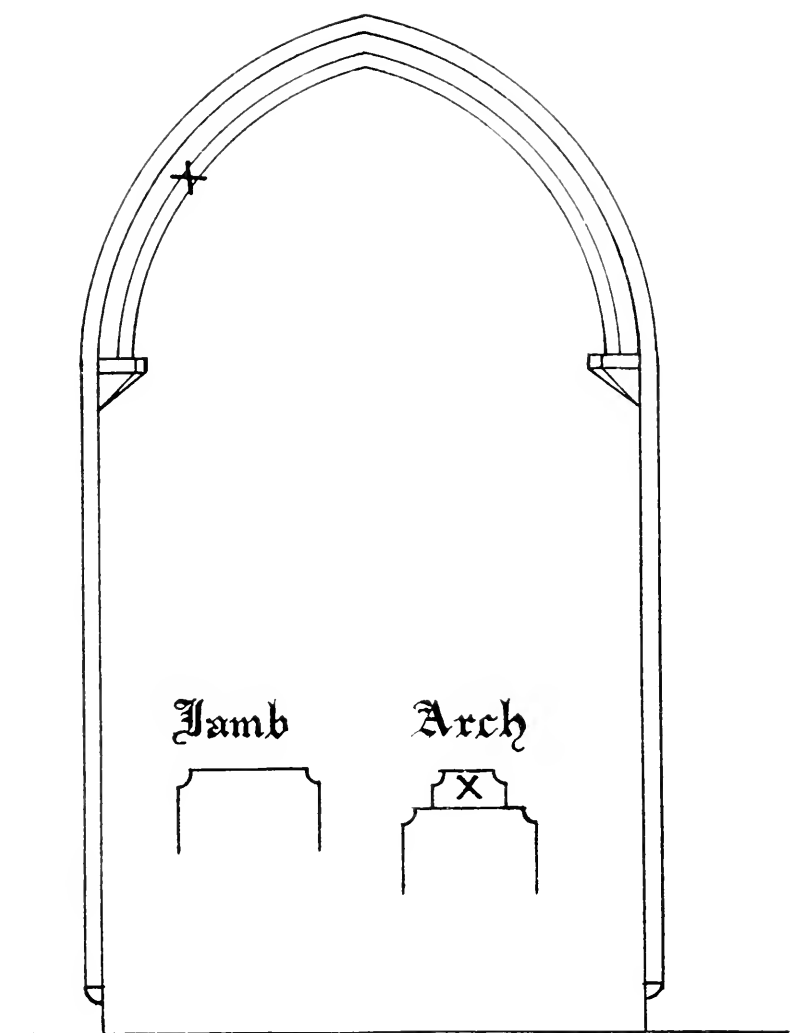
it. The external weather mouldings and leaves of the . . . were copied from the church at Little Casterton, Rutland. The Communion rails were copied from a design by Mr. Blore in Peterborough Cathedral, and executed at Peterborough by Mr. Ruddle, whose men were almost the only church wood-carvers in the country then. The Communion table was taken from a print of a circular table at Salisbury, and is of cedar, the pillars being oak.

At this time the roof of the nave was altered. The side aisles were before covered with lead, shewing the clerestory, in which were no marks of windows externally. This lead had been so repeatedly stolen by people coming from the towns with carts in the night (it was such a theft which necessitated the repair which occasioned the fire) that it was resolved to take it away, though greatly to the detriment of the looks of the Church, and to carry one roof over the whole nave.

In 1851 a much more extensive repair was begun—Mr. Richard Charles Hussey being the architect—and a fund being raised, partly by the Vicar, partly by a subscription originating at the suggestion of Archdeacon Lyall, and partly by the parish, who gave £200. The south wall of the nave was taken down and rebuilt from the tower to the south transept, when it was found that the old foundation did not go below the level of the floor of the Church, and next the tower at J it was 13 inches above that level. A new porch was built on the south side, when it was discovered that there had been a porch there before, and the old north porch was made into a vestry. The north porch had then a plain lath and plaster gable, but it had had an embattled parapet in the memory of persons living. The two three-light windows K K were of dilapidated Kentish rag, square-headed, of a meaner character than the two-light window L. There was a similar window at M. The pillars 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9 were taken down and rebuilt, being very much out of the upright. New bases were given to all the pillars in the nave, with the same mouldings as before, but with rather more projection. The capitals on the south side are the old ones, except 6. The capital 5 is old, with a new abacus having rather more projection than the old one. In the place of 1 was a rude flowered capital much mutilated, 2, 3, and 4 were very meagre and ill-looking of this form, the abacus being circular; the springing of the arches above being not greater in diameter than the diameter of the shaft, and in one case less, having altogether a very mean and miserable look. There had formerly evidently been a great fire in the Church, and Mr. Hussey conjectured from the appearance of the capitals that they might perhaps have been injured by the fire, and have been pared back. The labels over all the eight arches of the nave are entirely new, there having been none before. The arch mouldings of the north arches were the same as those now on the south side, but were now altered by the addition of a moulded rib underneath. The circular-headed windows in the clerestory were discovered on breaking away the plaster, and left to shew the history of the Church. The decayed wooden corbels of the tie-beams were replaced with stone. The crosses cut on the pillars are rebuilt in the places where they were found. The font was a plain, rude, square block of Kentish rag of a late Perpendicular period, as shewn by the mode of tooling at the angles, and lined with lead; it stood by the pillar 3. The lower part was of slabs of rag and rough lumps plastered; it was buried for a drain to the new font. The font cover is old, with new panels; the finial also is new, the old finial being nothing but a series of knobs. The new

chancel arch was built within the old one, which was of great width and height—a plain rough structure of Kentish rag of the Perpendicular period. The rib X was taken out. The wall at N, being very weak and shattery, was strengthened as much as possible, the north-east angle being rebuilt. In place of the stone arch now at the east end of the north aisle at P there was before a beam of lath and plaster. To make that side of the Church firmer the whole of the turret at O was filled up solid and grouted, the best of the steps being taken out to repair the tower steps. The doors inside were left to shew the history of the Church and to break the blank wall. The arch over the pillar I was very much cut about and crippled, as if to make room for a passage from the upper door to the rood-loft. The whole of the string-course in the inside of the Church under the windows is new, there having been none before. The flowers built up in the north transept at the angle Q were found built up at random on the old south wall of the nave. They were arch-stones, and Mr. Hussey conjectured that they belonged to the original Early English chancel arch. Before the new arch at R was built there was visible the old arch of the Early English aisle, which was wider than the later Perpendicular aisle, and as viewed from the south transept appeared thus, there being no moulding but a plain chamfer on the edges throughout.

The traces of the remainder of the arch I are discernible in the south transept both inside and out. The fire-stone head at X was too much defaced to be used again. The heads throughout the Church were executed by Mr. William Vaughan of Maidstone, except the head at S and at T. He also executed the foliage of the capitals throughout and the font. The small window over the western tie-beam in the nave opened out from the ringers' room, and exactly commanded a view of the high altar. The entrance to the tower stairs was at U. This was bricked up and an entrance made outside at V, but after the work was completed the old wall of the turret shewed such signs of giving way, that it was considered necessary to fill it up solid as high as the ringers' floor, and make a new staircase at W. The tower windows were in every case restored just as they were before. The tower, which had lost its battlements and nearly the whole of its parapet, was raised three or four feet, and the turret at the south-east angle was raised in proportion, having before been nearly level with the rest of the tower. There was before a mutilated head at each angle of the tower cornice, but no more. The south-east turret of the tower was rebuilt from the middle string-course, and, being carried up too fast, it fell in a wet and stormy night with a tremendous crash, being nearly up to the top of the tower, and damaged the south-west corner of the Church very much, causing a settlement in the new wall at the west end of the south aisle. Before these alterations the ringers rang from the ground, the ropes passing through horizontal strips of wood to steady them. The ringers were now moved to the floor above. The floor of the ringers' room is laid with two thicknesses of boards, with a square opening left in the centre, fastened with screws, for raising or lowering a bell. The oak beams under this floor are new. The parapets of the nave were raised as much as possible to conceal the great spread of the roof, and a cornice and coping added. The gable of the old porch was rebuilt and coping added, and the buttresses renewed; and the octagonal turret O was carried up to its present height, and cornice and battlements added.



Old Chancel Arch

The pews in the nave were copied from the old open seats, the remains of which were found buried under the deal pews in several parts of the nave, and in the south transept. The design is unusual, the little truncated shaft with its base being a singular substitute for the usual buttress. The whole design was copied exactly, the doors being added to keep the people warm in a very cold place. In the old remains the angle pieces were not united together, but grubbed out of one great solid block of oak. The remains of the chancel screen are put up in the tower at X, being made good, with deal and battlements added. The screen E also has battlements added to it. The screen P is old, the doors and cornice at the top being added. The cornice of the nave has battlements added, and also a piece at the bottom to receive the plaster in the dubbing out of the wall below to get it upright. The finials of the moveable desks in the chancel with their fronts open were copied from some in Ketton and Ryhall Churches, Rutland; those where the upper leaves turn down from the top were also copied from Ketton. The ends of the moveable seat without elbows are old, but were reduced in size to get rid of the worm-eaten wood. One finial is old, recarved to get rid of the decayed wood; the other is new. These seat-ends were stuck up at random in the Church, and had belonged to a desk. About one-third of the glass in the window Y in the north transept is old; the rest has been made to imitate it. The glass belonged to that window. A near inspection will shew which is old and which is new. The glass in the window next to it, and in the three east windows of the chancel, and in the tower windows, is some of the glass which has been made under the directions of Mr. Winston in imitation of the old material. The windows were made by Ward, and nothing was done by him to the glass to anticipate the effects of time. The table in the Vestry is of walnut, and was purchased at the sale at Hill Green House in this parish. It had to be somewhat reduced in size to make it fit its place.

There appear to have been several fires in the Church. The flints in the inside of the tower, from the floor of the ringers' room upwards, are very much burnt, and melted lead was found between the stones. The old timbers and floor of the room had no marks of fire on them. There were strong marks of fire on the wall Z in the south aisle and over the pulpit, and the west end of the northern tie-beam in the south transept was found to be completely burnt. No marks of fire were found on any part of the tie-beams or other timbers of the nave roof.

Pieces of burnt timber were found in the wall over the arches of the north side of the nave. The joists of the old deal pews against the north wall were made of old oak rafters, burnt black, shewing by the very great numbers of lath nails that they had been in use as rafters for a very long time.

The grating at 12, by the door of the old porch, is designed to make a ventilation under the vestry floor and under the whole floor of the nave. The corbel over the vestry door was designed for one of the corbels under the commandments.

The arches on the south side of the nave are in alternate courses of chalk and Reigate fire-stone. The arches leading from the chancel into the south transept are alternate courses of Caen and Reigate stone.

The base and capital of the pillar A are engraved in the *Glossary of Architecture*, with the date "circa 1220." The following things were

found: A leaden seal, flat, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick, the inscription being:—

Sigillum.

SELIE

*

FIL' WILLELMI

PÆRWIRINI

The old Vicarage, which was pulled down in 1834, was a poor cottage divided into two dwellings. It stood to the west of the well and faced the road—so close to the well that the drainage from the house spoiled the water. The well was afterwards cleaned and deepened. The house was old, Mr. Hussey the architect being of opinion that one moulded timber in it was of the Decorated period. On the staircase, at least, if not in some of the rooms, were found under the coats of whitewash inscriptions on the walls in black letter, the letters being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long or more, and covering the walls a good deal. They appeared to be not texts of Scripture, but religious and moral sentences, and it is to be regretted that, owing to the haste in destroying the old building, the opportunity was lost of copying them. The knocker of the door is engraved in the *Glossary of Architecture*. The tradition of the place in 1832 was that a clergyman had lived in the house eighty years before.

The old ash pollard, called in one of the terriers "the Bounder," had a large decayed half on the north side, which it was necessary to remove, being quite dead.

AN OLD MAP OF CANTERBURY.

I RECENTLY acquired a duplicate copy of this old map, identical (save as to colour) with that belonging to the Sussex Archaeological Society, now in their library at Lewes, from which I had, by permission, this photographic reproduction (slightly reduced in size) prepared. From internal evidence it has been a two-page plate in a folio book, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches high by $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches width of page. There is no name of any artist or engraver upon the print, nor any water-mark with maker's name in the paper, which fixes the date as being in the earlier portion of the sixteenth century prior to the introduction of that practice. It was described to me by the vendor* as "a very large [the size of the original map is $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches high] and curious old view of Canterbury, shewing all the streets and houses as in Queen Elizabeth's time, A.D. 1562. *The first view of Canterbury published*; an original impression rare and curious." Some former owner has written on the margin, "Dessiné et gravé à l'eau forte par Hoefnagel." This, with the early date assigned to it, attracted my attention and led me to make a closer examination of it and a search into its probable

* The well known London antiquarian bookseller Mr. William Ridler (himself no mean authority upon old prints).

FACSIMILE REDUCED BY PHOTOGRAPHY FROM THE



AN EARLY MAP OF CANTERBURY

TRIBUTED TO G. HOEFNAGEL.

history. I may say at once there is no evidence to connect this map with Hoefnagel other than the fact that in conjunction with George Hogenberg or Hogenbach, and Simon Novellani, he engraved the plates for the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* of the celebrated geographer Ortelius, published at Antwerp in 1570, and that after his return from Italy Hoefnagel travelled in England and executed for the *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* of Braun, published at Cologne in 1572, the large views of Oxford (stated by Gough* to be the oldest view of it extant), Bristol, and Nonsuch Palace in Surrey, which last is now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries. That Hoefnagel visited England and made the drawings for these and other views (he being a skilled artist as well as an engraver), at a date between 1562 (after his return from Italy) and 1576—after which year it does not appear that he revisited England—is well authenticated; doubtless he arrived from his native city of Antwerp by way of Sandwich; if so it seems probable that this view of Canterbury would be drawn by him as being the first city of importance met with after landing in Kent. It has been objected “that a youth of sixteen could not possibly have executed so elaborate a drawing, and that therefore it cannot be so early as 1562.” To this I reply that the age was one of great precocity in art, and if Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Titian painted valuable pictures at the age of eighteen, a young artist (already trained by previous and similar work in Italy) could surely have executed a simple drawing at sixteen. My own opinion is that while this map may not be by Hoefnagel, or so early as 1562 (although the costume of the figures proves from the small size of the ruffs worn that it can be but a year or two later), it is a plate from the work of Braun above mentioned, and that its date is not later than 1570-71. The details are far more accurate than those in William Smith’s map of 1588,† from the rude execution of which there is every reason to infer that both maps are not by the same hand, although certain features are identical in both. In several important details both maps agree and are absolutely correct: both shew the arches in the city wall over the Stour, the south postern gate, then a tower on the wall, not, as incorrectly stated by Canon Scott-Robertson,‡ that of St. Mildred’s Church (which can be

* Gough’s *Topography*, vol. ii., p. 96, edition of 1780.

† *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XV., p. 346. This map is a bad reproduction.

‡ The reproduction of Smith’s map, given in the reprint by Wheatley and Ashbee in 1879 of “The Particular Description of England,” is valueless as evidence.

plainly seen at some distance—60 yards—from the wall on the left of the road leading from the postern, and having its tower on the north side away from the wall), then the Castle with its moat, not standing, as erroneously described “between Worth and Wincheap Gates,” but between the postern and Wincheap Gates. The Roman arch or so called “Worth Gate” was built up in 1553, and remained so for many years, and could not appear as an open gate in a contemporary map with any pretensions to correctness, nor could so absurd a blunder have been made by any one with the least knowledge of facts or of the sites in question. While these old maps must be taken *cum grano salis* as to absolute fidelity, yet the artists depicted what existed at the time with incorrect perspective, but truth in detail. In any case, whoever the artist, the face evidence shews this map to antedate by at least 17 years (if not more) “The Earliest Known Plan of Canterbury in 1588.” This reason moved me to bring it under the notice of members, in the hope that some one among them may be able to throw more light upon so valuable a record of early Canterbury topography. I may add in conclusion that there is no mention of these early maps, either in *Bibliotheca Cantiana* by J. R. Smith, or in Gough’s *Topography*, a remarkable omission, as the latter gives under Cheshire an account of William Smith, and of Hoefnagel under Surrey.

HAROLD SANDS.

Craythorne, Tenterden, Kent.

[This plan or bird’s-eye view of Canterbury is one of the plates in Braun and Hogenberg’s *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, the earliest part of which was published at Cologne in 1572, and was followed by five other volumes, the last of which appeared in 1618. Canterbury is given in Vol. IV. The date of this volume is not clear, but it is probably not many years later than 1572. The edition of 1599 has coloured engravings in the first five volumes. Hoefnagel, who was an artist of great merit, but not, it appears, an engraver, supplied drawings for many of Braun’s plates; his views are generally presented as landscapes shewing the country round the city depicted, and his work is usually signed. He is also careful to state his exact share in the production: thus, under the view of Palanka in Upper Hungary we read, “Communicavit Georgius Houfnaglius acceptum alimide.” The Canterbury plate has been commonly attributed to Hoefnagel in printsellers’ catalogues (*e.g.*, in J. R. Smith’s *Topographical Catalogue*, 1878), but we think on insufficient grounds. Both in style and artistic merit it differs considerably

from his acknowledged work. Hoefnagel was a draughtsman of great fidelity in detail—a miniature painter—and the inaccuracies of this plate make it very improbable that he executed the drawing on the spot. His share in the work, if any, must have been limited to working up the material supplied by other hands;* but this point, as we shall see, instead of diminishing, greatly adds to the value and interest of this plate. Hitherto William Smith's plan, dated in 1588, a reproduction of which, as Mr. Sands notes, was given in *Archæologia Cantiana* (Vol. XV.), has been supposed to be the earliest known plan of the city, but an examination of the original MS. in the British Museum† leaves little doubt that Smith's drawing is a reduced and somewhat inaccurate copy of Braun's view. The conventional treatment in form and detail is too much alike to admit the possibility that the two plans were founded on independent surveys. Smith's mistakes point to the conclusion that his work was not original. He calls St. Gregory's Church, St. John's; St. Stephen's, Harbledown; refers to the Greyfriars' Church as St. Mildred's, omitting altogether the real Church, which is given correctly, with its two aisles, in Braun. Further, Smith's work only existed in MS. until printed in 1879, and it is not likely that Braun's engraver had access to it. A careful examination of Braun's plate reveals a far higher archaeological interest than if it were proved to be Hoefnagel's original work. There is evidence that the engraving must have been made from sketches taken perhaps fifty years earlier than the date of Smith's plan. A rectangular detached tower is seen at the south-east angle of the Cathedral, close to the actual site of the old Campanile, and presumably intended to represent that building. When Leland visited Canterbury about 1540 he tells us that this Campanile was "now a late elene pulled down." On the other hand, it is possible that the tower may only be a mistaken rendering of the Corona, which otherwise appears to be altogether omitted. The Worth Gate was evidently still open when the drawing was made, but it was built up, Mr. Sands says, in 1553. Wincheap Gate, which was probably only constructed after the closing of Worth Gate, and which, Somner tells us, "carries no show of the least antiquity,"‡ is absent from the plan, and we may infer was not in existence till a later date. That the material for these plates of cities was, at least in some cases, prepared much earlier than the published work is shewn by the view of old St. Paul's,

* See an interesting Paper on Hoefnagel, by Mr. Philip Norman, in *Archæologia*, vol. lvii., p. 321.

† Sloane MSS. 2596.

‡ Battely's edition, p. 12.

which gives a representation of the spire, and this had been pulled down after the fire which injured it in 1561. Our thanks are due to Mr. Sands for calling attention to this interesting view, the importance of which seems to have been hitherto somewhat unaccountably overlooked. A coloured impression of the plate has recently been placed in the Cathedral Library at Canterbury.—
EDITORS.]

SCHEME FOR WIDENING MILL STREET, MAIDSTONE.

It was seen that this project, which has for some time past been under the consideration of the Corporation of Maidstone, if carried out as originally conceived, would involve the destruction of all that which lends such a charm to the southern end of Mill Street on its western side, namely, the old half-timbered Mill House, the Corn Mill, the beautiful Mediæval bridge which spans the river Len, and the ancient gate-house of the Archbishop's Manor House, known as the Palace. As soon as matters were sufficiently developed Mr. Hubert Bensted, F.R.I.B.A., brought the whole matter under the notice of the Honorary Secretary. Both working together acted promptly, laying the above particulars before the National Trust and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Mr. Bensted prepared an admirable alternative scheme accompanied by a plan, by which the eastern side of Mill Street was dealt with instead of the western, thus doing away with necessity of demolishing anything of archaic interest. This was duly laid before the Corporation and the Trustees of the Palace, while in the meantime urgent appeals were sent to those bodies by the two societies already named. Subsequently, at a meeting held of the Trustees, Mr. Robert Hoar and Mr. George Payne were kindly permitted to attend, and were invited to give their views upon the whole subject. The latter, at the close of his remarks, strongly urged the Trustees, if Mr. Bensted's alternative scheme were finally adopted, to endeavour to acquire the garden of the Mill and connect it by means of a rustic bridge with the Palace grounds. At the conclusion of the meeting the Trustees resolved to invite the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings to send down an expert to report on the questions at issue. It is earnestly hoped that the active measures which have been taken may induce the authorities at Maidstone to preserve that which blends so charmingly with the Church, College, and Palace adjoining.

GEORGE PAYNE.



ANCIENT BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER LEN AT MAIDSTONE.

COLEBRIDGE CASTLE.

CAN any Member inform me as to whether any plan or description of this castle (beyond the brief notice in Hasted) is known to exist? The licence to crenellate is dated 7 Edward II., and Mackenzie, in his *Castles of England*, speaks of it as "a strong minor castle," giving the date of its demolition as 36 Edward III., surely a short life for a strong castle. There is a Colebridge Farm still, near Egerton. Is it known whether it occupies the site of the former castle?

H. SANDS, Tenterden.

KENT CHURCHES.

MR. H. SANDS writes that although there are about 105 churches of ancient date in the county, only 30 have been properly planned by contributors to *Archæologia Cantiana*, and he hopes that the Society may adopt a uniform scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ th to the foot for the drawings, which will reduce readily to $\frac{1}{24}$ th for publication.

We are entirely in sympathy with Mr. Sands' suggestion, and to emphasize the importance of carefully-measured surveys we need only quote the wise words of Lord Kelvin to the Royal Society: "Accurate and minute measurement seems to the non-scientific imagination a less lofty and dignified work than looking for something new. But nearly all the grandest discoveries of science have been but the rewards of accurate measurement and patient long-continued labour in the minute sifting of numerical results."

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF DOCUMENTS BELONGING TO THE KENT ARCHÆO- LOGICAL SOCIETY.

AMONGST the various collections of our Society, preserved at Chillington House, Maidstone, are a vast number of ancient deeds, letters, and miscellaneous papers, which fill several drawers in the Kent Archæological Society's Library, but have apparently never been calendared or made in any way accessible to our Members. These have now been numbered and arranged in parcels by the Curator, and the Editors, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Pearman, have made a calendar of a portion of the collection, the first instalment of which is printed below.

The greater part of the documents now noticed relate to the estates and affairs of Henry Oxenden of South Barham and Maydeken in the parish of Denton, who was born in the year 1608, and was the eldest son of Richard Oxenden of Barham by his wife Katherine, daughter of Sir Adam Sprackling, Knt., and cousin of Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart., of Wingham.* Henry Oxenden was twice married, his first wife being Anne, daughter of Sir Samuel Peyton, Bart., and his second Catherine, daughter of James Culling of South Barham. Amongst his neighbours was one John Warley, a butcher, of Elham, who seems to have acted as his man of business, and whose son Jonas he sent to Cambridge University. This Jonas Warley afterwards became Rector of Witham in Essex, and in the year 1704 he succeeded Dr. Beveridge in the Archdeaconry of Colechester. Several letters from or to this Archdeacon Warley are printed below.

* The pedigree of Oxenden is printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VI., p. 277.

Amongst the papers referred to above is a portion of a paper MS. book without cover, in which Henry Oxenden made rough memoranda during the years 1646-68. Being intended only for the eye of the owner the writing is very careless, and consequently difficult to read. A few entries are made in cipher, to which we have not attempted to find the key.

The following extracts may be sufficient to shew the miscellaneous nature of the entries in this book:—

Fryday, No. 27, 1657. Gave Jo. Warly the sword was Vincent Dene's of Wenderton, before my sone Hobart and M^r H, a Physiking Doctor.

1657, March 11. For six pound & a halfe of hops at 8^d the lb. 18 4^d.

1657, Tuesday, Octob. 30. Bid Jo. Warley set mee downe for 2 quarts of sacke and a paper of Tobacco. 18 2^d.

It. gave John Warly, Junior, a booke of Spherical [?].

It. gave him a booke de *Physica Audit*.

Feb. 15, 1660. John Warly and I reckoned for all things, and then he pai'd mee for a hundred of hops after 2^l 11^s the hundred, and he paid mee for three quarterins wanting 7^l more after 4^l the hundred, and I paid him for all things from the begining of the world till then, and there then remained due to mee one pound eighteene shillings.

M^d March 21, 1664. John Warly owes mee 1^l 16^s; toward what I owe him hee hath my Euclid, Bhundenil, and Homer.

[Henry Oxenden appears to have lent out the books in his library to his friends and neighbours with great liberality, entering the name of the work and its borrower in his memorandum book:—]

Bookes lent out. Lent to M^r Colbie of Patreksbourne the Turkish Aleoran, 4 Ap. 1647, for 6 weekes.

Feb. 28. M^r Dixwell *Εκκλησιολογία*. Strafford's speech.

Ap. 18, 1650. Lent Sir Tho. Peyton Rivet's *Critica Sacra*, a booke of pictures, a booke of coins

March 1, 1651. Lent M^r Tho. Harrison my Sr Walter Raleigh's historie of the world.

April 1st, 1650. Sr Ja. Oxinden French history.

Cosin Dalison my great Bible, cost 1^l 2^s.

At my Coz. Robert his chamber Bishop Andrews' sermons, Latimer's sermons.

To Coz. Masters' daughter divers bookes.

July 13, 1652. Left with M^r Badley [$\frac{1}{2}$] M^r Collins 33 French, Spanish, & Italian bookes.

M^r Barling hath Cornelius a lapide on Genesis.

Quo' re who hath Coriat's Travels.

28 June 1656. Lent M^r Childe my tryal of wits.

August 5. Lent M^r Ventriss an Answer to Hooker.

May 1652. Cap^t Read, Aurelius on Job.

Ap. 29th, '57. Lent S^r Ja. Oxinden my Fuller & Usquehart.

June 20. Lent M^r Andrews' children one of my play bookes.

July 9. Lent John Warly's sone my Scapula Lexicon, my Greek Testament, my Homer's Iliad, till Sep. 1st.

August 26th, 1657. Lent M^r John Andrews the history of Queen Eliza, Lambert's perambulation of Kent, History of Lewis XIth

No. 4, 1657. M^r Barling hath God's love to mankind.

Lent M^r Jacob a manuscript of physick and gave him a Spanish phisick booke.

Ap. 4, 1656. My Cosin George and my brother Richard went into the Indies; gave my Cosin George my pistol and my silver Tobacco box.

Oxinden, Christopher. Lent him at his going to the Indies, Dec. 1654: Hecklut's vioges, worth 10^s; Tom Coriat's Crudities, worth 16^s; History of the Conquest of the West Indies, 2^s; Heghen van Linischolen his voyages into the est and west Indies, 6^s 8^d; Leo his description of Africa, 3^s 4^d; Herbert his description of the Oriental, 4^d; The plaine man's pathway to heaven, 1^s 6^d.

[Gardening notes occupy some pages. It may be worth noting that the following kinds of pear-trees were to be found in the garden at Maydeken in 1653:—]

The peare tree next the barne, a sorrell pare.

The next to it, in the middle, a quince pare.

The next being outmost, a Katherine pare.

That next the streete was grafted 1635 with my King's peare and the summer poppering.

The next peare to that is the ginninget.

Feb. 11, 1635. I planted these peares following in the peare garden walled in at the side next the plat:—

The Hawkes bill.

The Bishops peare, a baking peare.

The black sorrel, an eating peare.

The red sorrel, an eating peare.

The rowling poppering, an eating peare.

The Windsor pare, an eating pare.

The Pond pare, a baking pare.

The nutmeg pare, weighs one^{li} 2 ounces.

The muske pare *alias* Sr William Lovelace pare.

The primeting.

The peare Robert, a baking pare.

The King p.

Katherine, eating pare.

The Common Katherine.

The Hunny pare, eating pare.

The pare William, eating pare.

The Wadnot pare, baking pare.

Next the pidgion-house an old Poppering, 2 old Tennipenny.
The bonne Xtian, planted by my father Anno D'ni 1628, had in of
Sir Jas. Oxinden.

Planted the 25 peare trees in the peare garden next the Terras
walke No. 16, 1647, my son Hubert being present.

1667. My gimmeting pare next the bakehouse at Maydeken is
ripe at St James.

M^d June 29th, 1668. I had ripe harticholks in the flower
garden, & that yeare five dozen, & they lasted till September
the 29th; had 24 at dinner. Heartichocks are to be slipped and
dunged at Simon & Jude.

[Even information gleaned at the dinner-table was occasionally
set down in this memorandum-book: On 27 December 1664 Henry
Oxinden dined with Mr. Charles Nichols, "the parson." His host
seems to have spoken freely of his private affairs. All was care-
fully noted down.]

Josias Nichols, the grandfather, had 3 wives. Suetonchie
(Suetonius) his sonne married M^r White's daughter of Bridge.
Had issue male:—

1. Josias, who had by the yeare of what was his grandfather's 30^l.
2. John Nichols hath issue one son living who hath 15^l by the
yeare.
3. Charles married Marian Fulligar. Hath issue: (1) Charles;
(2) Joseph; daughters Abigal, Hanna, & Elizabeth. Hath by the
year of his Father 16^l, & since of what was his brother Doctor's 10^l,
the house he lives in, [besides] what he had by his wife.

4. Dr Joseph dyed 13 of May 1665.

5. Benjamin the fift sonne, a Twinne to the Doctor, hath 20^l by the yeare left him by his Father, & 10^l by the yeare came by his brother Doctor's decease & what he gave him of the estate M^s Lane left him.

M^s Afra Laverseige was sister to M^r White, & her sonne's name is William Laverseige & lives in Fanshaw street in London: his wife the daughter of Afra Pets in [?] Colmans. M^s Laverseige hath a daughter married M^r Robert Waker of Redrife. She hath 4 Children, one son aged about 11 & the eldest daughter 8. Dined there with Charles Nichols Dec. 27, 1664.

Owen Jones of Wootton Court. He sayd Moneday, June 26, 1665, that he would let out all his tithes great & small at Wootten, & the house and glebe land to it, for 80^l by the yeare, & give for the house and glebe land so much as it is worth. And that his living at Shepherd's Well with the addition is not so good as that is at Shepherd's Well [*sic*]. Hee was born in London, bred up at Merchant Taylor's School. He offers his Curate by the yeare 10^s the Sunday. He is about 75 years of age, in all it is by the yeare 160^l. M^r Owen was fellow of S^t John's Colledge in Oxford 17 yeare.

OXENDEN EVIDENCES AND OTHER DEEDS.*

1. [130].—1354. Grant, dated Monday before the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 28 Edward III., by Peter Crull of Dene to John, son of John of Cosynton, of three rods of land in Cosynton in a place called Kanthelle (?) in the ville of Adisham. [No seal.]

2. [130B].—1378. Release by Dionisia, wife of Peter Taylor of Canterbury, to John Selbourne of Canterbury, of her right in dower to those lands and tenements which were Peter's, formerly her husband, in the parish of Adesham and in the hundred of Dounhamforde. Dated at Canterbury 20 November, 2 Richard II. [Broken seal.]

In the presence of John Tyce, William Horslake, John Wynnepeny, Robert Bachelor, John Harnhell.

3. [130C].—1378. Release by John Hawkylsonde of Wyng-
ham to William Furner of Wyngham of a messuage formerly

* The numbers in brackets [] are those placed upon the original documents by the Curator.

belonging to John Furner and Matilda his mother, lying in the town of Wyngham, between the messuage of William Lokelyn to the south, and the messuage of Stephen Burgeys' heir to the north, the meadow of John Russel's heirs to the east, and the highway towards the west. Dated at Wyngham, Tuesday next before the feast of St. Peter's chains, 2 Richard II. [Seal attached.]

4. [132].—1378. Grant, dated 1 June, 1 Richard II., by Peter Paillour of Canterbury to Thomas Cotyere and Henry Ceppe, of all his lands, together with a tenement, dove-house, etc., in Adisham and Patricksbourne. [No boundaries. No seal.]

Witnesses: Ric^d Boyntone, clerk, John Twytham, John Maide-stane, Adam Coupere, Hamon Gille, Thos. Collay, Thos. Curteys of Adisham, John Isak, Clement Clerk, Will^m Watsshipe, John Dren-nyngt (?), Thomas Haneffeld, James Grenehelle, Henry Baker, Clerk of Cant^y.

5. [129].—1403. Grant, dated St. Philip and St. James' Day, 4 Henry IV., by Richard ffecial of Denton to William and Richard ffecial his sons, of one tenement and five acres and one rod of land in the parish of Denton. [Boundaries given. No seal.]

Witnesses: Rob^t Garde, John Schelvyng, Ralph Clodsham, Ric^d de Wyngeneria, and Walter Clerk.

6. [122].—1416. Release, dated 3 Henry V., by Robert Clyfford, Esq., John Berton, William fflemyns, William Adam, and John Brandreth to Gilbert Morwell of Wingham of six acres and a half of land, called "ffreshfield" in Wingham, bounded towards the east and south by the lands of Master John Burlegh, Sir John Chaudeler, clerk, and Richard Lentwardyn, clerk; towards the west by the lands of William Adams; and lands of William Adams and Elene Boynton towards the north. [Two seals.]

Witnesses: Rob^t Twytham, Roger Sampson, Robert Babbe, William Aleyn, Ric^d Welingstone, John Tomsone.

7. [152].—1420 (*circa*). 6 March, (?) Henry V. Release by John (?) and Stephen Lake (?) to Thomas, son of Henry Martyn, of their right in certain lands and tenements in Wingham.

8. [109].—1420. 15 February, 7 Henry V. Grant by William Lane of Canterbury of a yearly rent of eight quarters of barley

from property in Wingham to Richard Lentwardyn, John Chaundeler, and Thomas Bron, clerks. William Lane sets forth his title to the above by tracing the descent of the property from the third year of King Edward the son of Edward. In the above year it belonged to Alexander Cokyn of Canterbury, from whom it came to William Bertlot through his wife Johanna (granddaughter of the above-named Alexander and Isabella his wife), who granted it to William Lane. [Boundaries given. Seal.]

Witnesses: Thomas Offyn-ton, William Aleyn, John Howtyn, John Attewelle, William Attewelle.

9. [180].—1436. 10 April, 14 Henry VI. Release by John Lyon of Canterbury to John Sander of Wyke in the parish of Elham, of his right and title in a messuage at Wyke. Boundaries: Common forstall, east; lands of Laurence Gyffard, west and south; and common way, north.

Witnesses: Thomas att Wode, Laurence Gyffard, Thomas Proker, John Angod, Nicholas Brayn.

10. [86].—1438. 20 September, 17 Henry VI. Bond of John fleschwarer of Barham, husbandman, to Richard Scherreve of Elham. John F. acknowledges himself bound to Richard S. in the sum of £20.

11. [159].—Copy, in the handwriting of Henry Oxenden of Barham, of a Grant of Arms to John Oxinden by Gyan, King of Arms, 34 Henry VI. (See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VI., p. 277.)

12. [336].—1453, 6 July. Letters of Attorney from John Petham of Elham appointing John Horn of Elham to deliver seizin to John Coupare of Elham of a croft at Wyke in the parish of Elham. [Seal.]

13. [3.] 336b.—1463. Release from Hamo Bele of Canterbury to Isabel, who was wife of William Sedenore, late of Berham, of nineteen acres of land, parcel of the lands and tenements called Berton, lying in the parish of Barham in a certain croft called Walderehyn, between the lands of Thomas Petyte on the east and south, and the lands of Thomas Petyte and Thomas Ferner on the west, and the lands of John May, formerly belonging to John Malevile, on the north; also the third part of the fifth part of five

acres and one virgate of land and wood at Walderchyn; also third part of the fifth part and a half of land in le Drove Wey, etc. The whole to remain to Isabel for term of life, remainder to Thomas Petyte, etc. Dated at Berham 21 September, 4 Edward IV. [Seal.]

Witnesses: John Forner, Nicholas ffytill, Thomas Forner, William at Hothe, Richard ffytill.

14. [72].—1485. 30 October, 1 Henry VII. Release from Thomas Godfrey, William à Broke, and Richard Knechebole (William Knechbole consenting) to John Cullyns, William Nethersole, Michael à Denne, and Thomas Cullyng of their right in a croft called Gorishill in the parish of Elham containing about twenty acres of land, which had formed part of the property Richard Lawrence in the 9th year of Edward IV., with the consent, etc., of the executors of the will of John ffurneys, late of Berham, conveyed to John Putsham, William Nethersole, Michael à Denne, and Joan, wife of William Knechbole, formerly the wife of John ffurneys (which lands the said Richard held by the grant of William Brouner and Thomas Brouner, late of Berham), during the life of the said Joan, and after her death to Thomas Godfree, William à Broke, etc. [No seal.]

[The back and margin of this deed are covered by recipes for medicines in the handwriting of Henry Oxenden.]

15. [84].—1501. 4 February, 16 Henry VII. Indenture between Anthony Sandeway of Berham, gentleman, and William Cullyng of the same, yeoman. Anthony to have for his own use the wood now felled upon the lands of William, and a yard of wood now growing upon the said lands for fuel, and a chamber on the north side of a tenement appertaining to the said lands for the term of two years from the Feast of St. Michael next following, free of all charges. [Seal.]

16. [125].—1501. Demise, dated 7 February, 16 Henry VII., by Anthony Lovereck, Esq., of Herne, and John Bolls, yeoman, of Chartham, to Richard ffenet, Sylvester Lotte, and Thomas Smothe of Barham, of a garden in South Barham, on payment of a yearly rent to Anthony Sandway, gentleman, of one "grane." [No seal.]

17. [4.] 125b.—1508. Grant by William Lauraunce of the parish of Berham to William Cullyng of the same parish, Thomas Denne, John Gate, and Thomas Rolf of seven acres of land lying at

Southberham at Colysse between the lands of Robert Marsh towards the east, of William Cullyng south and west, and the common road towards the north, etc., which Richard Laurence his father, Thomas Petite, and William Audele conjointly held by ffeodment of William Browne of Berham, deceased. Dated at Berham 23 September, 24 Henry VII. [Seal attached.]

Witnesses: John Neve, Sen^r, Thomas Ilmer, Nicholas Vytell, John Weste, John Neve, Jun^r.

18. [5.] 125c.—1508. Letter of attorney from William Laurence to Thomas Weldiche, to deliver the said seven acres of land at Southbarham, at Colysse, etc., to William Culling, etc. (as in the preceding Grant). Dated 23 September, 24 Henry VII. [Seal attached.]

19. [154].—1515. 18 August, 7 Henry VIII. Deed of covenant between John Broke of Dover and Alice his wife, daughter of Thomas Petyte, of the one part, and Edward Monyns, John Waren, Vincent Broke, and Robert Nethersole, gentlemen, of the other part, whereby John and Alice agree to suffer the said Edward, John, and Vincent, etc., by writ of entry, to take possession of the manor of Netherhardres, the fourth part of the manor of Netherkenbeld, the sixth part of the manor of Trenbeld, and 468 acres of land, 318 acres of pasture, 120 acres of wood, and £4 yearly rent in Netherhardres, Bridge, Petham, Chartham, Denton, Acrise, and Patricksbourne.

In dorso: Sundry prayers in the handwriting of Henry Oxenden.

20. [6.] 154b.—1527. Grant by Thomas Beole [Beale], gentleman, to Thomas Culling of the parish of Barham, Thomas a Denne, Thomas Ladde, William Nasshe of Berham, and William a Denne of Kyngeston, of one croft and two acres of land in Barham, the said croft containing by estimation seven acres and a half lying next the lands of John Brooke east and south, Thomas Beole west, and James Mershe north; the said two acres of Thomas Beole south, William Cullyng west and north, and the King's highway east. 5 October, 19 Henry VIII. [Seal attached.]

21. [85]. 1527. 8 October, 19 Henry VIII. Release by Thomas Beale, gentleman, to Thomas Cullyng of Barham of all his right, etc., in a croft and two acres of land in Barham. The croft

bounded by the lands of John Brook east and south, lands of Thomas Beale west, lands of James Marshe north; and the two acres bounded by the lands of Thomas Beale south, lands of William Culyng west and north, and King's highway east. [Seal.]

22. [53].—1528. 1 June, 20 Henry VIII. Letters of award from John Roper, gentleman, and Richard Broke, gentleman, arbitrators between James Hawte, Esq., and Edward Hawte, gentleman, on the one side, and Raynolde Pekham and Henry Fane, on the other side, as to the right and title to certain lands and tenements in Little Yaldam. [A long deed in English. Seal: A stag's head.]

23. [124].—1529. Grant, dated 16 October, 21 Henry VIII., by William Tillyng of Barham to James Mersh of Barham of seven pieces of land in Barham. [Boundaries and names of fields given. Seal.]

24. [127].—1546. 4 September, 39 Henry VIII. Demise by William Sedenor and Isabella his wife to Thomas Petyt, son of William Petyt, for life, of all their lands, etc., in Barham, except eight acres in the parish of Barham called "Lamplands," which are specially reserved. Thomas Petyt to pay to the said William and Isabella ten marks a year, to allow them and their servants food and drink on Sundays and special feast days, to allow them pasture for one cow and the use of a riding horse, and to keep for their use six capons and one "bacon hogge," and to pay yearly in kind two bushels of hard fruit and half a bushel of pears called "Wardens." [Seal.]

25. [146].—1548. 21 January, 2 Edward VI. Release from John Broke of Denton, gentleman, to his son and heir John Broke of all his right, title, etc., in certain messuages, lands, and tenements in the parishes of Denton, Barham, Dover, and elsewhere. [No seal.]

26. [7].—1549. Release from John Brooke the father to John Brooke the son of all his lands in Barham and Denton 21 January, 2 Edward VI. [Seal gone.]

The back of this document is filled with memoranda relating to the antiquity of Christmas Day, etc.

27. [131].—1550. 10 December, 4 Edward VI. Grant by Thomas ffynnett, Jurat of Dover, to Thomas Morents of Elham and Johanna his wife, formerly the wife of John ffynnett, late of Barham, of a tenement and garden in South Barham. [Boundaries given. Seal.]

Witnesses: Joseph Bentley, Roger Crispe, Ric^d Eldham, Nicholas Boulle, Tho^s Pasheley, William Cullyng, Henry Cullyng.

28. [8].—1551. 25 April, 5 Edward VI. Grant by Stephen Fyttell, son of John Fyttell, late of Barham, deceased, to John Brooke of Denton of two tenements, one garden, four parcells of arable land, and three parcells of pasture, with the appurtenances, in the parish of Barham. [Seal attached.]

29. [339].—1552, May 22. Release by Stephen flitell, son of John flitell, late of Barham, deceased, to John Broke of Denton, gentleman, of two tenements and lands in Barham. [Boundaries given.]

Witnesses: John (?), Robert Jakson.

In dorso: A number of extracts from theological works in the hand of Henry Oxenden.

30. [126].—1552. 10 June, 5 Edward VI. Grant by Stephen ffytell and John ffytell, son and heir of Richard ffytell of Denton, deceased, to John Brook of Denton of a tenement, garden, and six parcels of arable land and two of pasture in Denton. [Boundaries given. Two seals.]

Endorsed in the handwriting of Henry Oxenden: "I take the house herein specified to be the brick house in Denton where my mother now dwelleth, 1637."

31. [325].—1555, December 10. Acknowledgment from Laurence Sharpye of Craubrook, co. Kent, one of the sons of Agnes Sharpye, widow, of the same place, deceased, to his brother John Sharpye of the receipt of the sum of £20 left him by his mother to be paid on his attaining the age of 22 years. [Seal. L.S.]

32. [119].—1557. 28 February, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary. Grant by way of sale from John Broke of Barham, gentleman, and Christian his wife to George Monynges of Waldersham, gentleman, of the lands in Barham which John Broke purchased of Stephen and John flitell, and also the lands of the said John Broke in the town of Dover.

33. [171].—1563. 4 June, 6 Elizabeth. Bond of John Brooke of Barham, gentleman, to James Brooker of Eastlangdon, gentleman, for £80 to secure the payment of an annuity of 10s. to William Selby and William Stephens of Canterbury.

34. [9].—1563. 14 June, 6 Elizabeth. Grant by William Parker of Chartam, co. Kent, otherwise William Parker, late of Patryksborne, to John Brooke, gentleman, one of the sons and heir of John Brooke, late of Barham, deceased, of all land, tenements, meadows, etc., called Le Hither Gatehirst, containing 100 acres of land in the parish of Denton, etc. [Seal attached.]

35. [356].—1563-4, 10 January. Deed of covenant between William Cullynge of Barham, yeoman, of the one part, and John Rygden of Westwell, yeoman, and John Brookman of Lyminge, yeoman, of the other part, whereby the said William Cullynge agrees to suffer the said John Rygden and John Brookman to recover in the Court of Common Pleas, by writ of entry *sur disseisin in the post*, all his lands and hereditaments in the parishes of Barham and Elham, viz., a messuage, 60 acres of land, 80 acres of pasture, and 40 acres of wood, the said recovery to be to the use of the said William Cullynge in fee. [Signed. Seal.]

36. [167].—1566. 7 October, 9 Elizabeth. Bond of Stephen Foorde of Northbourne, yeoman, and Joan Foorde, widow of Osmund Foorde, to James Brooker of East Langdon, for £1000 to abide by the award of Henry Crispe, Knight, Humphry Hales, Esq., the elected arbitrators in all suits, actions, quarrels, etc., between them. [Seal.]

37. [300].—1567, 29 September. Acquittance of Joan ffourd, widow, late the wife of Osmunde ffourd, to James Brooker of Dover, gentleman, for £10 due to her from Sir Henry Crispe, Knight, and Humphry Hales, deceased.

Witnesses: Richard Raylton, Nicholas Waferer, Thomas Andrews.

38. [87].—1568. 17 April, 10 Elizabeth. Thomas ffourd of Canterbury, draper, acting under Letters of Attorney from Jane ffourd, widow of Osmunde ffourd, acknowledges that he has received for the use of the said Jane from James Brooker of Dover, the sum of £10,

which ten pounds was paid on the "tombestone commonly called Islypp's tumber in the Cathedrall Church of Chryst in Canterbury," by the award of Sir Henry Cryspe, Knt., and Humfrey Hales, Esq. [Seal, S. R.]

39. [10].—1569. 31 January, 11 Elizabeth. Bond from John Marble of the parish of St. Margaret-at-Clif, next Dover Castle, co. Kent, yeoman, to James Brooker of the parish of East Langdon, gentleman, for £100. [Fragment of seal.]

40. [160].—1573. 3 May, 16 Elizabeth. Indenture of covenant between Robert Jull of Denton, yeoman, and Thomas Jull of Wotton, husbandman, whereby the said Thomas agrees to suffer the said Robert to recover in the Court of Common Pleas four messuages, two barns, four gardens, 35 acres of land, and 26 acres of pasture in the parishes of Wotton, Swingfield, Denton, and Barham. [Seal.]

Witnesses: John Parker, George Barham.

41. [362].—1574, 20 February. Release by Edward Brooke, Thomas Brooke, and John Brooke, younger sons of John Brooke, late of Barham. co. Kent, gentleman, to James Brooker of Barham, gentleman, of all right in a capital messuage in Barham and a messuage in Denton, and in all their lands, etc., in co. Kent.

Witnesses: William Pettyt, William Beane, Michael Smaley, Edward Hamon, Christopher Mounynges, Jonathas Allin, John Chaloner, and George Lordinge, notary public. [Signed. Three seals.]

42. [20].—1582. 25 March, 26 Elizabeth. Grant by Ezekiel Barbor, yeoman, of Swarlinge in the parish of Petham, to Abraham Marleton, butcher, of the parish of Barham, of a messuage or tenement with three acres of land in the parish of Barham, which the said Ezekiel lately purchased of Vivicent Boys, gentleman. Which land is bounded to the east by the lands of Thomas Barham, gentleman, to the north by the churchyard of Barham, and by the lands of Ezekiel Barbor, now in the occupation of Richard Gynvey, Vicar of Barham, to the west and south. [Seal: A buck courant.]

Witnesses: Ric^d Genvey, Ralf Grove, John Cartwright, Thomas Rigden, Bryan Short.

43. [369].—1584, October 13. Release by Thomas Digges of the city of London, Esq., to James Brooker of Barham, co. Kent, gentleman, of all his right in nineteen acres of land in Barham.

Witnesses: Henry Phylpot, Will^m Mondaye.

44. [112].—1586. 29 September, 29 Elizabeth. Grant by James Brooker of Barham, gentleman, to John Smythe of Sibtysweld, blacksmith, [for £25] of a tenement and two and a half acres of land in Barham. [Boundaries given. Fragment of seal.]

Endorsed in the handwriting of Henry Oxinden: "The said James Brooker dwelled at Maydeken, Barham, anno 1586." [Fragment of seal.]

45. [11].—1587. 14 June, 29 Elizabeth. Release by Henry Cullinge of Kingstone in co. Kent, yeoman, to Thomas Cullinge of Berham, yeoman, of all lands, tenements, or hereditaments late of William Cullinge, late of Berham, yeoman, deceased, in Berham and Elham, etc. [Seal gone.]

Witnesses: James Brooker, Robert Denne, ffraunces Ryckard (?). [Signed.]

46. [19].—1587. Indenture, dated 10 April, 30 Elizabeth, between William Boys, Esq., of Denton, on the first part, Richard Rogers, Bishop Suffragan of Dover, on the second part, James Brooker, gentleman, of Barham, on the third part, and Edward Brooke, gentleman, of Tilmanstone, on the fourth part. Witnesseth that it is agreed between the parties that William Boys and Frances his wife shall, before Easter Term next ensuing, before Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, etc., acknowledge one fine unto the said Richard Rogers of the manor of Denton and of property in the parishes of Barham, Wooton, and Swingfield, together with the advowson of the parish church of Denton. Certain parcels of woodland called Roxpoole, Breeches, and Maggetts are reserved to the use of James Brooker, his heirs, etc.; and a cottage and twenty acres of land, late in the occupation of Richard ap Richards and Henry Leessenden of Denton, are reserved to the use of Edward Brooke.

Witnesses: John Boys, Thomas Boys, Thomas Cocks, Richard Baynes, John Pomerey.

[Seals of Richard, Bishop of Dover, William Boys, and Edward Brooke.]

47. [153].—1596, October 9. John Smith of Barham, blacksmith, mortgages to John Mullett of Wotton, husbandman, for the sum of £60, a messuage, barn, and two acres of land in Barham.

Witnesses: Sylvester Dixtone, Will'm Eaton, Thomas Elgar, Thomas Prichard. [Seal.]

48. [44].—1601. 1 October, 43 Elizabeth. Indenture between John Henden, clothier, of Rolvenden, and Susan Brickenden of Staplehurst, widow and executrix of Champion Brickenden, of the first part; Robert Brickenden, yeoman, of Cranbrook, father of Susan, of the second part; and John Bathurst, clothier, of Staplehurst, and John Benet, clothier, of Staplehurst, overseers of Champion's will, of the third part. Champion left his goods to be equally divided between his sons Edward, Thomas, and Nathaniel Brickenden; in view of their mother Susan's marriage with Henden it is agreed that the children shall have £250 each. Edward's share to be paid to his grandfather Robert, who conveys land in Cranbrook as security for repayment, till 1 May 1614; Thomas's to Bathurst, who settles lands in Staplehurst and Marden, till 20 March 1617; Nathaniel's to Henden, who settles reversion of tenement and land in Tenterden, now belonging to Simon his father and Elizabeth his mother, till 25 December 1620. Children to be brought up by John and Susan Henden till the age of 15, then to be apprenticed and to have £20 each in addition.

Witnesses: Thomas Gennys, Richard Maythorn, Richard Brickenden. [Signed. Four seals.]

49. [148].—1602. A fragment of a rent-roll, endorsed in the handwriting of Henry Oxenden "Custome rent and Custome hennes, 1602." [The ink very much faded.]

50. [111]. 1603. 16 December, 1 James I. Mortgage by John Warham of Wingham to John Contrey, merchant, of Fordwich, for the sum of £100, marshland at Grove in the parish of Wickhambreaux, also four and a half acres of marshland called Derson in the parish of Preston-next-Wingham. [Boundaries given. Fragment of seal.]

51. [366].—1604, 26 December. Bond from John Rigden of Wye, husbandman, to Thomas Cullinge of Barham, yeoman, and

James Cullinge of the same place, yeoman, son of the said Thomas Cullinge, for £80.

Witnesses: William Denne, Richard . . ., Richard Pasley.
[Signed. Seal.]

Condition of the above bond (endorsed): That whereas the obligor has by Deed Poll of even date granted to the obligees seven acres of wood and pasture in the parish of Barham at a place called Stoneway, upon the fulfilment by the obligor of the usual covenants for title, the said bond shall be void.

52. [364].—1577, October 16. Release by Vincent Denne of Kingston, co. Kent, Doctor of Laws, to Roger Rigden of Barham, husbandman, of all his right in seven acres of pasture and wood in a place called Stonewaye in the parish of Barham.

Witnesses: William Cullyng, John Nashe, Henry Strande, and John Spracklinge. [Signed. Seal.]

53. [17].—1581. Indenture dated 5 December, 24 Elizabeth, by which Robert Denne of Kingstone, yeoman, gives to Richard Goldfynche of Womenswold, yeoman, all his interest in an estate called Halling in the parish of St. Clement, Sandwich (which estate the said Robert holds on lease from Leven Buffkin, Esq., of Otham, for a term of five years from 4 October 1580), on condition that the said Richard pay to the said Leven on or by 6 October 1584 the sum of £40 in the porch of the parish church of Patricksbourne.

[Seal lost.]

Witnesses: Michael Terrye, John Allin, John Woode (his mark).

54. [367].—1577, December 11. Deed of covenant made between James Brooker of Barham, gentleman, of the first part, Richard Woollett of Alkham, yeoman, of the second part, and Raynold Knatchbull of Saltwood, gentleman, of the third part. After reciting that the said Raynold Knatchbull had condemned the parties of the first and second part in the Court of King's Bench upon a bond for £600, in discharge of such judgment the said parties of the first and second part covenant to make to Raynold Knatchbull and Richard Vincent of Dover, gentleman, a conveyance of 200 acres of pasture in Denton, called the Great Gatthurst and Further Gatturst, to the use of the said James Brooker until such time as the manor and castle of Saltwood with the appurtenances, which the said Raynold Knatchbull purchased of George Moninges, late of Lidden, co. Kent, gentleman, be lawfully evicted from the possession of Raynold Knatchbull by reason of any encumbrance by

the said George Moninges or Richard Moninges his brother before 1 April, 7 Elizabeth (except a leasehold grant of the bailiwick of Heth (Hythe), etc., parcel of the premises granted by Thomas Cranmer, late Archbishop of Canterbury; and also the fee-farm rent of £27 8s. 4d., payable to the Queen for the said manor and castle of Saltwood; and an annuity of £10 granted out of the last-mentioned premises by the said George Moninges to John fleet of Biddenden, deceased; and an annuity of £10 out of the same, granted by the said George Moninges or Richard Moninges to Christopher Moninges their brother; and also except an annuity of 10s. out of the same, granted by the same persons to James Chapman of Patricxbourne, yeoman), or until such time as the goods and chattels of the said Raynold Knatchbull be distrained by reason of an encumbrance made by the said George Moninges or Richard Moninges before the said 1 April, 7 Elizabeth (except as before excepted). After such eviction of the said manor or castle, or after such distress as aforesaid, then to the use of Raynold Knatchbull during the said eviction, or until such time as he shall be full recompensed out of the profits of the lands to be assured as aforesaid, and out of sixteen acres of marshland, hereafter covenanted to be assured by the said James Brooker. And after the said Raynold Knatchbull shall have been recompensed, then to the use of the said James Brooker. And as often as there shall be any such eviction or distress, Raynold Knatchbull and Richard Vincent were to stand seised of the premises to the use of Raynold Knatchbull during the said eviction until he be recompensed out of the premises. And the said Richard Woollett covenants to convey to Raynold Knatchbull and Richard Vincent sixteen acres of fresh marsh in Dymchurch to the use of Richard Woollett and Wylmen his wife for life, with remainder to the said James Brooker until Saltwood Castle, etc., be evicted from the possession of Raynold Knatchbull by reason of any former conveyance made by the said George Moninges or Richard Moninges as above. And Raynold Knatchbull covenants with the parties of the first and second part to acknowledge himself satisfied upon the judgments given against them in the King's Bench at his suit for the said sum of £600.

Witnesses: Henry . . . , Thomas Denne, and John Sprackling.
[Signed. Seal.]

55. [SS.] A copy of the will of Cicely Brooker of Barham, proved 2 July 1605. [Printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VI., p. 290.]

56. [165].—1605. 3 James I. Final concord between Matthew Faye and Frideswide his wife, plaintiffs, and Thomas Barham, gentleman, and Anna his wife, and Abraham Marleton and Joan his wife, defendants, concerning two messuages, six acres of land, and one of pasture in Barham. Right of Matthew and Frideswide, who pay for the recognition £41.

57. [328].—1605, October 9. Release from Thomas Bexlie of Whitstable, yeoman, to John Penvold of Elham, butcher, on payment by him of £7, of all his right, etc., in a stable and parcel of ground situate in the "Nether Market" in Elham. Boundaries: to the south and west, a house called "the sign of the Cock;" north, house and lands of John Tibbold; east and south, the common way.
(Signed) Thomas Bexlie.

Witnesses: Nich. Hotten (his mark), Nich. Ladd.

58. [139].—1605. Small parchment roll containing an inventory of the goods of Mrs. Cyceley Brooker of Barham, widow.

59. [137].—1589. 20 March, 31 Elizabeth. Release by Elizabeth Coles of St. Giles, Cripplegate, widow, to James Broker of Barham, gentleman, of her right in one parcel of wood called Rockspoole Wood, containing about twenty acres, one parcel of pasture called Vittells, containing about ten acres, in the occupation of Thomas Stace, one parcel of wood called Maggottsdane, containing about twenty acres, in the occupation of James Broker, and one parcel of arable and pasture called Claringbold Close, in the occupation of . . . ap Richardes, containing about twelve acres. [Seal.]

60. [12].—1591, 27 October, 33 Elizabeth. Release by Richard Bellamy of Barham to Elizabeth Gnyldforde, relict of Roger Guyldforde of Barham, labourer, deceased, of one small tenement, containing six perches of land, in Barham Streate within the parish of Barham.

Richard Bellamy (his mark). [Seal gone.]

61. [81].—1592, 4 February, 34 Elizabeth. Grant by Elizabeth Guildeforde of Barham, widow, to William Cumminge of Barham of all that messuage, etc., called Abneksyde, containing about six perches, between the High Road, called Barham Street,

towards the north, the lands of Thomas Fryer to the east, those of Sampson Andrewe to the south and west.

Witnesses: John Nethersole, Harry Culling, and John Gybbs.

62. 1592, May 26. Grant by Edward Brooker, gentleman, of Ewell, Kent, to Thomas Bellamie, husbandman, of Sturry, of a tenement and six acres of land (part of twenty acres) in Denton, Kent.
(Signed) Edward Brooker.

63. [136].—1593. Exemplification of a writ of recovery to Thomas Smith of the manor of Barham, etc.

Signatures of R. G. Love, David Denne, Will^m Barbett.

64. [321].—1594, January 15. Deed of covenant between Thomas Smith of St. Gregory's, Canterbury, yeoman, and Michael Terrey of Chartham, gentleman, of the one part, and Thomas Barham of Barham, gentleman, of the other part, whereby the said Thomas Barham agrees that he will by indenture of Bargain and Sale, enrolled in Chancery, convey to Michael Terrey the manor of Barham with the appurtenances, together with 400 acres of land, etc., £6 rent, and the rent of 33 hens, in the tenure of the said Thomas Barham or his assigns, upon trust to allow the said Thomas Smith to prosecute a writ of entry *sur disseisin in the post* in Chancery, returnable before the Justices of the Common Pleas at Westminster, and there to recover the premises against the said Michael Terrey, after the manner of common recoveries, the recoveror to stand seised of the premises to the use of the said Thomas Barham in fee. [A copy.]

Witnesses: Ral. Grove, David Denne.

Examined with the original deed by Ral. Grove and William Barbett. [A copy.]

65. [18].—1606. Indenture, dated 12 June, 4 James I., between John Allin the elder of Barham, gentleman, on the one part, and Samuel Harlestone, Rector of Ickham, and John Harlestone, son of Samuel, on the other part. John Allin, for the sum of £200, grants to Samuel and John Harlestone a messuage or tenement in the parish of Barham called Duskyu, containing about 24 acres, and eight other pieces of land, containing about sixteen acres, in Barham and Kingston, all of which the said John Allin purchased

of John Denne, gentleman. The condition of this bond to be void if John Allin pay to Samuel and John Harlestone the sum of £218 by the year 1609 on the tomb of Archbishop Islip in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral.

Witnesses: Michael Perrye, John Allin, John Woode (by his mark). [No seal.]

66. [133].—1607. Bond of Benjamin Sollye, clerk, of Bekesbourne, to Samuel Nichols of Kingston.

Witnesses: Henry Oxinden, Thomas Denne, John Denne.

67. [140].—1611. 20 August, 9 James I. Indenture tripartite between John Cullyng of Barham, husbandman, Thomas Cullyng of Goodnestone, and Richard Cullyng of Goodnestone, for the partition of the lands of their father Thomas Cullyng, late of the town and port of New Romney, yeoman, deceased. The lands were situated in the parishes of Barham and Elliam.

Signatures of John and Richard Cullyng. [Seals broken.]

68. [83].—1611. 8 September, 9 James I. Grant by John Contry, merchant, of Canterbury and late of Fordwich, to Edward Roberts of Wingham and Thomas Wood of Wye, of a parcel of marshland called Grove in the parish of Wickham-breaux. Boundaries: lands of heirs of Thomas Nevinson west, droveway called "Bradshaw Drove" south, lands of Christopher Turner of Canterbury east, lands of Lord Montacute north. Also four and a half acres of marshland at a spot called Derson in the parish of Preston next Wingham. Boundaries: droveway north, common stream and lands of William Walker west, lands of William Walker south, lands of Lord of Preston east. [Seal.]

69. [335].—1611-12, March 23. Release by William Master of East Langdon, co. Kent, to Roger Manwood of Stodmarsh, gentleman, of the manor, etc., of Wenderton in the parishes of Wingham, Wickham-breaux, and Preston, late the property of John Warrhame.

Witnesses: William Courthop, Richard Willinot, Edward Warhame, John Warhame, Thomas Jenken. [Boundaries given.]

(Signed) William Master.

70. [341].—1611, September 28. Grant by Adam Spracklinge, late of the city of Canterbury, gentleman, to his mother Dame Cathe-

rine, widow of Sir Adam Spracklinge, Knt., of an annuity of £25 per annum in return for her surrender of her estate and interest in a house adjoining the west end of the church of St. Paul, Canterbury.

Witnesses : Richard Oxinden, Henry Saunders.

(Signed) Adam Spracklinge. [Seal.]

71. [326].—1612, December 15. Grant by Thomas Cullinge of Barham, co. Kent, blacksmith, second son of Thomas Cullinge, late of Barham, deceased, yeoman, to James Cullinge of Barham, yeoman, of five acres of woodland in Barham called Great Reede. [Boundaries given. Seal.]

Witnesses : John Culling, Thomas Struppell (his mark).

(Signed) Thomas Culling (his mark, & an anvil).

72. [138].—1612. 20 March, 9 James I. Grant by Edward Robarts of Wingham, gentleman, and Thomas Wood of Wye, yeoman, to Roger Mainwood of Stodmarsh, of twelve acres of marshland at Grove in the parish of Wickham-breux.

[Seals and signatures of Edward Robarts and Thomas Wood.]

73. [163].—1613. 16 November, 11 James I. Grant by William Worley of Elham, butcher, to Daniel Cloke of Monk's Horton, of a messuage and three perches of land in the parish of Elham. Boundaries : highway south, lands and house of Clement Wyse west and north, house of the heirs of Christopher Garrett east.

Witnesses : Clement Wyse, Richard Woollett, Richard Stroud.

(Signed) William Worley.

74. [330].—1613, November 15. Grant by William Worley of Elham, butcher, to Danyell Cloke of Horton *alias* Monk's Horton, yeoman, of a messuage, garden, and three perches of land in Elham (bounded on the south by the King's way, on the west and north by the lands of Clement Wyse, on the east by a messuage of the heirs of Christopher Garrett), with right to use a way on the west side to a well.

Witnesses : Clement Wyse, Richard Woollett, Richard Stroud, John Rucke.

(Signed) William Warley (by his mark). [Seal.]

75. [150].—1614. Office copy of the will of John Allen of the parish of St. Mildred in the city of Canterbury, gentleman. He

mentions a daughter Mary the wife of James Cullyng, a sister Sarah Reynolds, a son-in-law William Watner, a son John, John Cartwright of Christchurch.

Witnesses: John Ward, John Chadde. Proved 1 January 1615.

76. [110].—1614. 4 June, 12 James I. Grant by Robert Sprakelinge of Ellington in the parish of St. Laurence in the Isle of Thanet to Dame Katharine Sprakelinge, widow of Sir Adam Sprakelinge, Knt., of an annuity of £23 6s. 8d. out of his marsh-land called Salt Marsh at Sarre Wall in the parish of Chislett. [Seal.]

77. [343].—1615, December 7. Receipt by Peter Knight to Thomas Cullen of the town and port of Heth, beer-brewer, for the sum of 20s. in satisfaction of all debts and demands.

Witnesses: Peter Manser, Thomas . . . [?] (his mark).

78. [350].—1616, September 7. Bond of Nicholas Sympson of Canterbury, Esq., to John Allen of Barham, gentleman, for £10.

Witnesses: Francis Barton and Nicholas Mason.

(Signed) Nicholas Sympson.

79. [168].—1617. 8 July, 15 James I. Bond of James Culling of Barham to his father Thomas Culling in the sum of £160 that he will during four years after his father's decease pay the sum of £20 to such person as his father may appoint in his will.

Signatures of James Culling, John Allen, and Richard Fogge.

80. [359].—1617, July 27. Grant by Thomas Culling the elder, of Barham, co. Kent, yeoman, to James Culling his son, of all his corn and cattle, household stuff, furniture, and implements of husbandry, and release of all actions for goods delivered by the grantor to the said James Culling.

Witnesses: Richard Fogges, John Nethersole, and Math. Faye. [Seal.]

81. [346].—1620, October 1. Office copy of the will of Thomas Culling the elder, late of Barham, now of Hythe, yeoman. Mentions his son James Culling, his daughter Susan, wife of Edward Nashe, his daughter Mary, wife of (*blank*), his son Thomas

Cullinge, and granddaughter Elizabeth, daughter of his son Thomas, a son John, a son William.

Witnesses: Edward Lambe, Anthony Turke, Stephen Lambe.
Proved 3 May 1622.

82. 1620, May 6. Thomas Cullinge, jun., son of Thomas Cullinge, sen., late of Barham, yeoman, sells to Daniel Fagge, son of Matthew Fagge, yeoman, of Newington-next-Hythe, for £140, a messuage called Cole, with barn, stable, and 23 acres of land in . . . , Kent, to take effect at the death or surrender of John Cullinge, brother of Thomas Cullinge, jun. [Seal.]

(Signed) Daniel fagge.

83. [351].—1622. March 11. Bond of Andrew Garduer of Awkridge, Kent, yeoman, to Richard Oxinden of Barham, Esq., for £80.

Witnesses: James Culling, John Jull (mark), John Mullet (mark). [Seal.]

(Signed) Andrew Gardner.

84. [360]. Release by Thomas Cullinge of Barham, co. Kent, blacksmith, second son of Thomas Cullinge, late of Barham, to James Cullinge of Barham, yeoman, of all his right in five acres of woodland at Barham called the Great Reede.

Witnesses: John Cullinge, Thomas Stu . . . (r).

(Signed) Thomas Culling (his marke, an anvil).

85. [344].—1623, February 4. Release by Thomas Pashley of St. Margaret's at Cliffe, yeoman, to Matthew ffaye of Barham, yeoman, in all demands, suits, etc.

Witnesses: Robert Claringboule and William Culling (by their marks).

(Signed) Thomas Pashley.

86. [22].—1625. Indenture, dated 20 February, 1 Charles I., between Thomas Everard of Sarre in the Isle of Thanet, gentleman, and Mary his wife, second daughter of William Hales, late of the parish of Heckington, gentleman, and of Alba his wife, deceased, on the one part, and Vincent Denn of the parish of Kingston, gentleman, on the other part. Thomas and Mary, for the sum of £168 10s., sell to Vincent Denn a piece of marshland in the parish of Burmarsh, containing about twenty acres, and commonly called "est fleet."

Witnesses: Tho. Denne, Michael Terrye, Ric^d Bromley. [No seal.]

87. [123].—1627. Office copy of the will of Dame Katharine Spracklinge of Barham. Body to be buried in the chancel of the parish church of St. Laurence in the Isle of Thanet, near to the body of her late husband Sir Adam Spracklinge. To the poor of St. Laurence parish 40s.; to the poor of Barham parish 40s. To eldest son Robert Spracklinge live stone pots "covered with silver." To daughter Elizabeth two silver-gilt drinking-cups and her wedding-ring. To daughter Katharine, the wife of Richard Oxinden, gentleman, a chain of gold. To Robert Sprackling, eldest son of Adam Sprackling her eldest son, deceased, her lease of lands in the parish of St. Laurence. Richard Oxinden residuary legatee and sole executor. Proved 1 September 1627. [Seal.]

88. [178].—1629, June 4. An inventory of the goods and chattels of Richard Oxinden, Esq., of Barham.

Signature of William Somner.

89. [340].—1629, July 30. The feodary and escheator's discharge concerning all the lands of the late Richard Oxinden.

90. [354].—1630, April 29. Bond of Thomas Pileher of Cheriton, yeoman, to Henry Oxinden of Barham, gentleman, for £20.

Witnesses: Richard Gibbon, Gabriell Hall, W^m ffoster.

(Signed) Tho. Pileher (by his mark).

91. [334].—1631, May 4. Grant by John Knowler of Reculver, yeoman, to Christian Lewkener *alias* Austen of Fordwich, widow, and William Fagg of Fordwich, yeoman, of an annuity of £20 issuing out of his lands in Chislet, for the use of Catherine, the daughter of the said Christian Lewkener, on her marriage with the said John Knowler.

Witnesses: William Watmer, Henry Wood, Thomas Shindler.

[Signed. Seal, L. K.]

92. [113].—1633. 9 Charles I. Final concord made at Westminster on the octave of the Feast of the Purification, before Robert Houth, Bergis Vernon, and Francis Crawley, Justices, between John Hogben, gentleman, and John Ladd, gentleman, plaintiffs, and John Evans and Margery his wife, defendants, of two messuages, etc., and 78 acres of land in Elham. Right of John Hogben and John Ladd who, for the recognition, pay to John Evans and Margery his wife £120.

93. [173].—1633. Grant by Robert Jull of Bishopsbourne, yeoman, to Henry Oxinden of Barham, gentleman, of eight pieces of land in Barham, then or late in the occupation of Thomas Jull. [Boundaries given.]

Signature of Robert Jull.

94. [134].—1635. Inventory (fragment of) of the goods of Stephen fflox. late of Elham, deceased.

95. 1636, August 30. Demise by James Cullinge of Barham, yeoman, to John Waddell of Denton, husbandman, for fifteen years, at £17 6s. per annum, of a tenement, barn, stable, and 22 acres of land in Denton and Elham.

96. [338].—1637. "The question is whether a gentleman of auntient descent & the heir male of the younger sonne of a knight shall preceede a gentleman of a late or new creation not so auntient as himselfe.

"I am of opinion that as antiquitie gives precedeneye to all degrees, soe in this the auntienter gentleman may preceed all such as are of a more new or late creation. I meane nearly as they that are gent^s without any other respect of office," etc.

HEN. ST GEORGE, Norroy.

Endorsed: "M^d that I Henrie Oxinden, Esq., put this question to Hen. St George, & hee-resolved it as is within specified in the presence of my brother Barrow, An^o Dⁿⁱ 1637."

97. 1633, January 20. Demise by Henry Oxenden of Barham, gentleman, for 1000 years at 6s. 8d. to Edward Friend, labourer, of Denton, of four acres in Denton and Barham.

(Signed) Henry Oxinden.

98. [135].—1638. Bond of Henry Oxinden for the repayment of £52 by William Jones of Barham, yeoman, to Stephen Bigg of Fordwich.

Signatures of William Jones, Thos. Richardson, Aug. Fidge.

99. [337].—1640, April 11. Grant by John Broke of Barham, gentleman, to George Monynges of Waldershare, gentleman, of a house and lands in Barham, late the property of Stephen ffytell and John ffytell.

Witnesses: Robert Stanton and William Andrew. [Torn.]

100. [352].—1640. April 11. Bond of William Jones of Barham, yeoman, to Henry Oxinden of Barham for £200.

Witnesses: George Harrison, Godfrey Praed.

(Signed) William Jones.

Endorsed: Mr. Oxenden's counterbond from Jones, £50 borrowed by Jones 11 April 1640.

101. [145].—1642. Demise by Henry Oxinden of Barham, gentleman, to Robert Prebule of Denton, yeoman, of six acres of land in Denton and Elham. [Boundaries given.]

102. [166].—1643. Letter of attorney from Thomas Denne the younger, of Wenderton in the parish of Wingham, to Henry Oxinden of Barham.

103. 1643. August 25. Demise by Edmund Randolph, M.D., of Canterbury, Herbert Randolph, gentleman, of Biddenden, and Samuel Curtis, gentleman, of Tenterden, to Henry Oxenden of Barham, gentleman, for seven years and four days, at a reserved rent of £52 10s. 0d. per annum, of the messuages, lands, and tenements which Henry Oxenden had demised to them for 99 years at a corn rent if demanded. [Two seals. Signed.]

104. [144].—1643. 18 April, 18 Charles I. Grant by Edward Swan of Barham, Esq., to Henry Oxenden of Barham, gentleman, of a right of way over a certain field in the parish of Denton called Wellfield.

Signature of Edward Swan.

105. [174].—1643. Acknowledgment by Thomas Denne the younger of Wenderton in Wingham, on his coming of age, that he has received from Henry Oxinden of Barham (executor of his uncle Vincent Denne's will) an account of his executorship and management of the estates during the minority of the said Thomas.

Signatures of R. Hardres, Henry Oxinden, Thomas Southland, and George Newman.

106. [365].—1644, October 1. Demise by Thomas Denne of Bishopsbourne, gentleman, to Richard Woollett of Elham, the elder, gentleman, of 60 acres of land in Elham called Monken Lands, for seven years, at a rent of £22 a year.

Witnesses: John Hogben, Edward Hogben.

[Signed (by lessee). Seal.]

107. 1644. 1 February, 19 Charles I. Grant by Henry Oxenden, Esq., of Denton, and Katherine his wife, Mildred Andrew of Denton, widow of Phineas Andrew, Esq., late of Denton, John Andrew, Esq., of Denton, eldest son of Phineas, Thomas Andrew, merchant, of London, another son of Phineas, and Hester his wife, Robert Andrew of London, gentleman, another son of Phineas, and Mary his wife, [in consideration of one shilling each,] to Vincent Denne, Esq., of Canterbury, of their one moiety of several marshlands, containing 21 acres 40 perches, at West Hithe in Romney Marsh, near Butlersbridge (?), and 10½ acres and 20 perches, being half the said parcells at Butlersbridge, the better to enable Henry Oxenden, etc., to convey them to Vincent Denne by an indenture to bear date the day following, to which the above-named are to be made parties. *(Signed)* Vincent Denne.

Witnesses: B. Dixwell, Henry March, Vin. Nethersole.

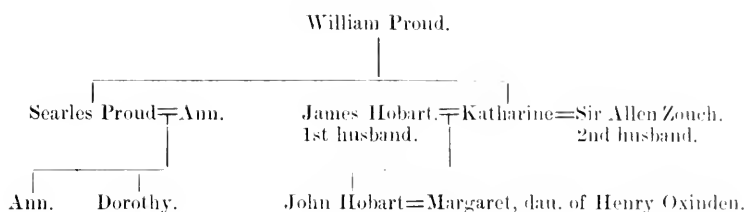
108. [169].—1648. Bond of Thomas Denn of Wingham to Henry Oxenden of Barham. [Writing indistinct.]

109. [21].—1651. Indenture of agreement, dated 27 September 1651, between Sir Allen Zouch, Knt., of Woking in Surrey, and Dame Katharine his wife, of the first part, and John Hobart, Esq., of Denton, son of the aforesaid Katharine by her former husband James Hobart, deceased, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Henry Oxinden, Esq., of Barham, of the second part, and the said Henry Oxinden, of the third part. After reciting there had been doubts as to the title of Dame Katharine and John Hobart to certain property in the county, which formerly formed part of the estate of William Proud, Esq., deceased, father of the aforesaid Katharine, concerning which divers law-suits were pending between Sir Allen, Dame Katharine, and Ann Proud of Canterbury, widow of Searles Proud, Esq., son of the said William Proud, and Ann and Dorothy Proud, the daughters of Searles Proud, and between John Hobart and Ann Proud, widow, and Ann and Dorothy Proud her daughters, touching the title to the said estate. And that the said Sir Allen and his wife were in possession of the rectory impropriate of Goodnestone, part of the possessions of the late William Proud. Witnessing, that whatever portion of the above estate should be recovered by action of law from Ann Proud, and her daughters Ann and Dorothy, should be divided into two equal parts, one moiety

whereof to go to Sir Allen and Katharine his wife and the heirs of Katharine, and the other moiety to Sir Thomas Peyton, Bart., of Knolton, Sir Allen Zouch, Sir Henry Oxinden, and Henry Oxinden, son and heir of Sir James Oxinden, Knt., of Wingham, to be held in trust for the said John Hobart and Margaret his wife, their heirs, etc.

Witnesses: Sir Allen Zouch, Dame Katharine Zouch, and John Hobart. [Seal of Dame Katharine lost.]

[Pedigree deducible from the above:—]



110. [151].—1651. Power of attorney granted by John Hobart of South Pickenham in Norfolk to Henry Oxenden of Barham, concerning the sale of the manor of South Pickenham.

Witnesses: William Baker, Tho. Oxinden, Jo. Wrightinton.

111. [357].—1651, September 27. Deed of covenant between Allen Zouch, Knt., and Dame Katherine his wife, late the wife of James Hobart, Esq., and John Hobart, son of James Hobart, of the first part, Robert Raworth, Esq., and James Acton, gentleman, of the second part, and Thomas Peyton, Bart., Henry Oxinden, Esq. (son of James Oxinden of Wingham, Knt.), and Henry Oxinden of Barham, Esq., of the third part, by which the parties of the first part agree to suffer a recovery, etc., in favour of the parties of the second part, of the advowson of the rectory of Methwoud, co. Norfolk, with the appurtenances, to the use of Dame Katherine Zouch for life, with remainder to the use of Allen Zouch and the parties of the third part in trust for John Hobart and Margaret his wife for life, with remainder to the heirs of their bodies.

Witnesses: Thos. Leaver, Nich. Henshawe. [Signed. Six seals.]

Endorsed: The counterpart of the settlement of the rectory of Methould.

112. [175].—1652, September 20. Bond of James Gibson of Elmsted, yeoman, to John Warley of Elham, butcher, for £68.

Signatures of James Gibson, John Hogben, and Edward Hogben.

113. [327].—1653, March 14. Release by Thomas Barrow of the city of London, gentleman, to Henry Oxinden of Barham, co. Kent, of all administrations, actions, suits, demands, etc. [One seal: Three fleurs-de-lis between two swords in saltire.]

(Signed) Thomas Barrow.

Witnesses: P. Massonnet, G. Will. Wansbrough, T. Holder, Tho. Paulden.

Endorsed: "My brother Barrow his Release of the 14 of March 1653. M^d my Brother Barrow was also paid by mee, over & above the 300^{li} my father left my sister, the sume of fiftie pounds, & I paid alsoe thirtie pounds for apparel for her, soe she had 380^{li}, besides what she had in household stuffe."

114. [348].—1654, November 29. An acquittance of Nicholas Parridge to Edward Roberts for 18s. "for the personall pensions of M^r Henry Oxenden," due to Michaelmas 1653.

Endorsed: "An acquittance of all my Pensions due at Greys, June 1644."

115. [308].—1659, December 20. Letter of William Jackman to Henry Oxenden, Esq., "at his house at Barham beyond Canterbury." [A begging letter.] Dated at Hackton, near Horne Church, 20 December.

116. [349].—1654, January 25. Release by William Glover of Canterbury to Henry Oxinden of Barham and John Richardson of Canterbury, of all actions, debts, etc.

(Signed) Will. Glover.

Witnesses: Fra. Bunting, Serg. George Simpson.

117. 1655, July 25. Henry Oxenden of Barham, gentleman, and Thomas his son and heir, to perform the covenants of an agreement made the previous day between them and Martha Curtis of Tenterden, widow, and Edward Curtis her son, executors of Samuel Curtis, deceased, sells to Edward Short, Esq., William Short, gentle-

man, and William Randolph, all of Tenterden, Gatchurst Farm (140 acres) and buildings, with other lands in Denton.

(Signed) Edward Short.

William Randolph. Three seals.]

118. [333].—1658, November 1. Grant by Henry Oxinden, Esq., of Barham, to John Adye of Doddington, co. Kent, and Edward Adye, Nicholas Adye, Thomas Adye, and Solloman Adye, gentlemen, sons of the said John Adye, of a messuage called Lodge Lease-House, with land containing about 127 acres in the parishes of Barham and Denton in co. Kent, and a messuage and about 30 acres of land in Denton at or near a place then called the Gosse.

Witnesses: John Helmden, Tho. Wincheomb.

[Signed. Four seals.]

119. [172].—Final concord. [Ink so much faded as to be illegible.]

120. [323].—1659, April 9. Office copy of the will of William Arnold of Elham. Bequeaths to his master John Warley all his moneys in Mr. William Woollitt's hands due to the testator by bond. The residue to be at the disposition of the said John Warley, sole executor. Proved in the Archidiaconal Court 8 November 1662.

Witnesses: Robert Hart, Richard Hawkins.

121. [329].—1661, September 5. Fine levied at Westminster, Easter in three weeks, 13 Charles II., between Walter Pinke, gentleman, plaintiff, and John Hawtrell, sen., and Katherine his wife, deforciant, concerning a messuage, granary, garden, orchard, six acres of arable, two acres of meadow, etc., in Stratfield Turgis (Buckinghamshire). Right of Walter, who for the admission pays to John and Katherine £40.

122. [355].—1662, January 16. Deed of covenant between Henry Oxinden of Barham, gentleman, and Katherine his wife, of the first part, Peter Myles and William Salmon of the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, of the second part, and Edward Ady of East Greenwich, Esq., Nicholas Ady, citizen and clothworker of London, and Nathaniel Loane of the Middle Temple, London, Esq., of the third part. In consideration of £2800 paid by the parties of the third part, the said Henry and Katherine Oxinden

covenant to levy a fine *sur cognisance de droit come ceo*, etc., of a capital messuage with appurtenances at Barham occupied by the said Henry Oxinden, and of two and a half acres of land called "the Place Close," three roods of hop-ground, 9a. 1r. 20p. of land called "the Warren," and the round house standing thereon, 11a. 2r. 16p. of land planted with cherry-trees, 2a. 0r. 2p. of woodland called "the Roundhouse Carvett," or "the Walke Carvett," or "Oxinden's Walke," 7a. 1r. 36p., "the triangular or stony field," 1a. 1r. 30p. of land above the Roundhouse called "Oxinden Close," sometimes called "the Cowleese," 3r. 12p. of woodland between "the Greene Cowleese" and "Oxinden's Close," 1a. 0r. 32p. of woodland called "the Vault Carvett," 2a. 0r. 4p. of woodland called "Waldereheyne Wood," adjoining land called "Further Horse Leese," 18a. 0r. 30p. of woodland called "Clipgate and Maynywoods," 7a. 0r. 0p. of woodland called "Knowle Wood," 13a. 0r. 0p. of woodland called "Greate Roxpoll Wood," a capital messuage and lands in Barham, Denton, and Wootton, 9a. 0r. 18p. of land called "Greene Cowleese" or "Norton's Field," 87a. 0r. 0p. of land called "Made Ken," "The Holy Field," "Hither Reydens" and "Further Reydens," "Hither Horse Lees" and "Further Horse Lees," "Long Horse Lees," "Hither Soven Cowlees" and "Further Soven Cowlees," "Gilde Ruffe," 34a. 0r. 0p., a messuage called "Little Roxpoll" and land in Denton, 1a. 3r. 10p., a malt-house and land adjoining, and sundry other tenements and gardens in the same parishes, and also all the said Henry Oxinden's lands in the above parishes (excepting a messuage called "the Brickhouse," four acres of land and other tenements, 3a. 0r. 0p. of land called "Claypitt Carvett" adjoining a field called "the Gosse," lately purchased by John Adye, father of the said Edward Adye, of the said Henry Oxinden, 2a. 2r. 0p. of woodland called "Browning Downe Carvett" or "Magas Dane Carvett," etc., a tenement and seven acres, a tenement and four acres, a messuage, etc., adjoining Barham Churchyard and seven acres adjoining, and certain other tenements and lands) to the use of the parties of the third part in fee-simple, and the said Peter Myles and William Salmon are to stand possessed of the premises (with the exception of certain specified leases and rent charges) to the use of the said parties of the third part.

123. [363].—1663, October 26. Release by Thomas Epse of Barham, labourer, to Henry Oxinden of Denton, gentleman, of all

moneys due to the releasor, having accepted of Edward Adie of Barham, Esq., for paymaster for £90 lent to James Culling upon his lands in Barham, Elham, and Denton, and release of all actions.

Witnesses: Henry Hogben, Edward Hayman. [Seal.]

(Signed) Thomas Epse's mark.

124. [30].—1664. Letter addressed to Captain Henry Oxinden of Denton. [Much damaged by damp.]

125. [170].—1666. 16 February, 17 Charles II. Bond of Vincent Denne of the city of Canterbury, Esq., to Henry Oxenden of Denton, Esq., for £500.

Signatures of Vincent Denne, R. Dixwell, Henry Marsh, and Vincent Nethersole.

126. [368].—1666, February 13. Release by Vincent Denne of the city of Canterbury, Esq., to Henry Oxinden of Denton, Esq., of all actions (excepting a decree made 10 November 1652 in Chancery, in cross causes, between the said Henry Oxinden, complainant, and Sir Nicholas Crispe and Dame Thomazine his then wife, and Dame Bridgett Darrell by the name of Bridgett Denne, and Dorothy wife of Roger Lukin by the name of Dorothy Denne, and Mary wife of the said Vincent Denne by the name of Mary Denne, and Thomas Denne the elder, defendants [and *vice versa*]).

Witnesses: B. Dixwell, Henry Marsh, Vin. Nethersole. [Signed. Seal.]

127. [358].—1700, May 23. Demise by Henry, Bishop of London, to Robert Lay of Marks Tey, co. Essex, gentleman, of the tithes of the Rectory of Marks Tey for five years at the rent of £35 a year, to be paid at the house of Jonas Warly of Witham, co. Essex, clerk.

Witnesses: Theod. Jardane, William Hall, Jo. Warly. [Signed. Seal of arms.]

Endorsed with note, remitting half share of assessments, signed by the Bishop of London.

128. [342].—1670, May 3. Nathaniel Smith of Denton, butcher, assigns to William Nearn of Wingham, brewer, his household goods in discharge of a debt of £10.

Witnesses: John Coppin, Richard Wells.

(Signed) Nathaniel Smith (by his mark). [Seal.]

129. [317].—1670, July 29. Articles of agreement between Robert Cage of Chart Sutton, Esq., and John Sladden of Kingsnorth, yeoman, whereby the latter assigns to the former certain live and dead stock in payment of a debt of £115 2s. 8d. One hundred wether sheep are valued at £57; a black three-year-old mare, a "sorrell gelding with a black list," two red budds, one pyed budd (yearling heifers or steers) at £15; a red cow, a brown cow, and five loads of hay at £13.

Witnesses: John Warly, John Gillett (his mark), J. Hogben, jun^r. [Signed. Two seals.]

130. [332].—1709, January 15. Articles of agreement between Bartholomew Spaine of Ewell, co. Kent, yeoman, and John ffairman of Chisleth, co. Kent, yeoman. Bartholomew Spaine, on his marriage with Sarah Rigden of Lidden, widow, agrees to pay to John ffairman for the use of Thomas Rigden, the infant son of Sarah, the sum of £100 if Sarah should predecease her husband without issue by him. [Unsigned. Two seals: (1) a bird; (2) Ermine, on a pole three martlets.]

131. [353].—1731. Bond from James Paddock of Denton, co. Kent, carpenter, to John Warly of Canterbury, surgeon, for £20 to secure the performance of certain covenants, etc., in a lease.

ISLE OF SHEPPEY.

FERRY-WARDENS' ACCOUNTS AND FERRY COURT ORDERS.

A bundle of papers, labelled as above, containing the Accounts for the years 1732, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1739, 1753, 1756, 1761, 1763; and the Court Orders for the years 1546, 1596, 1679, and 1795.

Transcripts of the three earliest records in this bundle are given below:—

The Ile of Sheppway, 1546.

Kyngeshorroughe.—The Lawday holden there the xiiijth daye of June in the xxxviiijth yeare of our soveraigne lorde Kyng Henry the VIIIth, the yeare of our Lord God.

The Borough of Ossenden.—John Ellyot, Borsholder there, his snters Henry Elliot and Peter Hayne. We present Edwyne^{ij^d} Passhley and Laurence^{ij^d} Short for caryinge of lod of wyne from the

ferry, we present W^m Mij^d Swalman for a lode of pale from the ferry, we present Thomas Richards for a lode of stofe, wee present John Norden for a lode of corne w^t a shode cart unto the ferrye.

iiiij^d.

The Borough of Seden.—Thomas Brodstreat, Borsholder there, suters John Fellowe and Thomas Osborne.

The Borough of Ride.—William Wreke, Borsholder there, his suter Rob^t Wreake.

The Borough of Holt.—Thomas Collens, Borsholder there, his suters Symon Brodstreat and Ambrose Hayse. We present Lewes Graye for makyng default.

Warden Borough.—Richard Man, Borsholder there, his suters William Hottershad and Thomas Man.

The Jury.—

Richarde Roffene	1 iur.	James Colsall	1 iur.	Thomas Horne	1 iur.	Thomas Lamb
Richard Clyntone	1 iur.	John Rowhed	1 iur.	Robt. Fellowe	1 iur.	John Taylor
Richard Paet	1 iur.	Richard Stoke	1 iur.	Symone Frym	1 iur.	
John Colsall	1 iur.	Thomas Larence	1 iur.	Edwine Passehley	1 iur.	

The Constable.—The Jury present that they have chosen Richard Pawyne to be constable this yeare and John Colsall to be his deputie.

The Ferry Warden.—Itm. they present y^t theie have chosen Richard Awode to be the ferry warden for the yeare.

Itm. they present y^t theie have chosen William Hottershad and W^m Tersett to be ferry men. Suerties for the said W^m Hottershad and W^m Tersett: Will^m Swalman, Thomas Richards, Richard Clyntone, and John Taylor.

John Morris'es accompt.—The accompt made by me, John Morris, Warden of Trinhide ferrye, the xiiijth day June in the xxxviijth yeare of the raigue of o^r Sovereaigne Lord Kyng Henry the VIIJth in the yeare of o^r Lord God 1546.

Imp. R^d of Sir Thomas Chaine, knight, for a parcell of lands of the lordship of Minster . . . (?).

fferme of landes.—Itm. R. of Henry Laurance for lands in his hands taken by Indenture. xxxij^s.

Itm. R. of John Norris for land called Bylsing. v^s.

Itm. R. of Margrett Alief, widowe, for farme of lands. iij^s iiiij^d.

Itm. R. of Peter Wetherley for lands in Halstowe. x^s.

Sum Ij^s iiiij^d.

(*In dorso*) The He of Sheppway in Kent, 1546.

Rents.—Itm. R^d of Sir Thomas Chayne, knight, for lands of Sherland. xiiij^d ob.

Itm. R. of M^r Rodstone for land at Elmeley. iijs iiij^d.
 Itm. R. of the heier of James Swalman for lands. viij^d.
 Itm. of the same lands for ij yerres. viij^d.
 Itm. R. of M^r Rodstone for M^r Dergas lands in Elmeley. xx^d.
 Itm. R. of M^r Robt. Harlekyden for lands late Thomas ffullers. viij ob.

Itm. R. of Thomas Davye for lands called Blancketts. ij^d.
 Itm. R. of Willm. Swalman for lands called Stonards. viij^d.
 Itm. R. of John Osborne for lands called Puffes. iiij^d.
 Itm. R. of the heires of Willm Abeylles for land at the Harpe. iiij^d.

Itm. R. of Thomas Davy for lands Croft. id ob.
 Itm. R. of M^r Thomas Mascoll for lands called Hamons. vj^d.
 Sum of this parcell is xs ij^d ob.

Ferme of Cattell.—Itm. R. of Alexander Carden for the ferme of vij owes. xxj^d.

Itm. R. of James Colsall for ferme of one owe. iiij^d.
 Itm. R. of John Morris for ferme of xx owes. vs.

Sum of this parcell is vij^s.

Depts.—Itm. received of Thomas Laurance of his depts.

xxxviij^s viij^d.
 Itm. received of divers men of their good will. ijs iiij^d.
 Itm. received of Richard Norton for an Income. xiijs iiij^d.

Sum of this parcell is liiij^s ix^d.

Summa totalis est vj^{li} ij^s j^d.

M^d wee have let to ferme one parcell of land late in the occupation of Laurance unto M^r Richard Norton the xiiij of June in the yeare of o^r Sovereigne Lord Kyuge Henry the VIIJth for vij yeares hence for to enter at Michachmas next comyng and the said Richard to paye yearly xxxij^s.

Itm. received of the said Richard for an Income. xiijs iiij^d.

Charges laid out.—Itm. payd by me John Morris, warden, the xxxviiith yeare aforesaid for Trynhide Ferry.

Itm. paid for ij Barrells of pitch and tar w^t the caridge. ix iiij^d.
 Itm. p^d for iij litell elmes bought of Robt. Fellowe for the boat. viij^d.

Itm. paid for viij pounds of towe. ix^d.
 Itm. paid for a rope unto Richard Stoke for a bowy rope. ijs vj^d.
 Itm. paid for a warpe rope unto him. ijs viij^d.
 Itm. paid for Line. id.

Itm. paid for grece.	i ^d .
Itm. paid for billett.	i ^d .
Itm. paid for wreake nayles.	viiij ^d .
Itm. paid for a hundred and half of rough c ¹ / ₂ clenche.	ij ^s .
Itm. paid for ij hundred iiij peny nailes.	viiij ^d .
Itm. paid for one hundred iiij peny nailes.	iiij ^d .
Itm. paid for 1 peck for to nayle the legges of the boat.	v ^d .
Itm. paid for Brods to naile the . . . of the boat.	i ^d .
Itm. paid for ij shepwrights, one of them fyve daies and the other Shepwright iiij dayes and a $\frac{1}{4}$ at vij the daye.	vs vj ^d ob.
Itm. paid for their ladd v dayes at ij the daye.	x ^d .
Itm. paid for all their meate and drinke all that v dayes.	vj ^s .
Itm. paid for their beads [beds].	iiij ^d .
Itm. paid for strawe unto John Colsall.	iiij ^d .
Itm. paid for making of xv Rods and a half of walle worke unto Oliver, at the rod the whole comes to	vjs vj ^d .

(*Cetera desunt.*)

1596.

Kyngesboro'.—The Corte holden for our Souereigne ladye the Quene at Kyngesboro' aforesaid the laste of Maye Anno D'ni 1596 in the xxxviijth yere of the reigne of our Souereigne Elizabeth by the grace of God of Ingland, ffraunce, and Ireland Quene, defender of ye faith, etc.

Laysdowne.—Michell Vigeon, bosholder of Laysdowne, Edmonde Matheson his suter.

They present Richard vj^d Passhley and John ij^d Smythe for not appering at the said corte, therefore they are to be amerced as apperith upon either of there heads.

Ossenden.—Edward Bradstrete, bosholder there, John Hides his suter.

They present John ij^d Longe for not appering at the aforesaid Cort, therefore he is amerced as apperith upon his hed.

Warden.—Elex Dirkin, bosholder there, Thomas Rumney his suter.

They present George xij^d ffuxe for not appering at the corte, therefore he is amerced as apperith upon his hed.

Seden.—Christopher Tylman, bosholder there, Buttolphe Godfrye his suter.

They present Willim ij^d Long and Thomas ij^d ffelle for not appering as aforesaid, therefore they are amerced as apperith on ether of there heds.

Houlteboro'.—Will'm Cowsole, bosholder there, Thomas Munne his suter.

They present Andrewe ij^d ffesant, Henry ij^d Bradstrete, and Robt. Thompson for not appering as aforeseid. Therefore they are amerced as apperith upon there hedds.

Henry Smythe	} Jur.	Thomas Wilson	} Jur.	John Bullyn	} Jur.
Richard Glover		Thomas Ruffyn		Peter Ellet	
Robt. Allen		Rob ^t Cussteman		Mathew Sampson	
Thomas Kynghesdowne		John Richards		Henry Davye	
		John Bacheler			

The presentment of the Jury.—Wee appoynt for Cunstable this yere following John Brayles, also wee appoynt Thomas Reynes to be his deputie, which are bothe sworne in corte.

Also wee appoynt Henry Harrys fferre warden for this yere following.

Also wee appoynt John Wood and Matthew Sampson to be ferre men.

Also the seid Jury doe assesse and appoynt to be taxed for this yere toward the mayntenance of the ferre called Trinehide ferrye *alias* the King's every twenty acres of ffresshe marshe and upland, sixe pence, and every twenty of salte, one penny.

Also wee appoynt the ferre boke to be made at the house of Richard Smyth in Myenster and therebe Robert Allen, Will'm Richards, and Thomas Reynes for Mynster, and Henry Smythe, Richard Glover, and Mathy Sampson for Eastchurh and Gysemer, John Wyly and Thomas Ruffyn for Laysdowne and Warden, and if [either ?] of theym make defalte to forfeit to the use of the ferre and ferre howse 11s.

Also wee appoynt the fferre warden to go and to make survey of the ferre howse and lands belonging to the ferre on thisside, and before the feaste of S^t Michell tharchangell next uppon payne of fortie shillings to be had and leyed to the use of the fferre and fferre howse aforeseid.

And wee appoynt the seid fferre warden to warne two oute of every parish at his electyon to ryde wth hym to survey the seid lands, and if any of theym refuse to goo he or they to forfeit to the use of the fferre ij^s iij^d a peece.

Item, wee appoynt the fferre warden shall tryme and dresse the hotes and fferre howse on this side and before the feaste of S^t Michell next uppon payne of fyve pounds to be leyed to the use of the fferre.

The accompt of Will'm Browne, fferre Warden, delyvered and taken at Kingesboro' the daye and yere aforeseid.

Imprimis the Accomptant chargeth hym selff wth the receipt of thirtie seven pounds xvij^s viij^d as apperith by his boke of estretes.

Itm. he the seid Warden craveth to be allowed vj^s viij^d estreted for amercements.

Itm. he demandeth to be abated iij^d abated by John Wyly for viij acres of land sett uppon his hed more than he had.

Itm. he demandeth to be abated vj^s and v^d set downe uppon ffather Larkes hed for more land then he had.

Itm. abated by Matthy Saupson for the lyke. i^d.

Itm. abated by Sir Edward Hobbye for the lyke. ij^s iij^d.

Itm. of Richard Askewe for the lyke. iij^s.

Itm. of George Crofte for the lyke. iij^d.

Itm. abated by Thomas Phiilippes for the lyke. xiiij^d.

Itm. abated by Stephen Awgar for the lyke. iij^d.

Mony layd oute by me Will'm Browne, fferre warden,
as following.

Itm. p^d for the ffee of the steward. xx^s.

Itm. spent at dynner at the makyng of the fferre boke. xvj^s.

Itm. p^d for a hede boke [boat hook ?]. vj^s.

Itm. p^d to M^r Heimman for mony geven to hym at the last cort. xlv^s.

Itm. p^d to Sandford for his q^r wages due at the ffeaste of S^t Michell the Archangell. xlv^s.

Itm. p^d for a bast [?] for the botes. xvij^d.

Itm. p^d for a payer of newe owers and the fetchyng. xvij^s.

(*Cetera desunt.*)

Kingsborough.—The King's Maties Lawday there holden on Monday next after the ffeast of Penticost, being the nyynth day of June in one and thirtieth yere of the reigne of o^r Sovereigne Lord Charles the second by the grace of God of England, Scotland, ffrance, and Ireland King, Defender of the flaiith, etc., Anno Dⁿⁱ 1679.

Henry Whitlock, Constable, appeares.

Boroughs.	Borsholders.	Boroughs.	Borsholders.
Ossenden .	James Stiles app.	Rydes . . .	John Packman app.
Seden . . .	Jethro May app.	Warden . . .	John Irons app.
Holt . . .	Richard Hooke app.	Leysdowne .	George Salmon app.

The Jury for our Sovereigne Lord the King.

Thomas Durrant, Jur.	John Garrett	Robert Stiles
Adam Seager	Thomas Widgeon	Edward Chapman
Thomas Hobson, Junr	Peter Melloway	John Smith
W ^m Salmon	Thomas Barfoote	John Hadlow
John Greengrasse	Richard Champe	Edward White
Thomas Salmon	Robert Marr	Thomas ffort
John Ruffin, gent.	Henry Harrison	Robert Fort
Thomas Mann	Henry Robins	Thos. Smith Musters
Chidwick Silver	John Booker Butt	Soloman Swift
	John Baker	
	Joseph Templeman	

The Jury aforesaid nominate Henry Harrison Constable.

They elect fferry Warden Thomas Hopson.

They elect fferry men Joseph Templeman, John Barker.

The Jury aforesaid doe order that the fferry warden shall cause the fferry boate to bee dressed before Michaelmas next upon payne of 5^l.

They doe alsoe confirme Peter Theobald, gent., Steward for the terme of his life.

They doe also order that the fferry warden shall bestow in Gravill for repaying of the fferryway and letting out the water 20^s, and below the fferry wall if need require 20^s.

They doe also order that the fferry warden shall view the fferry lands in Iwade, Halstow, and Upchurch before the 25th day of July next upon payne of 2^s in case he make defaulte. And that he elect to view with him three persons, householders of Eastchurch, three persons, householders of Minster, Two persons, householders of Laysdowne, and one person, householder of Warden parish. And if any person so elected doe neglect or refuse to attend the said Warden to view the said lands att his request or appointment then every person so elected neglecting or refusing shall forfeit and pay 3^s 4^d.

They doe alsoe order that the fferry warden shall pay unto the fferry keeper for his yeares wages this next ensuing yeare to end att Lady Day next 13^{li} 00^s 00^d, and doe freely give unto him as a benevolence 9^{li} 00^s 00^d, and to maintaine a roape crosse the fferry and for a warfe cable 2^{li}.

They doe alsoe order that every land occupiers of the Isle of Harty shall pay for importing their cattle as followeth, viz^t, for every horse 2^d, for every bullock 2^d, for every score of sheepe and every score of lambs 8^d, to the use of the fferry keeper.

They doe alsoe order that the fferry warden shall aske, receive, collect, and gather all Rents, Assessments, ffynes, Amerceants, Arreage, which shall bee estreated unto him by the Steward of this Court, either Taxed or sett^d att this Court. . . . And the same shall levy upon non payment thereof upon the goods and chaffels of the person assessed . . . and of the same shall account att the next Court here to bee holden upon payne of 50^{li}.

They alsoe order that every householder of the Isle of Sheppie, not being sieke or otherwise hindered by urgent occasions allowed by the fferry-warden, shall appear att the next Court to be here holden by eight of the clock in the morning under payne of 3^s 4^d.

They doe alsoe order that if any person inhabiting within this Island, which on this court day or any other court day thereafter shall bee chosen to beare office within the same, bee not present in Court to take the oath according to the ancient custome or doe refuse to execute the office to which he is chosen or shall be chosen and forsake his oath to execute the same, Then such person being absent or refusing as aforesaid without just cause to be allowed by this Court shall bee amerced according to the discretion of the Jurors of this Impannelled when such fault or refusall shall bee, They not exceeding the sum of 5^{li}.

They doe alsoe order that the fferry booke or cesse shall bee made att Eastchurch the fifteenth day of July next ensuing, And that all ffresh marshe and upland shall be taxed at 20^d the score of acres and salt marsh att 2^d for every score of acres, for and towards the maintenance of the fferry or passage called the King's fferry and the way belonging to or leading to the same, and of the fferry house and fferry boates and other things requisite to the maintenance of the same fferry, as of long tyme hath bene accustomed, and by the Statute made in the xvijth yeare of Queene Elizabeth they are enabled to doe. And if any person after named elected and appointed to make the said Cesse refuse soe to doe, Then such person soe refusing shall forfeit 3^s 4^d. And they doe nominate, elect, and appoint to make said Cesse for Minster parish Thomas Durrent, Adam Seager, and John Posingham; for Eastchurch John Greengrass, Tho. Mann, and Thomas Salmon: for Leysdowne John Crux, gent., Chidwicke Silver; for Warden Henry Whitlocke.

They doe alsoe order that the fferry-warden this day elected shall bee allowed for making the fferry book and viewing the lands 4^s [?].

They doe alsoe order that the fferry warden shall pay to the Steward for his fee 40^s, and to the Bailiff for his fee 5^s.

They doe also order that all persons, inhabitants and strangers, shall pay to the fferry keeper for his furtherance and helpe in boating cattell as followeth: for every pasture horse and bulloek 1^d, and for every score of sheep and every score of lambs 4^d, that shall be exported out of this Island.

They doe alsoe order that the fferry warden this day elected . . . shall not have allowance upon Account of any sum of money by him disbursed touching the fferry house, fferry boate wayes and walles unless he present receipts of the several sums of money soe disbursed . . . They doe alsoe order that if any person or persons to be taxed or assessed to the maintenance of the said fferry this present year doe not pay the Assessment on him or them to be taxed, and that before the 10th day of March next ensuing, then such person shall forfeit the double of that assessment, which the fferry warden is ordered to levy by distress and sale of the goods of such person or persons and render the overplus to the owner of the goods soe sold.

They doe alsoe order that every Borsholder of the Isle of Sheppey shall give in writeing to the Steward of this Court the names of every one of the Inhabitants within their several Boroughs upon Whitmonday next by eight of the clock in the morning upon payne of 3^s 4^d.

They doe alsoe order that if the fferry warden now elected . . . shall happen to dye in the time of that office, Then the Executors and Administrators of the warden soe dying shall give an account of all such money as hath been extracted to the warden, deceased, to the Steward of this Court under the penalty of 50^s. And they doe further order that the Executors and Administrators of such deceased fferry-warden shall have the same power and authority to levy the taxes, Assessments, and fynes . . . as such fferry warden had whilst hee lived.

They doe alsoe order that the fferry keeper shall not carry over the said fferry any manner of cattell on the Lord's day, neither att any time sett or fferry over any Rogues, Vagabonds, or wandering people under the penalty of 10^s for every such offence.

They doe alsoe order that the fferry keeper shall and may have and take to his owne use of all passingers goeing or coming into the said Island over the said fferry on the daye of S^t James the Apostle, All Hallows day, Palme Monday, and Witson Monday, such reasonable contributon for their passage and his Attendance as hath bene accustomed to be taken and payd. That is to say for every horse 2^d, for every man and every woman 1^d.

They doe alsoe order that all persons, Strangers, who passe the fferry aforesaid with a pack horse or otherwise load on horse backe any victualls, goods, or merchandizes whatsoever to be exposed to sale in the said Island shall pay to the fferry keeper for his use for every such horse 2^d for his labour, furtherance, and assistance of such persons with their horses and loading into and out of the fferry boate.

They doe alsoe order that if the fferry keeper doe att any tyme carry any Lyme, Bricke, Tyles, Bushes, Tymber, or any other stuff whatsoever in any of the fferry boates other than for the use of the fferry or fferry house, that then he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence 3^s 4^d. And if the said fferry keeper doe make any hogstie in the Stable to the said fferry belonging or suffer itt otherwise to bee noysomly used or kept, and shall not cause the same to bee kept cleane, hee shall forfeit and pay for every such offence 10^s.

They doe alsoe order that if the fferry warden either in his owne name or the fferry keeper's name shall present or sue any person that have or shall have, dredge, take, or gather Oysters within the fferry Lock hee shall have his charges and expenses allowed him on his account.

They doe alsoe order that the fferry keeper shall att the end of the yeare leave the fferry Roape worth 40^s upon payne of 5^d.

They doe alsoe order that the owner of every Carriage which shall come or goe laden on the fferry wall this next ensuing yeare except in the moneths of May, June, and July, and then alsoe the way to bee dry and hard fitting to beare Carriages without damage thereto, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence 10^s, . . . and for every tyme going below the fferry house with a Carriage laden shall forfeit and pay the keeper or his servant 20^s. And they doe further order that the fferry keeper or his servants shall att the next Court to bee there holden give notice to the Jury to bee Impannelled of every such Carriage upon payne of 40^s.

They doe alsoe order that the Master or owner of any vessell that shall ground his vessell on the north side of the fferry shall forfeit for every tyme hee soe ground his vessell 2^d to bee levyed by distresse of the tackling thereof or commence Action for the same.

They doe alsoe order that the fferry warden this day elected shall within one weekes tyme take a bond from the Steward this day elected in 100^l with condieon that the Steward and his Ex^{ts} and Adm^{ts} shall deliver the Court bokes and evidences belonging to this

Court to the Constable and fferry wardens upon one moneth's notice to him given for the same purpose.

They doe alsoe order that, that soe much money as hath been expended in law on that side—Mr. Staminough was Attorney—and allowed on Accompt shall bee allowed out of the next Cesses towards reimbursing that side which employed Peter Theobald for their Attorney.

They doe alsoe order that the fferry warden now elected doe pay five shillings and two pence to the former fferry warden remaining due to him on Account.

They doe alsoe order that the fferry warden shall have for his fee 3^s 4^d.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The History of Chislehurst: its Church, Manors, and Parish. By E. A. WEBB, G. W. MILLER, and J. BECKWITH. With numerous Illustrations, Maps, and Pedigrees. 4to. (London: George Allen. 1899.)

THIS very handsome volume, containing no less than 487 pp., printed on hand-made paper, is dedicated to the Rev. Francis Henry Murray, "for upwards of fifty-three years the devoted Rector of Chislehurst," whose portrait forms a suitable frontispiece to the book.

Chapter I. is from the pen of Mr. J. Beckwith, who deals with the early history and sketches the development of the parish to the present day. The name Chislehurst, which was formerly written Chiselhurst, appears in a charter of King Edgar, 973, as Cyselhurst, and is derived, according to Mr. Beckwith, from the Saxon *Ceosol* and *hyrst*, meaning the wood on the gravel.

The Parish Church, which has met with many vicissitudes during the present century, is well described by Mr. Webb, while Mr. Leland Duncan contributes a supplementary chapter upon the images, altars, and lights formerly within the Church. Mr. Webb also contributes a very interesting chapter upon the Manor of Scadbury, held by the Walsingham family for 215 years. Thomas Walsingham I., citizen and cordwainer of London, purchased Scadbury in the year 1424. He claimed descent from the Walsinghams of Norfolk, but Mr. Webb is unable to supply any proof of this. This Thomas Walsingham was the owner of considerable estates in the county of Kent, but resided chiefly in the parish of St. Katherine by the Tower. From his will, proved March 17th, 1457, we learn that the house at Scadbury had its armoury and chapel. He bequeathed his "Portos" or Breviary to the use of the Church of St. Katherine, together with three cloths of gold, which he had yearly lent for the Holy Sepulchre in that church; to his son Thomas he gave his other Breviary, which he used in the chapel in Scadbury,

and which he had purchased of the Rector of Chislehurst, together with his amber praying-beads with a ball of musk at the end. His great Bible, which had been given him by the Lord Cardinal, he left to his son-in-law Thomas Ballard; and to his cousin Nicholas his father's Bible, covered in white leather with clasps of silver. The great-grandson of the above, Edmund Walsingham, distinguished himself at the Battle of Flodden Field, and became a *persona grata* to King Henry VIII., who appointed him Lieutenant of the Tower, an office which he held for twenty-two years. Amongst the notable prisoners in his charge during those troublous times were Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More. Two letters of Sir Edmund's are quoted which give us a gruesome insight into what was expected from a Lieutenant of the Tower in those days. The first, to Thomas Cromwell, is dated October 25th, 1532: "The people are quiet as far as I can learn, except the simple people, who will not give over their babbling tales. You wished me charitably to handle your gentle chaplain, Curtoyse by name, mild in countenance and crafty in condition. This I have done, for he says Mass every day and prayeth for you. I think Dr^s Coke and Abell see one of them another at the Church sometime, but they speak not together. Abell would fain have one of the books in answer to his, but without your consent I will deliver none. The old Monk lieth with Dr^r Coke, the other three as yet lie together. Two of them wear irons; Frythe wears none. Though he lacks irons he lacks not wit nor a pleasant tongue. His learning passes my judgment. As you said, it were a great pity to lose him if he may be reconciled. Our greatest comfort here is to hear of the King's health. God send him safe return. PS.—Have in remembrance Dr^r Coke, Ch^r Coo. Will. Umpton has been here eighteen months."

The second letter forms the postscript to the examination of one Robert Danyell, a Scotch saddler. After his signature Walsingham adds, "And according to your lordship's commandment, this Thursday afternoon I brought him to the rack, and there strained him, using such circumstances as my poor wit would extend to, but more I could not get out of him."

The more celebrated Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, was the son of Sir Edmund's brother William Walsingham of Foot's Cray Manor. He is said to have been born at Chislehurst, but does not appear to have been otherwise connected with the place, nor was he very closely connected with the county, for he alienated his father's manor of Foot's Cray after 1578.

Camden, the celebrated antiquary, came to reside at Chislehurst in 1609, and here he died in 1623, but whether Camden Place really occupies the site of the house in which Camden lived is uncertain. It was not known by this name until nearly a hundred years after his death. It was afterwards the property of Charles Pratt, who, when raised to the peerage on his appointment as Lord Chancellor, took for his title the name of his Chislehurst seat, but notwithstanding this fact he soon afterwards sold it on inheriting his cousin's estate of Wildernesse in Seale. For ten years, from 1870 to 1880, Camden Place was the residence of the ex-Empress Eugenie. The mansion is now the club-house of the Chislehurst Golf Club.

Canon Murray contributes some interesting reminiscences of the Church and parish. His grandfather Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's, was the inventor of a telegraph, worked on the shutter system. This is described as a one-storied building, having over the apex of its roof a frame containing six divisions, in each of which was a swinging shutter hung from above and controlled by ropes passing through the roof. The London station was over the Admiralty, and the system was first worked on January 25th, 1795, and continued in use until 1816. By means of a line of such telegraphs between Dover and London (one of which was at Chislehurst) a message could be conveyed from one terminus to another in seven minutes.

In addition to the contributors already mentioned, Sir Walter Murton gives a sketch of the modern history of Chislehurst Common, and Miss E. Dorothea Gibson has a chapter on the origin and meaning of the names of places, fields, etc., in or around Chislehurst. Miss Gibson very properly points out that the name of the neighbouring parish of Paul's Cray should be St. Paulyn's Cray, and adds that it was always so called until comparatively recent times. We find, however, that James Walsingham, who died as long ago as 1538, described himself in his will as of Poule's Cray.

Mr. Webb, in his account of the Manor of Seadbury, p. 151, makes Nathaniel Master (the first husband of Elizabeth Bourne, afterwards the wife of Thomas Walsingham V.) the *son* of Sir Edward Master of East Langdon. He was, however, Sir Edward's younger brother, and the seventh son of James Master (see the "Pedigree of Master," printed by the Rev. Geo. Streynsham Master in 1874). The children of this marriage of Thomas Walsingham with Elizabeth Master were, according to the late Canon Scott Robertson, all baptized at Little Chesterfield in Essex (*Archæologia Cantiana*,

Vol. XV., p. 152). Mr. Webb, however, corrects this, and tells us that their baptisms are duly recorded in the Chislehurst Registers. Pedigrees of no less than fourteen families are given in this valuable addition to the history of our county, viz.: Murray, Pratt, De Seathbury, De Hardresham, Walsingham, Pelham, Bettenson, Farringdon, Bertie, Selwyn, Townsend, Manning, Anderton, Bowles, Comfort, Poyntill, Trenchfield, Ellis, Carnarden, Cunliffe, and Tryon. There are also two Maps and a good Index.

We heartily congratulate both Authors and Publisher on the production of one of the best parochial histories that we have seen for a long time.

The History of the Castle, Town, and Port of Dover. By the Rev. S. P. H. STATHAM. Post 8vo, pp. xviii and 462, 4 Plans and 13 Illustrations. (Longmans, Green, and Co. 1899.)

MR. STATHAM has brought together many interesting particulars relating to the history of Dover, and his book will be found a useful supplement to the very heavy compilation of Lyons. "The materials for a History of Dover," says Mr. Statham in his Preface, "are fairly abundant." We would go further than this, and venture to say that few towns in the United Kingdom can offer a more promising field for the antiquary or topographer than the town which has so often justified its claim to be called the Key of our Island. The Town Accounts exist from the year 1365, and the Minutes of Common Assemblies from 1506; of these Mr. Statham makes commendable use. Unfortunately he gives no reference to his authorities in footnotes, the long list of books and other authorities printed at the beginning of the book being, in our opinion, a poor substitute for footnotes, and practically worthless to the reader.

Mr. Statham devotes only 87 pages to the history of the Pharos and Castle, but gives us 127 on the lives of the Constables, many of them men who occupied a prominent place in English history, and whose careers are already sufficiently well known. On the whole, while recognizing much laborious and good work in Mr. Statham's book, we cannot say that it appears to us quite an adequate account of one of the most interesting towns in England. The truth is, that the history of Dover still remains to be written.

Benenden Letters, 1753—1821. Edited by CHARLES FREDERICK HARDY. Svo. (London: J. M. Dent and Co. 1901.)

THE Editor in his Preface states that he makes no claim that these Letters will be found of value to the historian or antiquary. We confess that we were somewhat disappointed to meet with this remark, but hoped that Mr. Hardy had taken too modest an estimate of the range of interest contained in these Letters. We anticipated (and not unreasonably from the headlines sent out with the prospectus) to find certain touches of local colour—some sidelight at least thrown upon the lives and manners of the good folk of the weald of Kent during the latter half of the eighteenth century. But a careful perusal of the 178 Letters contained in the book has not given us any cause to conclude that the Editor was wrong in his estimate. The first 89 Letters are from one Richard Waite Cox, of the Sick and Hurt Office in Tower Hill, to his friend William Ward, a small freeholder and land agent of Benenden, and the amount of information they afford concerning Benenden or Kent is quite infinitesimal. Mr. Hardy has edited the Letters with much care, and has done all that could be done for such material, but he often raises our expectations in the Table of Contents after the "Snakes in Iceland" manner. For instance, Letter No. 9 is said to contain something about "The French prisoners at Sissinghurst." On turning to p. 9 all we find is, "I don't recollect to have seen or heard anything from Mr. Bell in the least tending to a dissatisfaction with your conduct as Barrack Master or otherwise."

Letter 20 is called "Cox makes a jaunt to Benenden." All we hear about it is this: "Receive our best thanks for your civilities to us in the wild of Kent, and beg Mr. Ward, of whose attentions to us we are very sensible, to accept the same." Cox's Letters, in spite of a somewhat tedious and verbose style, contain some interesting comments on current events, and amusing criticisms on the various theatrical celebrities of his time, but of Benenden or Kent scarcely a word. When we turn to the Letters of William Ward a similar disappointment awaits us. Ward, as a correspondent, was not resident in Kent or even in England, and the dull letters he indites to his friends are mostly dated from Valenciennes, where, for some occult reason which even Mr. Hardy cannot fully fathom, he had taken up his residence during the last part of his life.

In making these remarks we do not wish it to be understood that these Letters are devoid of interest. Thanks to admirable

editing the book contains much information that is entertaining and useful, but we think that to dub the collection *Benenden Letters* was scarcely warranted by the contents.

The Diary of Thomas Cocks, 25 March 1607 to 31 December 1610,
from MS. E. 31 in the Library of Canterbury Cathedral.
Edited by J. MEADOWS COWPER. Svo. Twenty-five copies
privately printed. (Canterbury: Cross and Jackman. 1901.)

THIS is an expense book rather than a diary in the modern sense. It contains the daily receipts and expenditure for two years and three quarters of Thomas Cocks, who, at the time of his death, which occurred in October 1611, had been auditor to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury for about twenty-six years. For his services as auditor Thomas Cocks received a salary of £12 per annum, but this somewhat meagre stipend was materially increased by the fees attached to the office, and by the enjoyment of certain leases held on very easy terms from the Capitular body; furthermore, the auditor was permitted to occupy the ancient Archbishopal Palace, which had been partly rebuilt by Dr. Parker in 1564, but was no longer made use of by the Primate. But although living in a palace, Cocks' life (as Mr. Cowper remarks) seems to have been singularly devoid of home comforts. His wife, who was "distracted in her wits," lived apart from her husband in the house of the Rev. William Walsall, one of the Minor Canons; his daughters were married; and of his two sons, Thomas the elder, an Oxford undergraduate, lived during his vacations with the Walsalls, while Roger the younger, while attending the King's School, was accommodated in the house of the Dean's butler.*

At the Palace Thomas Cocks slept and took breakfast (a frugal meal, consisting of one half-pennyworth of bread, the same quantity of butter, and a pennyworth of ale); for the rest he boarded out, paying nine or ten shillings a week to one of the Canons for his entertainment, and sending in his dinner wine from the "Sun," at which hostelry he dined when no table in the precincts was open to him. To John Chilman, his servant and clerk, he paid 3s. 6d. per week as board wages—not an extravagant sum, since the duties ranged from drawing leases to paring toe-nails! Being of a sociable

* Thomas Cocks, jun., was afterwards Rector of Bonnington. Roger, the younger son, went to Trinity College, Cambridge, and was afterwards a Curate in Suffolk. He was the author of a book called *Hebdomada Sacra: A Week's Devotion, or Seven Poetical Meditations upon the Second Chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel* (London, 1630).

disposition few days seem to have passed without a game of bowls or cards, the losses and gains at which are all faithfully recorded in the Diary. Amongst the card games favoured by Cocks are "Ruffe, Crosse-Ruffe, Vye-Ruffe, Poste, Primavistye, Primero Noddye, Great Cent, Mount Cent, Tryshe, Crosse and Pyle, and Mawe." The auditor was fond of his pipe, which was, however, rather an expensive luxury with tobacco costing half-a-crown an ounce. A whole firkin of beer could be bought for the same sum, and a leg of mutton cost only one shilling. Sugar was very dear, but we learn that Cocks purchased for New Year's presents two great sugar-loaves at 1s. 7d. per lb., and another of "Hand" sugar, weighing 11 lbs., at 1s. 9d. per lb. Archdeacon Fotherby was the fortunate recipient of the former, and Mrs. Walsall, whom Cocks styles his "Valantyne," of the latter.

Like all books edited by Mr. J. Meadows Cowper, this is provided with an excellent Index; a Glossary and some elucidatory footnotes are also added. Mr. Cowper has kindly presented to our Library at Maidstone a copy of this book, of which only twenty-five copies have been printed. We can only regret that he did not give a wider publicity to this curious little fragment of local history by printing it in *Archæologia Cantiana*.

The Marriage Registers of the Parish Church of All Saints, Maidstone, from the year 1542 to the middle of the eighteenth century (1754). Transcribed and annotated by the late Rev. J. CAVE-BROWNE, M.A. (London: Mitchell and Hughes, 1901.)

THE late Mr. Cave-Browne made, we believe, a transcript of the greater part of the Registers of the Church of All Saints, Maidstone, but the Publishers were unable, owing to lack of support, to print more than a few sheets. The Marriages were, however, printed by Dr. J. J. Howard in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*; of these Messrs. Mitchell and Hughes have now given us a reprint, together with a good Index. We hope that the remainder of Mr. Cave-Browne's transcripts may be published in the same way.

In their Preface, the Publishers state that "the Registers are continuous, with the exception of a break in the reign of Queen Mary and considerable irregularity during the Commonwealth, and the whole forms a work of great value, especially when it is remembered that, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Allington Castle, the Mote, the Palace, Bucklands, Chillington House, and

other neighbouring manor-houses were in the possession of the Wyats, the Woodvilles, the Tuftons, the Astleys, and the Knatchbulls." After this it is a little disappointing, on turning to the Index, to find (with the exception of Knatchbull) not one of these names! Amongst the names that we do find are the following: Ayerst, Beale, Bensted, Best, Bix, Brydges, Caesar, Courthope, Crispe, Culpepper, Curteis, Darell, Ellis, Filmer, Finch, Fowle, Franklyn, Golding, Goslinge, Grayling, Kemsley, Lee, Line, Manwood, Merriam, Norwode, Petit, Pix, Polhill, Poste, Tilden, Twopenny, Walter, Watman, Willoughby, and Woollet. In tracing the lineage of any of the above families, and a vast number besides, the genealogist will meet with much assistance from these Registers, now made accessible by the labours of the late Mr. Cave-Browne and the public-spirited enterprise of Messrs. Mitchell and Hughes.

A History of St. Augustine's Monastery, Canterbury. By the Rev. R. J. E. Boggis, B.D., Sub-Warden of St. Augustine's College. (Canterbury: Cross and Jackman. 1901.)

THIS little book gives within a short compass a clear and succinct summary of the history of the great Abbey, the *mater primaria* of all the monasteries of England, as Elmham calls it, during the 940 years of its existence. In addition to a list of writers consulted, the author adopts the excellent method of quoting his authority for a statement definitely and specifically at the foot of the page. Later editions of Mr. Boggis's work will derive additional interest from the incorporation of the results of the excavations in progress at St. Augustine's, which the present volume was just too early to include. The author betrays a "prentice hand" here and there. It seems rather an over-statement to say that St. Martin's Church has been preserved "in its entirety to the present day;" if this were true the controversy which has raged over its date would be considerably simplified. One is surprised to find (p. 80) the Abbot addressing King Edward I. as "Your Majesty," anticipating the use of that title in England by more than three hundred years. Thorne's words are simply, "O domine mi rex!" In his account of Abbot Ralph de Bourne's installation banquet in 1309 the author comments on the "lavish expenditure" of this entertainment, and estimates the sum of £287 7s., the stated cost, as equivalent to £6800 in modern value; but if we go through the various items, as detailed by Thorne, this valuation seems to be excessive. For instance, 7s. 2d. a quarter appears to have been paid for wheat; it

would not require more than four times this sum to purchase a like amount at present prices. It would be nearer the mark to estimate that a sum not much exceeding £1000 would to-day amply furnish forth such a feast. But the extravagance appears even less when we remember that a large portion of the provisions was doubtless obtained from the Abbey estates, and comparatively little paid for in hard cash. The author, following some recent writers, lays we think too great stress upon the financial embarrassments of English monasteries, expressing his opinion that the dissolution found St. Augustine's on the high road to bankruptcy. A letter is quoted from one of the monks to his cousin John Paston in London, imploring help for his house, as evidence of the "utterly deplorable" state of the home finances; but we must bear in mind how universal was the lack of ready-money in the Middle Ages, before bankers existed, when rents were largely paid in kind, when comparatively little coin was struck.

These very Paston letters give us repeated instances of men of undoubted wealth and resources making pitiable appeals for money, such as we should hardly expect from a schoolboy in these days, and pawning their plate and jewels to obtain advances. Royal and papal exactions had no doubt caused the alienation of a large portion of the Abbey property; and if the King's policy had been to apply pressure in that way, and crush the religious houses by taxation, instead of the more violent method adopted, the end, though more delayed, would have been as certain, but then it would be obviously unfair—and we hold it to be only less unfair in the events which happened—to charge the abbeys with improvidence and maladministration, or to represent their condition as intrinsically moribund. Apart from such exactions and the claims of hospitality, a very slender provision sufficed for the simple needs of the monks. Even when the end came, when the last Abbot gave up "the hopeless struggle," when vestments and bells were what the author, again anticipating the usage of a later age, calls "brought to the hammer," it appears that St. Augustine's had a net income of £1274—a sum sufficient to have paid about £10 a year (£350 of our money approximately) to each of the thirty monks. The average pension actually allotted to each monk (excluding the Abbot) was not more than £6 3s. 6d. Further, the Benedictines were notoriously easy landlords. A few turns of the screw would have augmented their revenue materially. But a still more important point remains. Writers who insist upon the impending ruin of the religious houses seem to forget that at the time of their

extinction the country was on the threshold of a period of large expansion, when rents were not merely increased, but multiplied. Only forty years later William Harrison, in his well-known chapters in Holinshed's *Chronicle*, says the farmer's old rent of £4 had been raised to £10, and yet withal he was a richer man at the enhanced rent, and able to pay a fine for a renewal of his lease. A very moderate sprinkling of this golden shower might surely have proved sufficient to revive the drooping fortunes of St. Augustine's.

The Architectural History of the Cathedral Church and Monastery of St. Andrew at Rochester. By W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A. (London: Mitchell and Hughes, 140 Wardour Street, W. 1900.)

THIS work is a reprint of the two valuable papers which appeared in Vols. XXIII. and XXIV. of *Archæologia Cantiana*, and which are no doubt fresh in the recollection of our members. Fortunately for the Editors, it does not come within their province to criticise what has already been published in these pages, for it would be hard to hit upon a blot in Mr. Hope's admirable monograph.

Rochester, although one of the smallest, affords a striking example of the complex character of our English Cathedrals, in comparison with which the vast structures of France and Italy are as an open book. It needed all Mr. Hope's acumen, supplemented by the careful study of documentary evidence, to unravel the tangled web of the alterations and additions of perhaps twelve distinct periods extending over eight centuries, and to tell us when and why each stone found its place in the present building.

The monastic remains at Rochester, it need hardly be said, admit of far less complete elucidation, and the site of many of the buildings must be conjectural, but Mr. Hope has identified existing fragments in a masterly manner, and thrown light upon many obscure points. This book should find a place in the library of all students of ecclesiastical and monastic antiquities.

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